## ANNALS

OF

## EUROPE

For the YEAR 1739.

#### BEING .

A methodical and full Account of all the remarkable Occurrences which happened within that Year, either at Flome or Abroad; with Copies or Extracts of the most important Treaties, and other public Papers, and an Abstract of the most remarkable Pamphlets published within that Period.

To be continued, and from thenceforth published annually, as foon as possible after the Expiration of the preceding Year.

VOL. II.

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# PREFACE.

AVING in the Preface to the first Volume of these Annals sufficiently explained my Design, I have but little farther to add in this than to return Thanks to the Public for the good Reception given to the first Volume, and to recommend to the Gentlemen of my Country, an Enquiry into foreign Affairs as well as domestic.

The Occurrences in foreign Countries, or the Interests and Views of foreign Princes or States, do not, I know, so immediately engage our Attention, as those of our own Country; but when we confider how necessarily connected the Happiness of this Island is with the general System of Politicks in Europe, we must conclude, that no remarkable Alteration can happen in that System, but what may contribute to, or derogate from, the Safety and Prosperity of this Kingdom. Nay, we must see, that such an Alteration may happen as would of Course put an End to our being what the World must confess we are at present, a great, a glorious, and a free People; for though we live in an Island, it is not the Sea, but the Superiority of our Navy that divides us from, and makes us, in some measure, independent of the Continent.

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While Europe continues divided into feveral States, independent of one another, each of them will be cautious of difebliging us by discouraging or cramping our Trade within its Dominions; because we shall always soon have an Opportunity of revenging ourselves, by joining with some Neighbour against it, and by our Navy, we may convey Assistance to our Friends, and Terror to our Enemies wheresoever or whensoever we have a mind.

But if any one Nation in Europe should, either by the Power and Extent of her Dominions, or the Wisdom of her Counsels, get such an Ascendant over the rest, as to render it impracticable for us to form a dangerous Consederacy against her, we must expect that our Trade will be discouraged in every Part of Europe, where it comes in Competition with the Trade of that Nation; and by the Decay of our Trade, and the Increase of that of our Rivals, we shall at last, without the Interposition of any violent Means, lose that which, I have said, divides us from, and makes us independent of the Continent.

If this should ever happen, we must then dispute the Possession of this beautiful and fertile Island, not by Squadrons at Sea and Fights at a great Distance, but by Armies at Land and Battles at our own Doors; the Consequence of which may be as fatal to us or our Posterity, as it was to our Ancestors the Britons, who were obliged to yield up the Possession, not for want of Courage, but for want of Men to supply the Havock of the numerous Battles they were obliged to engage in.

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It is therefore the Business and the Duty of our Ministers and Counsellors, to have a strict Regard to every Thing that passes in Europe; and it is the Business and Duty of our Members of Parliament, to have a watchful Eye over the Conduct of our Ministers, with regard to foreign as well as domestic Affairs. But how shall Gentlemen be Judges of the Conduct of our Ministers, with regard to foreign Affairs, unless they understand, as far as possible for Men in a private Station, the Interests and Views of foreign Nations, and attend to every publick Transaction that happens in Europe?

From hence it is evident, that every Gentleman who has any Chance of ever being chosen a Member of Parliament, is, in Duty to his Country, bound to study the History, Constitution, and present Views of every Kingdom and State in Europe, as well as those of his native Country; and to consider the Consequences of every important Occurrence that happens, in his own Life-time, abroad as well as at home.

If all those who have the Honour of a Seat in either House of Parliament, were Masters of this Sort of Knowledge, no weak Minister could ever think of amusing the Parliament with temporary Expedients, nor could a wise Minister ever be at a Loss to find Gentlemen properly qualified for serving their Country as Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, or Plenipotentiaries, at any Court or Congress in Europe; which would very much contribute to remove the Imputation too justly charged upon this Nation, of being the Dupes of almost every Potentate we negotiate or treat with.

This

This, I must think, would be a happy Change in the Circumstances and Conduct of my native Country, and by these Annals I hope to contribute towards it; because a regular and distinct Account of all foreign Transactions, annually published, will, I hope, raise a Curiosity in every Gentleman to inquire into foreign Affairs, and to consider how the Interests of this Kingdom may be affected by every great Change that happens in any Country upon the Continent.

I intended to have added to this fecond Volume, an Alphabetical List of the Subscribers Names; but as many Gentlemen have purchased the first Volume without giving their Names to the Booksellers, and as many other Purchasers defired not to have their Names inserted in the List, it is become impossible for me to give a complete one, and therefore I thought it would be wrong to publish any.

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# EUROPE, &c.

#### BOOK II.

Containing an Account of the most remarkable foreign Occurrences that happened in the Year 1739.

## MONTH TO HONGO HON

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The Annals of the Kingdom of France for the Year

The Peace between the Emperor and France were tween the agreed on in the Year 1735, yet the particular Emperor, and Articles could not be fettled, so as to get Spain and Saraber Allies, dinia to accede to it, till the Beginning of the Year fully settled, 1739; and if it had not been for the Appearance of an approaching Rupture between Spain and Great Britain, pet haps neither of these Powers would have acceded to that Treaty to this Day. But as a Rupture between Spain and Great Britain was become unavoidable, soon after the Beginning of last Year, notwithstanding the Convention that had been concluded between them, the Court of Spain thought proper to pass from all the Difficulties

ficulties they had started, and their Accession in form was figned at Verfailles the 21st of April, 1739, as follows, viz.

In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, the Father, Son and Holy Ghoft. Amen.

The King of HIS Sacred Imperial Majesty and his Sacred Most Christian Majesty, being animated with a fincere Desire to settle the public Peace and Tranquillity upon the Footing established by the Preliminary Articles figned at Vienna the 3d of October 1735, and adhering to the faid Articles, they concluded a folemn Treaty of Peace on the 18th of November 1738, the

Tenor of which is as follows. Here the Treaty is inserted along with the separate Article.] And as his Sacred Catholic Majesty has been invited in a most friendly Manner, by the faid high Contractors, to accede to the Treaty of Peace, he has been willing to give a fresh Proof of his fincere Inclination and Desire not only to keep up a true Friendship and good Harmony with their Imperial and most Chrifian Majesties, but also to concur in preserving and frengthening the public Peace and Tranquillity in the Manner and upon the Conditions under-mentioned; for which Purpose his said sacred and Royal Catholic Majesty has appointed the most illustrious and most excellent James Michael de Guzman, Spinola, &c. Marquis de la Mina, Count de Pezuela, de las Torres, &c. Lord of Santaren, &c. Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Lieutenant-General of his Armies, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the most Christian King, and has given him full Power to agree about this Accession: And for the same end his sacred Imperial Majesty has nomianated the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Goleph Wencestas, Prince of Lichtenstein and Nicolfbourg, Duke of Oppari and Carnovia in Silefia, Count of Ritterberg, Privy-Counfellor and Chamberlain General of Horse, and Ambassador from his sacred

\*N.B. This is according to the New Stile, which is the Stile I shall observe generally, in all my foreign Accounts. ImImperial Majesty to the most Christian King: And his facred most Christian Majesty has appointed, for the same Purpose, the most illustrious Lord John James Amelot, Secretary of State to his facred most Christian Majesty, and one of the Ministers of the Kingdom of France, who having been likewise provided with full Powers, after several Conferences, have a

greed upon what follows:

That his facred Catholic Majesty shall accede, as the abovefaid Lord Plenipotentiary has declared he did accede in his Name, and does actually accede by the present Instrument to the said Treaty, as far as it is purely and fimply conformable to the Instruments figned by his Catholic Majesty, or in his Name, at the Time when the Hostilities of the late War ceased, and according to the Letter and Form of the faid Inftruments, which are as follow, viz. Declaration, Gc. [The several Instruments are inserted in this Place.] It has been, at the same time, expressly declared, that the present Instrument of his Catholic Majesty's Accession to the Treaty, abovementioned, is to be understood to relate only to the Things which concern purely and fimply the Tenor of the Instruments abovementioned, in the Manner they are therein expressed, exclusive of all other Matters: And his Catholic Majesty engages himself, towards their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, to observe every thing contained in the Instruments inserted above, and in the same Manner as if he had contracted even from the Beginning with their faid Majesties.

In like manner, their Imperial and most Christian Majesties declaring that their Intention is the same as that expressed above, have accepted, and do now accept the Accession of the Catholic King; and the Lords the Ministers Plenipotentiaries declare, in the Names of their Imperial and most Christian Majesties, that they oblige themselves to every thing expressed in the Instruments inserted above, and in the same Manner as if they had contracted with his

Catholic Majesty from the Beginning.

The present Treaty of Accession shall be approved and ratisfied within the Term of six Weeks, to be reckoned from this Day, or sooner, if possible, by his B a

#### The ANNALS

facred Imperial Majesty, his facred and most Christian Royal Majesty, and his facred and Catholic Royal Majesty; and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at

· Verfailles.

We Ministers Plenipotentiaries of their Imperial most Christian, and Catholic Majesties, have signed the present Treaty of Accession, and affixed our refrective Seals to it.

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fried by his Catholic Marel

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Done at Verfailles the 21st of April, 1739. Joseph, Prince of Lichtenstein.

Amelot. (L.S) De la Mina.

(L.S.) Sardinia's

The King of Sardinia had before acceded to this Treaty, the folemn Act for that Purpole having been figned clogged with by his Ambassador, Mr. de Solara, at Verfailles the 3d of February, in conjunction with the above-named Prince of Lichtenstein, and Mr. Amelot; but this Accession, like our late Convention with Spain, was accompanied with a Declaration of his Sardinian Majesty, by which he referved his Pretention to the Territory of Sergvalle, for a farther Discussion.

> Thus the Treaty being finally fettled and agreed to by all Parties, they began at Paris to make Preparations for proclaiming the Peace in the most folemn Manner; and the first of June being appointed for that Purpose, his most Christian Majesty ordered the following Procla-

mation to be read upon that Occasion, viz.

The King of France's Proclamation of Peace.

Accession

on.

BE it known to all, that a good, firm, folid and lafting Peace, with an entire and fincere Reconciliation, has been made and agreed upon between the most high, most excellent, and most mighty Prince Louis, by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre, and the most high, most excellent, and most mighty Prince Charles, Emperor, and the Lords Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, their Vallals, Subjects and Servants in all the Kingdoms, Countries, Territories and Lordships under their Dominion; that the faid Peace is general among them and their faid Vallals and & SubSubjects, and that in Confequence of it, they are al-fowed to go and come, return and dwell in all Places of the faid Kingdoms, States and Countries, as likewife to trade, hold Correspondence, and have Comty, both by Land and Water, in the fame Manner as has been practifed, or ought to have been practifed, in Times of good, fincere and amicable Peace, fuch as this, which the Divine Goodness has been pleased to give to the faid Lord the King, and to the faid Lords the Emperor, Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, their People and Subjects; and in order to maintain them therein, all Persons, of whatever Quality or "Condition they may be, are expressly forbid to attempt any thing that may be prejudicial to it, under the Penalty of being feverely punished as breakers of the Peace, and Diffurbers of the public Tranquillity. And to the end that no Person may plead Ignorance, the present Ordinance shall be read, published, and fixed up at all proper Places.
Done at Verfailles the 28th of May, 2739.

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rate in a Flame. At the fame Time his Majesty wrote the following Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, viza to and

miles, whose a recurry has infpired a common with the HE Success which God was pleased to grant to my His Letter to Arms, and those of my Allies; in the late War, the Archenabled me to put an End to it somer than I expected. Peris unor I have concluded a definitive Treaty with the Emperor, that Occawhich was figned the 18th of November last, and the fion-Content of all the Powers who had a Share in that War, puts me now in a Condition to announce to my Subjects the perfect Re-establishment of Peace. I have nothing more to do at prefent, than to give Thanks to God for manifesting his Goodness and Mercy in the unanimous Concurrence of fo many Princes towards perpetuating the Repose and Tranquillity of Europe; and I write this Letter to let you know, that I defire B 3

you to get Te Deum fung in the Cathedral Church of my good City of Paris, and others in your Diocess, with the Solemnity usual on such Occasions, and at the Time which the Grand Mafter or the Mafter of the Ceremonies will tell you in my Name: Upon which, Coufin, I pray God to take you into his holy Keeping.

At Verfailles, May the 28th, 1739.

this, which thingil ine Confines has been pleated to

S. V O U Lord the King and to the failt, orar the

Princes and States of the Whereupon the Archbishop issued the following Mandate, to the Archdeacons, and Deans of his Diocese, viz.

The Archbishop's Mandate thereupon.

Manusta.

are expected to but to atta mo CHARLES, Archbishop of Paris, &c. The Peace, my dear Brethren, is happily concluded. The King, who is more ambitious to deserve the Name of Father of his Subjects than the proud Title of a Conqueror, has preferred our Ease and Tranquillity to every thing that might be expected from the Ardour of his Troops, and the early Success of his Arms. At the very Time when he seemed the most intent to carry on the War with Vigour, his Moderation and his Love for his People, inclined him to give Ear to Proposals for extinguishing that Fire, which had like to have put all Europe in a Flame.

In pursuance of this august Monarch's Dispositions, and in Conformity to his Will and Pleafure, that Mi-' nister, whose Sincerity has inspired Foreigners with the fame Confidence in him which his Zeal and Services have justly gained him from his Sovereign, immediately brought about a Suspension of Arms, which gave us a Talte of the Fruits of Peace beforehand! He afterwards devoted his Care avd Vigilance to the Conclusion of a Treaty, which, by the Advantages it procured to a King, whose Interests ought to be dear to us, put that Prince in a Condition to refign a Throne, without regret, to which his own Virtues and the Suffrages of a free Nation had advanced him. Suid ton

But what Share foever Men have in this Event, we ought not to forget to ascribe the Whole to HIM who holdeth the Hearts of Kings in his Hand, and odw with this Lotter to les you know, that I define

who turneth them as he will, to make them subservient to those Designs of Mercy and Justice which he has plann'd out for their Subjects: 'Tis the Lord that maketh Peace, and createth War, with all the Calamities that attend it. Being an equitable and a severe Judge, he employs the latter as one of the most dreadful Scourges of his Wrath to punish our Crimes; but being also a tender and compassionate Father, our Repentance disarms him, and makes him suspend that Punishment which we had deserved thro' our Ingratitude and our Rebellion.

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Let us thank this God of Peace for that precious Gift which is the Subject of our Joy; and let us fignify our Gratitude by folemn Thanksgivings: And having such Encouragement from our former Prayers, let us conjute him to consirm what he has wrought in our Favour, by making the Friendship of those Princes perpetual who concur at this Time in the Tranquillity of Europe, and whose Union is the Cause of their own Security, at the same time that it is the Cause of the Happiness of the People under their Government.

For these Reasons, Se.

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Accordingly on Monday the 1st of June, at 3 o'Clock Ceremonies in the Morning, the Festival was ushered in, and made at the Proknown to the People, by repeated Discharges of the Cannon of the Bastile, of those of the City, and of those at the Hospital of Invalids, whereupon the Streets were immediately filled with prodigious Crowds of People, especially those Streets through which the Solemnity was to pass. At 7 o'Clock, the Heralds repaired in their Habits of Ceremony to the Town House, and from thence they marched in solemn Procession to the Carronsel over against the Thuilleries, where they made the first Proclamation: After which they marched in the same solemn Order to thirteen other of the most public Places of the City, and made the same Proclamation in each.

This made the chief Part of the Ceremony for the first Day; but the next Day being the Day appointed for the soleinn To Deum; therefore upon the first Day, Monsieur Herault, the Lieutenant of Police at Paris, caused publish an Ordinance, of which the following is an Extract, viz.

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Order of Rejoicings.

It having been represented to us by the King's Sol licitor General, that the Joy already forcad abroad amongst the People, was founded upon Motives too interesting, to make him think it necessary to excee it afresh by the Duty of his Office a that he should to Day have had no Occasion to let his Voice be heard, unless to join it with that of the whole Citizens of this Capital, in this general Acclamation, Happy the People whofe pacific King knows, that it is the Right of Soveraigns to make War but that it is the granteft Proof of their Power to regulate the Time of it & Gonte ance, and of their Moderation and Goodness to for inthe midst of Victory, and think of seeping no other Rouis's but those of Peace! And that he should have rested fatisfied with the Acclamations, and Views of Respect, Love, and Gratitude, made by the Public to the best of all Kings; but that in Compliance with an ancient Custom, and in Obedience to the Orders of Parliament, he was obliged to require, that all the Citizens and Inhabitants of this City should by us be ordained; under the usual Pains, to have Bonfires before their Doors, upon Tuefday the 2d of From being the Day on which Te Deum is to be fung at Notre-Dame; and that, according to our former Orders, all private Persons should be forbid to throw Squibs on Rockets in the Streets. In Pursuance of which, we hereby ordain, that to Morrow the second of June, all Shops shall be shut up, and remain so the whole Day and that at Night all Citizens and Inhabitants shall be obliged to cause light up Benfires before their Doors Nevertheless we forbid the Throwing of Squibs Crackers, or Rockets, of any kind; and we expressly enjoin all Proprietors and principal Leffees of Houses to cause shut up their Windows and Sley-Lights and generally all the Openings of the Granaries belonging to their Houses, as likewise those of their Coach houses and Stables, and also the Air-holes of their Cellars, and other Rieces where there is any Hay, Straw, Wood, &cold and tract set and such

Répieingsat Parls upon MisOccasion

The Shops being all faut up, and the City thus prespared for the Fireworks that were to be next Bay, the People were appriled by a general Discharge of all the Artillery at the Greve and Bastille, of the Time when the Te Dann began at Notre-Dames the Metropolitan Chutch of Paris, where the Archbishop officiated in his Pontificals; and the Lord High Chancellor of France, at the Head of the Members of the great Council, affifted at the Ceremony, together with the Parliament of Paris, the Chamber of Accounts, the Court of Aids, the University, and all the chief Magistrates of the City. At Night a chrious Firework, which had been prepared in the Square of the Greve, was plaid off; and the Town-house was magnificently illuminated by Cryffal Lamps, both within and without; whither the Ladies of the Imperial and Spanish Ambastadous, the Princesses of the Blood, and many other Perfore of Diffinction. repaired in the Evening, to fee the curious Fire work plaid off, which answered to Admiration: After which they were conducted into a spacious Hall, magnificently furnished and adorned, where they were entertained with a most delicious Repast served up on several different Tables. The public Rejoicings in the Streets added not a little to the Glory of this Festival: Every House was illuminated from top to bottom: Every House had a Bonfire before it; and in many there were fumptuous Entertainments. But what contributed most to its Glory was, the Acclamations of the People which were universal. Long live the King, the Queen, and the Dauphin. were the Words repeated without coaling, by every Perfon in the Streets or Windows; and yet fo careful is the old Cardinal to have every pleasing Measure ascribed by the Populace to the King alone, that the Name Fluery was never fo much as once heard in the Streets. This is a Summary of the Rejoicings upon this Occasion; but among the rest I must not omit taking notice, that during the whole Week the Players at the Opera, and at the French and Italian Play-houses performed graris, every Person that was tolerably dreffed, being admitted for nothing, till the House was quite full.

The Peace being thus proclaimed, the Parliament Congratulathe Chamber of Accounts, the Court of Aids, and all the tory speechother confiderable Bodies of Men at Paris, went to es made to
the King upon upon this occasion, there were many flattering Occasion.
Harangues made to his Majesty, but two of them are so
remarkable, that I shall give Copies of them: One for

a Spirit of Freedom, which appears in it, and the other, on Account of the Persons that made it. The first was made by Monsieur Le Camus, first President of the Court of Aids, and was as follows, viz.

SIR.

A very free one made by a Lawyer.

Paris, the Chamber of Accounts, the THE Noise of Cannons, Bells, Drums, Trumpets and Hautboys, proclaim to your Subjects a Peace which they have now enjoyed for three Years, without tasting any of the Sweets of Peace. They groan under the Weight of the most insupportable Misery; and, without Money, without Bread, are obliged to dispute their Subfistence with the Beasts of the Forest. whilst the Officers of the Revenue, those Enemies to your Majesty, and the Blood-suckers of your People, by their Opulence and Luxury, feem to brave the Calamities of the Public. Sir, one Glance of your Maiesty's Eve may annihilate those Plagues of human Society, and make an unfeigned Joy again fpring up in every Part of your Kingdom.' Told salt of salt as ton was illuminated from too to both

These were his Words, and what would such a Gentleman have faid, had he been the Native of a free Country, that had enjoyed Peace for above twenty Years, without tafting any of the Sweets of Reace.

A polite one made by Fish-women.

The other Speech was made by the Fifh-women of Paris, who are allowed the Liberty to compliment their King upon all folemn Occasions, and therefore they could not fail of congratulating him upon a Peace, which at first view contributed so much to the Glory and Advantage of their Country, and which has fince made their King the fole Arbiter, and may, by its Consequences, render him the sole Master of Europe. For this Purpose they went with great Ceremony, in a Body, to Verfailles, where they were kindly received by his Majesty, to whom one of them, in the Name of the rest, made the following Speech, viz.

other confiderable Rodies of Meer a IK E good French Women, I and my Companions conceive all the Joy imaginable in what increases your Majesty's Glory. Now, as the Peace which you have been pleased to make, manifests to the whole World the GreatGreatness of your Soul, the Goodness of your Heart, and your Love for your People, we are not willing to be the last of your Subjects, to harangue you on this Occasion, and therefore we come in a Body to make you our Compliments of Thanks. If we were to rack our Brains to address you in the Stile of the florid Peace-makers, we should have used other Terms: But, Sire, we have no Notion of the Delicacy of Language; when we speak to you, it is with honest Hearts; we boaft of nothing more; and in this Point we will challenge the proudeft to out-do us, or in the Sacrifice of our Lives for your Majesty, were it necessary. We redouble our Prayers to God, and St. Genevieve, our good Patroness, that he may preserve you in Health, and keep you from every Disease; for we earnestly defire that your Reign may be the longest that ever was; that the Dauphin may be like you in every Thing; that the Lord may give him an august Spoule with his own Hand, and bless his Marriage by granting you' Grand-Children and Great-Grand-Children. hope, if God give us Life, to see all those Prodigies shortly which will render your Court the most splendid in all the World. These, Sire, are the Prayers which are offered daily for your Majefty, and for our august Queen, by

Your most humble, most obedient, most respectful Servants, and mean Subjects,

The FISH-WOMEN of Paris.

As this Treaty is not yet ratified by the General-Diet of the Empire, and as it may there meet with some Alterations, I shall now give only an Extract of it as follows, viz.

THE first Article establishes a perpetual and univer- Extract of fal Peace, a true Friendship and a strict Union be-the Treaty.

twixt the Emperor, the Empire, and the King of France, their Kingdoms, Dominions, Vasials and Subjects, by agreeing, That the said Peace, Friend-fhip and Union shall be so sincerely preserved and cultivated, that neither of the two Parties shall attempt any thing, under any Pretence whatsoever, to the

Pre-

Prejudice or Damage of the other; and that heither shall give any Aid or Succour of any Denomination whatfoever to such as shall attempt or offer to do any Damage or Prejudice to the other Party, not receive, protect or in any wife affift the Rebels or retractory Subjects of either; but that, on the contrary, each of the two Parties shall truly procure the Profit, Honour and Advantage of the other, and shall act in Contest, and with equal Study and Application, to pacify what may tend to excite new Disturbances in Christendom, and to reconcile all Measures that shall seein to contribute to secure the Continuance of the general Tranquillity, notwithstanding and without regard to all Promites, Alliances, Treaties and Conventions whatfoever of a contrary Tendency, that already are or shall be made hereaster.

The Hd Article relates to the Oblivion of Hostilitles and Injuries on both Sides, to the Annelly, to the Refittution of Effaces, Pionours and Dignities, and to the reflering of Prifeners on both Sides, if there are

any, without Ranford

By the Ind Arrticle, the Treaties of Westphalia, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Baden, and the Quadruple Alliance, are established for the Basis of the present Peace.

The IVth contains the Preliminaries figured on the ad of October 1735, the Convention figured at Vienna, betwixt the King and the Emperor on the 11th of April 1736, concerning the Execution of the Preliminames, and the Convention of the 28th of August following for the Refignation and actual Delivery of the Dutchy of Lordin to King Staniflaus. By Virtue of the 8th Article of the faid Convention the King was to pay to the Duke of Lorrain four Millions and a Helf of Livres of Lorrain Money per Ann. till he took Porfession of the Great Dutchy of Tuscany; and by the oth and roth Articles of the faid Convention, his Majesty engaged to pay regularly to the Dutchels Dowager of Larrain, or her Heirs, the Revenues which are payable to her out of the Territories that are refigned. befides 58,500 Livres of Lorrain Money yearly, for the Interest of that Princes's Portion, 128,161 Livres for her Dowry, 42,857 Livres for Prince Charles, and 24,428 Livres to each of the two Princesses for their Appenage.

Appenage, The King having charged himfelf by the 8th Article with the Debts of the State, or the Mortgages of Lorrain and Bar, at the End of the Convention a State of the Account is added, by which it appears that they amount to 8,711,726 Livres of Lorrain Money.

The Sequel of the IVth Article of the Treaty contains the Approbation and Guaranty of those Con-

ventions.

In the Vth the Emperor promises never to fue for the Difincorporation of the Dutchy of Caffre and the

County of Reneiglione.

The Vich contains King Staniflaur's Act of Abdication, and three Acts figned at Kienna, in the Name of the French King, the Garring, and King Augustus. with regard to the Affairs of Paland; belides the King's Act for recognizing King Augustus, and those of the Capring and King Augustus, for the Recognition of King Stanislaus. The Remainder of the VIth Article confirms what goes before, and admits the Czarina and King Augustus III. in Quality of the principal contracting Parties with regard to the Affairs of Poland.

The VIIth Article contains four Declarations figned by the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the King of the Two Sicilies, concerning the effectuating of the Articles of the Peace; the Emperor's Diploma for refigning the Kingdoms of the Two Sicilies, and the Tufean Ports, to the King of the Two Sicilles; the Declaration figned at Compeigne concerning the Allodial Effects, and the Diplomas of the Kings of Spain and the Two Sicilies, for the Surrender of Parma and Placentia to the House of Austria, and of the eventual Succession of Tuscam to the Family of Lorrain, Mall

The VIIIth Article contains the Emperor's Diploma for the Ceffinn of the Neverels and the Tortenels, Ste to the King of Sardinia; his Imperial Majesty's Mandate to the Vallals and Subjects of the Riefs of Danghes. and the King of Sordinia's Accession to the Frement of Truft, in tayour or Primogenitur, esiranimil

abtoous!

In the IXth Article is contained the Duke of Derrain's Act, whereby he yields up his Dominions, ato I profent Treaty, which Act was entered in the public

The Xth Article, containing the Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction by the King of France, I shall give

at large, as follows, viz.

'It was likewife with regard to what is above effabliffied, that his facred Royal and most Christian Majesty, by the 6th Article of the Preliminaries, with relation to the Dominions in part then and before polfeffed, and in part to be poffeffed, by his facred Imperial Majesty, conform to the faid Preliminary Articles, took upon himself, in the best Manner that was possible, the Defence, commonly called, the Guaranty of the Order of succeeding in the House of Austria, which was more fully fet forth in the Pragmatick Sanction, published the 19th of April 1713. For it having been after mature confideration concluded, that the public Tranquillity could not long subsist or endure, and that no certain Method could be thought of for preferving a durable Balance of Power in Europe, but by preserving the faid Order of Succession, against all future Attempts of any kind, his most Christian Majesty, moved as well by the ardent Defire he has to maintain the public Tranquillity and preserve the Balance of Europe, as by the Confideration of the Conditions of Peace which his Imperial Majesty had agreed to, and principally for this Reason, obliged himself, in the ftrongest manner, to defend the said Order of Succesfion. And to the End that no doubt may hereafter arise about the Effect of this Security, or Guaranty, his most Christian Majesty, by virtue of this present Article, engages to carry the faid Security, commonly called Guaranty, into execution at all times, and as often as there shall be Occasion; promising for himfelf, his Heirs and Successors, in the best and firmest Manner that is possible, that he will with his whole Force, defend, maintain, and, as it is called, guaranty, against all Persons whatsoever, and at all Times when there shall be Occasion, that Order of Succession which his Imperial Majesty has declared and established, by way of a perpetual, indivisible, and inseparable Feoffment of Truft, in favour of Primogeniture, for all his Heirs of both Sexes, by the folern Act published the 19th of April 1713, and annexed at the End of this present Treaty, which Act was entered in the public Records,

Records, in order that it might have the Force of a valid and perpetual Law and Pragmatick Sanction, and which the holy Roman Empire engaged to defend, or, as commonly faid, guaranty, by virtue of their Conclusum, issued the 11th of January 1732. And whereas according to this Rule and Order of Succession, in case his facred Imperial Majesty should, by an Esfect of the Divine Goodness, have Heirs Male of his Body, then the eldeft of his Sons, or he being dead, the eldeft Son of that eldeft Son; and in case of failure of Heirs Male of the Body of his facred Imperial Majesty, the eldest of his Daughters, the most Serene Arch-dutchess of Austria, according to the Order and Right of Primogeniture, which is for ever to be obferved, is to fucceed to him, in all the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, actually possessed by his facred Imperial Majesty, without any Division or Separation's having ever any Place, in favour of him, her, or them, who may be of the second, third, or any more diffant Branch, or Degree, or, in short, in any otherwise, or for any other Cause that can possibly exist: The said Order and Right of indivisible Primogeniture being likewise perpetually to subsist in all other Cases, and in all Times and Ages, as well in the Male Line, if it shall please God to grant to his facred Imperial Majesty the Happiness of having iffue Male, as in the Female Line, upon the former's becoming extinct; and in fine, always and as often as any Question may arise about the Right of succeeding to the Hereditary Kingdoms, Provinces and States, actually possessed by his facred Imperial Ma-jesty. For this Purpose, his most Christian Majesty promises and obliges himself to defend him, or her, who, according to the above-mentioned Order, ought to fucceed to the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions, actually possessed by his Imperial Majesty, and for ever to maintain him, her, or them, in the Possession thereof, against all and every Person or Persons whomfoever, that may, in any manner, attempt to disturb or interupt the fame.'

These were the Terms of the Xth Article of this famous Treaty, how they will be complied with Time only can shew; but, I believe, the best way for the House of Auffria to fecure an exact Compliance will be, to preferve fuch a Correspondence with the other Powers of Europe, as to be always in a Condition to compel it; which is the only Security that can be depended on. for the Performance or Observance of those Treaties

that are made between independent Nations.

As for the other Articles of this Treaty, to wit, from the XIth to the XXth inclusive, " they relate to the Discharge of the Imposts and Contributions; to the Demolition of the Forts built during the War; to the Reflitutions to be made to the Family of Wurtemburg; to the Choice of the City of Fribourg, for regulating the Limits of Afface; to the Liquidation of the Debts of the Chamber of Enfifhein; to the holding of the Conferences at Nancy for fettling the Limits of Lorrain; to the Maintenance of the Treaties of Ryfwick and Baden, relating to Commerce; to the fecuring of the Estates of the Teutonic Order in the Dutchies of Lorrain and Bar; to the Stipulation for including the Princes of the Empire and the Bishop of Bofil in the Treaty; and to the Promise of ratifying the fame in fix Weeks.

'There is a separate Article concerning the Titles

which are not recognized on either fide. After the Treaty, there follow the French King's Ratification, the full Powers of the Emperor, the most · Christian King, and the Translation of the Pragmatick Sanction. There are moreover two Conventions, as to what remained due from the Lands in the Empire and in Italy. Then follows the Emperor's Ratification; the King of Sardinia's Accession to the Trety; a Declaration for referring his Pretention to Seravalle to farther Discussion; the full Powers for his Sardinian " Majesty's Accession; the King of Spain's Accession, with a separate Article concerning Titles not recognized; the Accession of the King, of the Two Sicilies; and last of all, the respective full Powers."

King of cany.

I shall likewise now give the following Act or Diplofion of Taf- ma, containing the King of Spain's Ceffion of his Right to the Great Dutchy of Tuscany and the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, which was as follows, vix.

Don Philip, by the Grace of God, King of Castille, &c. do for my felf, my Heirs and Succeffors, and particularly in the Name of the most ferene Infants of Spain, Don Philip and Don Louis, and the other Sons which I may have by the Queen of Spain, my most beloved Spouse, and consequently in name of all and every one of those, born or to be born, that may or can have any Right to the Succession of the Great Dutchy of Tuscany, or to the Durchies of Parma and Placentia, yield, and renounce all Rights, Titles, and Pretensions, which belong to me, or to my Descendants, by any Title or Cause whatsoever, as well with regard to what relates to the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, as with regard to what concerns the eventual Succession of the Great Dutchy of Tufcany. And so far as relates to those Rights, Titles, and Pretentions which affect the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, I transfer them, in full Right of Property, to the most serene and most powerful Prince Charles VI. Emperor of the Romans, and to his Heirs and Succeffors of either Sex, according to the Order of Succession, set forth in the Pragmatick Sanction of the Year 1713: And I take upon my felf, for me, and in my Name for my Successors, to guaranty, in the most folemn manner that is possible, the faid Rights, Titles, and Pretensions, in favour of the most ferene House of Austria. But as to what relates to the eventual Succession of the Great Dutchy of Tufcany, I transfer the faid Rights, Titles, and Pretenfions, to the most serene Francis III. Duke of Lorrain and Bar, and his Heirs and Successors, that is to fay, to him, her, or them, to whom the Right of Succesfion to the Dutchies of Lorrain and Bar would have devolved, in case no Cession of them had been made by the present Duke. Moreover, in my own Name, and that of my Succeffors, I take upon me and them, in the ftrongest and most solemn manner that is posfible, to guaranty the faid Rights, Titles, and Pretenfions, in favour of the most serene House of Lorrain; provided always, that every thing in this present Act of Ceffion, that may be contrary to what is contained in the Declaration which the Baron of Schmerling, the Emperor's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of France, VOL. II.

France, figned at Compeigne, the 4th of August 1736, ' shall be null and of no force, &r.

The Declaration here mentioned relates to the Allodial Effects of the House of Medicis, of which I think it unnecessary at present to give any Copy; and as the Act of Ceffion made by the King of the Two Sicilies was conceived in the same Terms with this of his Catholick Majesty, I need not, I think, give it a Place here.

New Tariff French and Dutch.

Whilst the French were labouring to obtain the Acbetween the ceffion of Spain, in order to compleat this Treaty with the Emperor, a Treaty of another Nature began to give their Ministers some Employment. The Tariff or Treaty of Commerce between France and the States General being to expire in the Month of April 1739, Mr. Van Hoey, their High Mightineffes Minister at Paris, began in the Month of March to treat about renewing it, which the French readily gave ear to; but as it was necessary in the then posture of the Affairs of Europe to keep the Dutch for some time in suspence, they proposed several Alterations, and the Dutch, upon their part, took care not to be behind-hand with them; fo that the Negotiation for this Purpose continued till the 8th of December, when they found it necessary to give the Dutch Satisfaction in this respect; and therefore upon that Day a new Treaty of Commerce was concluded and figned at Verfailles, which being almost upon the very fame footing with the former, there is no Occasion for giving any Copy or Extract of it.

Madame of ried to Don Philip of Spain.

By this Negotiation and Treaty, the French have in France mar-fome measure secured the Friendship of the Dutch, and by another Negotiation and Treaty, concluded foon after the Beginning of the fame Year, they have farther cemented the Union between them and Spain; for upon the 22d of February, his most Christian Majesty declared publickly at Verfailles, after coming out from Council, that a Marriage between Madame of France, his eldest Daughter, and Don Philip Infante of Spain, was agreed upon; the young Lady being then in the 12th Year of her Age, and Don Philip just entered the 20th of his. From this Time they began to make Preparations for celebrating the Marriage with great magnificence,

cence, and for furnishing this young Princess with a fuperbe Wardrobe, which were continued till the 23d of August, when the Marquis de la Mina, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, made his public Entry at Verfailles, and being introduced to an Audience of the King, he demanded Madame for the Infant Don Philip in form; which was accordingly granted, and thereupon he was introduced to Audiences of the Queen, the Dauphin, Madame, and the other Misdames of France. Next Day the Marriage Contract between them was figned, on the 25th fhe was betrothed, and on the 26th the Marriage Ceremony was performed, the Duke of Orleans appearing upon that Occasion as Proxy for Don Philip. At Night there were Illuminations and great Rejoicings both at Paris and Verfailles, and most curious Fireworks at Verfailles; and at the Spanish Ambassador's. Upon the 31st of the same Month, this young Princess fet out for Spain, being accompanied by the King himfelf as far as Plessis-Piquet, where she stepped into the Coach destined for her Journey; and on the 11th of October, the was with great Ceremony delivered into the Hands of those that were fent by the Court of Spain to receive her, in the Island of Pheafants, upon the Frontiers between France and Spain.

On the 28th of May, being Corpus Christi Day, Monsieur de Monsieur Guerin de Tencin, Archbishop of Embrun, receives the ceived the Cardinal's Cap, with the usual Ceremonies in Cardinal's the Cathedral of Embrun, from Abbot Aureli, the Pope's Cap. Privy Camirier; which I take notice of, because this Gentleman is thought by some to be designed by Cardinal Fleury as his Successor in the high Office of Prime Minister of France; and because of the samous Speech this new Cardinal made to his most Christian Majesty, upon the 4th of March succeeding, when he received the Cap from his Majesty, which was in Substance thus,

Sere,

For the Cardinal's Hat I stand indebted to a Great Prince, who has facrificed his all for the fake of Re-

ligion. I am now going to receive the Enfigns of that Dignity from the Hands of your Majeffy, who like-

wife does all for the lake of Religion. I am fully lenfible of all the Engagements I lie under, and nothing

fhall ever prevent my Endeavours to fulfil them.' The great Prince here meant was supposed by some to be King Stanislaus, but others supposed him, I believe with

more juffice, to be the Chevalier.

French Edia In the Year 1701, the late King of France issued an tifh Navigation and

against Bri- Edict, by which he prohibited the Importation of any Sort of Goods of foreign Growth or Manufacture in Commerce. British Bottoms, and also the following Sorts of Merchandize of British Produce or Manufacture, viz. all Sorts of Stockings and Caps of Silk, Wool, Thread, or Cotton; all Sorts of Cloth and Stuffs of Wool, Hair, Silk, Thread, or Cotton; Hats, Blankets, Hides, Gloves, Cutlery-Ware, Iron Ware, Locks, Buttons, Ribbons, Watches, Clocks, Wine, Pewter, Lead, Mercery-Wares, Drugs, and Grocery; but permitted the Importation of Allum, Bottles, Wax, Coal, Salted Flesh, Horses, Glew, Horn, Copperas, Green Hides, Crystals, Elephants Teeth, Herrings, Cods, Bone, Furs, Calf-Skins, Ox-Hides, Salted Salmon, Tallow, English Carpets, Calicoes, Glaffes, and Wool. The War having broke out the very next Year, and all Commerce between the two Nations being prohibited, this Edict did not much affect us; and after the renewal of the Peace by the Treaty of Utrecht, though Commerce was not reftored by a proper Treaty, yet the Execution of this Edict was in a great measure suspended, and the Importation of foreign Merchandize in British Bottoms, as also of several of these Sorts of prohibited Goods, connived at; but about the Beginning of this last Year, this Edict was revived, and they began to put it so strictly in Execution, that the British Ships then in their Ports, loaded with foreign or any Sort of prohibited Goods, were not only prevented from unloading, but ordered to depart immediately, to the great Loss of the Merchants concerned, who had fent these Goods thither upon the Faith of the good Correspondence that had for so many Years subsisted between the two Nations; and upon a Supposition, that this Edict was, in a great measure, tacitly revoked. What was the Cause of this Treatment, or what Refentment we shewed, I have not heard.

French Ex-In the Month of April we had an Account from Pacufe for feizing a British ris, that the Earl of Waldegrave, the British Minister at that Court, had, for fome Time before, made several

ftrong

from Representations to the Court of France, in order to obtain the Release of an English Ship, richly laden, which had been feized and confiscated at Martinique: but was answered, that seeing the Governor of Antegua had taken and conficated, against all manner of Right, a French Merchant-man, passing by that Island, in its way from the French Islands, it was but just that Reprifals should be made, as foon as an Opportunity offered; however, as foon as the French Ship, with its Cargo, was released, and the King of Great-Britain had difavowed the Conduct of the Governor of An egua, the English Ship should in like manner be set at Liberty. This Article I suppose relates to the Ship Scipio, Alexander Machpherson Master, of which my Readers will see an Account in the first Volume of these Annals, p. 107.

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Upon the breaking out of the War between us and A proper Spain, or rather upon our publishing Reprifals against Emplish An-Spain, the Court of France intimated to the Earl of France Waldegrave, that if any of the British Ships should take haughty or molest any Spanish Vessels coming from the West- Message. Indies, or other Spanish Ship, wherein the Subjects of the Crown of France were interested, his most Christian Majesty could no longer remain neuter, but would be obliged to take part with Spain, in order to prevent his Subjects from being injured: To which huffing Message, his Excellency returned for Answer. That in Pursuance of the Reprifals resolved on, we should seize all Spanish Ships we met with, and that if the Subjects of France appeared to be really interested in any of the Spanish Ships fo seized, they should have all the Justice done them, we were obliged to by Treaty, which was all that could be demanded of us, and if not fatisfactory, we were ready for all Events.

The Account given at Paris of the French Merchant French Ship Ship stopped and searched by Admiral Haddock upon the sport by Admiral Haddock upon the sport by Admiral Haddock Coast of Spain, mentioned in the former Volume, p. dock. 187, was as follows: This Ship had just failed from Havre de Grace for Cadiz, from whence, it was thought, the was to have proceeded to the West-Indies; but after her having passed Ferrol, she was stopped by an English Man of War, who carried her to Admiral Haddock's Squadron, and the Captain was conducted on board the Admiral's Ship. While he was under Examination, his Ship was fearched, and his Papers feized and brought

to the Admiral: Among these Papers were fix Letters. five of which were directed to Spenift Merchants and the fixth to a Lady. The Admiral resumed the last Letter, but kept all the former, together with fevel ral Papers belonging to the Captain, who carneftly tentreated to have them restored; but the Admiral told him he was obliged to detain them. The Captain being then allowed to return, and his Ship released, he nut linto Cadiz, where he gave an Account of what had happened; and this Account being fent to the Count de la Marck, the French Ambaffador at Madrid he immediately communicated it to the French Court. Upon this some Remonstrances were presently made to the Earl of Waldegrave, who, by Orders from his Court, answered. That as the Ship was failing under Spanish Colours, the English Man of War had a Right, and was obliged to ftop her; and as the Letters and Papers belonged to the Subjects of Spain, the Admiral had a Right to detain them; but as they were of no Confequence, they should be restored to the French Captain, if required,

Towards the End of September, the French Ministry plain of their declared to the Earl of Waldegrave, that their Master Stopt and vi-had, with some Concern, learned, that notwithstanding fited by the the Representations which had been before made, against the Interruption given to the Trade of France by British Ships of War, those Ships continued to frop and visit all French Ships failing upon the Coast of Spain: That his Majesty could by no means consent to a Practice of this Nature, and therefore demanded, that until an open Rupture was declared, the British Men of War should let the Ships belonging to the Subjects of France pass freely, there being no Pretence for stopping or visiting them till after an open Declaration of War against Spain, because till then, there could be no such Thing as contraband Goods on board French or any other neutral Ships; and that if this Demand was not complied with, he should think himself under a Necessity of taking fuitable Measures for protecting his Subjects from being stopped and visited, as long as there was no declared War between Britain and Spain. The proper, and, indeed, the only Answer that could be made to this, was a Declaration of War against Spain, which took away all future Pretence for fuch a Complaint;

because then, all neutral Ships may by the Law of Nations be visited at Sea, and if bound to an Enemy's Port with contraband Goods on board, those Goods may be taken out, and condemned as good and lawful Prize, in which limited Sense the latter Part of his Majesty's Declaration of War is to be understood.

Soon after the Rupture between us and Spain, the British Ships Spanish Privateers took some British Merchant Ships in taken in the very Mouth of the River of Bourdeaux; and about the Beginning of November, one of them came up a great way, and, contrary to the Law of Nations, feized upon an Irilb Vessel in the River; whereupon the Captain of a fout New-England Ship then at Bourdeaux, defired Leave to go and take the Privateer, which he thought he could do, with the Help of fuch Volunteers as were willing to go along with him; but the Governor would neither grant him Leave, nor take any other Method for recovering the Irifh Vessel so unjustly seized within the Dominions of France. The Earl of Waldegrave complained to the Court of France of these and the like Practices; and he was affured, that Orders were fent to the proper Officers at Bourdeaux to endeavour to feize the Spanish Privateers, and to make them restore the Vessels and Effects they had taken in that River; but I never heard that any fuch Attempt was made, or any of the British Ships, so taken, restored.

About the End of the Year 1739, it was pretended at French AcParis, that according to a Lift they had received from British Ships
Madrid, the Spaniards had by that Time taken and taken by
made Prize of 100 British Merchant Ships; which, if true, Spains
may shew us what we are to expect by the War, in case it
should be carried on by way of Reprisals alone, and
without attempting to take from the Spaniard any of
their Settlements in the West-Indies; for if these 100
Ships be reckoned worth 4000 st. each Ship and Cargo
at an Average, the Advantage the Spaniards made in
the first five Months of the War, amounts to 400,000 st.
Sterling, which, I believe, is more than all we have,
even to this Day, taken from them, either by Sea or

Land, will amount to.

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Tho' the French did not declare openly against us in French Prethe War with Spain, yet from these Accounts it will parations for appear they were a little partial in favour of our Enemies; War.

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but this was not all, from the very Beginning of the War, they began to prepare for taking a Share in it as foon as they should find a proper Opportunity. About the Beginning of September, Orders were issued by the French Court, for all the Officers that had any Poft or Command in their Colonies or Plantations, to repair to Rochefort by the 20th of that Month at farthest, where there should be a Man of War ready to transport them to their refrective Posts in America; and even before the Reprifals were published here, they began, at all the chief Ports of France, to refit and augment their Navy; and we were told, that they had ordered fix new Men of War of the Line to be built at their Colony of Quebee in Canada, and that they had contracted for having 18 others of the Line, built for them in the Ports of Sweden; but whether this be true or no, will not. I believe, appear, till they declare openly against us.

French Squa-

Soon after the Beginning of the Year 1730, they bedron lent to gan in France to talk of fending a Squadron of Men of the Baltick. War to the Baltick, and to equip some Ships at Brest, as was faid, for that Purpole. This political Phænomenon raifed the Curiofity of the whole European World, and occasioned many Conjectures about the Design of this Squadron. Sometimes it was faid to be defigned to confift of a great Number of capital Ships, for the Execution of some Grand Project; and at other Times it was only to be a small Number of Ships for the Instruction and Exercise of the Seamen. At last, about the Middle of May, this mysterious Squadron set sail from Breft, under the Command of the Marquis & Antin, confifting but of four Men of War of the Line, and one Frigate, and failed directly to Stockholm, where they arrived the 11th of July, and staid there till the 1st of August, which Time was principally employed in Feastings, Balls, and splendid Entertainments at the Swedish Court, which was all they did there. On the 1st of August this Squadaon set fail from Stockholm upon their Return to France; where they arrived about the End of September, the Frigate which attended them having put into Dunkirk, which I particularly take notice of, because that Frigate was a Ship that carried 18 Guns, and her putting in there shews, that in case of a War, the Port of Dunkirk will again be a Receptacle for French

French Privateers to infest our Trade, tho' by the Treaty of Utrecht it was expressly flipulated, that the Harbour of Dunkirk should be filled up, and never again repaired. This Squadron being thus returned to France, without attempting any thing, either for or against any Power in Europe, the Eyes of People were then opened, and every one faw that it was fent to the Baltick, for no other Reason but to furnish the new Ministry in Sweden with fomething to amuse their People with; which Sort of Amusement is often necessary upon the Change of an Administration in every Country where there is a popular Sort of Government established. Tho' I must observe, that some People imagined, the French had another Defign, which was to frighten us with an Invalion from Sweden, either upon the British or Hanoverian Dominions, in order to prevent our fending a proper Force for attacking the Spaniards in the West-

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The famous Constitution Unigenitus is still raising, Bishop of every now and then, some new Combustion in France, Laon's Let-About the Beginning of May 1739, Monsieur de Cha-Anti-Conrency, the new Bishop of Montpellier, published a Man-stitutionists. date, by which he ordered all the Faithful in his Diocese, to accept of that Constitution; but this Mandate was immediately laid before the Parliament, in order to be suppressed. About the Beginning of the same Year, the Archbishop of Paris turned out all the Ecclesiasticks of the Parish of St. Roche, who had refused to accept of this Constitution; and the Bishop of Laon having published a Letter of his to the Cardinal of Alface, Archbishop of Malines, upon the Clergy's being obliged to refuse the Sacraments to those that did not submit to this Constitution, the same was suppressed by an Order of the King's Council of State; whereupon the Bishop caused publish the following artful Advertisement, which made a great Noise in France, viz. Being informed, my dear Brethren, that an Arret of the Council of State is just come out, upon the Subject of our Letter of the 12th of September last, to the Cardinal of Alface, we cannot be perfuaded, and we defire you will take care not to believe, that the King thereby intends to impeach the Obligation we lie under of refusing to administer the Sacrament to those who are notoriously

known to be Opposers of the Constitution Unige of Immediate was expecisly flipulated, there is tuting

'This religious Prince, who has often acknowledged himself not to be a Judge in Matters of Faith, is far from defiring to render Religion subject to fecular Authority, or to give Authority to those who would compel the Ministers of Fefus Chrift to administer the Sacrament to Perfons who are in open Rebellion to the Laws both of Church and State. Fefus Christ in the Gofpel, according to St. Matthew, gave this express Commandment to his Apostles, and to their Succesfors in the Priesthood, Give not that which is holy unto the Dogs. But, do not we commit a most manifest Breach of this Precept, when we administer the Holy Sacrament of the Eucharift to notorious and impenitant Sinners, even the they should defire it. Again that holy Father fays, it is forbidden to give holy Things unto Dogs, that is to fay, to notorious Sinners in the surface of marginal and sureme at the

This Doctrine of the chief Luminary of our Church. supported by the common Consent of all Divines. taught by the holy Fathers, and adopted by the Cardinal of Alface, in the Approbation given by him the 13th of June 1738, we have in common with a great Number of the most venerable and most enlightened Prelates of the Church of France, whose Testimonies we have under their Hand in writing.

Therefore, in the Name of Fefus Christ, in the Face of the whole Church, and by virtue of the epifcopal Authority with which we are clothed, we declare to you, that we are forbid by Divine Authority to administer the Sacrament to those that rebel against the Constitution Unigenitus, and who persist in their Rebellion against this absolute and irrefragable Decision of the universal Church, &c.

How our Clergy of the Church of England interpret the Christian Precept here mentioned, I do not know; but if they interpret it as this Prelate does, it does not feem very confishent with the Test and Corporation Acts; unless our Clergy suppose that no Man employed in the Magistracy, or in the Service of the Government, can be a notorious and impenitent Sinner; for if a Clergyman thould refuse the Sacrament to a young Officer of kaowa

Remark up on the Teft Act.

Exciseman, for no other Reason, but because he thought him a notorious Sinner, and the Officer or Excileman should thereby lose his Post, I question much if an Action would not lie against the Clergyman, and a Verdict might very probably go against him; for it would be very difficult to prove a Man a notorious Sinner to the Satisfaction of a Jury, eldenober bes flei ve lesgrens

But of all the religious Disputes that have lately hap-Politicks of pened in France, that of the Benedictin Nuns of Mount the Prime Calvary in the Morals, near Paris, has made the great-France, eft Noise. For understanding this Affair, I must let my Readers know, that Cardinal Fleury, in Imitation of his Predeceffors, Cardinals and Prime Ministers of France, is endeavouring to extend fill farther the Power of the Crown; and for that Purpose, to take away from all Communities, civil and religious, the Immunities and Privileges they enjoy by the ancient Customs and Conflitutions of that Country; being I suppose convinced, no Immunity or Privilege enjoyed by a Subject can be confishent with an absolute Monarchy: Nay, no Property can be confiftent with any perfect Government of that kind; and therefore, the Turks are certainly in the Right, who allow of no Property either in Landsor Goods, but what depends upon the arbitrary Will of the Sultan; and yet even in that Government, Men are seldom or never turned out of their Possessions, or even unreasonably taxed, but when they have been guilty of fome Crime. Such a Sort of Government is however a most terrible one to live under; and yet the Prime Ministers of France, for above this bundred Years, have been endeavouring to bring their Government by Piece-meal into that form; and the present Cardinal Prime Minister seems to be following the same Plan, which he carries on with the more ease, because he takes care that none of the French Rights or Privileges shall be violated by Foreigners, whatever they may be by their own Ministers.

As it is necessary for this artful Minister, to have the Concurrence of the See of Rome, for divefting the religious Houses in France of the Immunities and Privileges they are fill possessed of; and as he has taken care to have the Court of Rome entirely under his Management, towards the latter End of the Year 1738, he obtained

from that See the following Brief.

## To our Venerable Brother the Archbishop of Paris Glement Pope.

Pope's Brief appointing the Bilhops Vilitors of Numeries in France.

VENERABLE Brother, we greet you well, and give you the Apostolical Benediction. Being induced by just and reasonable Motives us thereunto moving, as well as by the Petition of our most dear Son in Jesus Christ, Lewis, the most Christian King of France, praying, that we should, out of our Pastoral Care, effectually provide for the Preservation and Happiness of our well-beloved Daughters in Jesus Christ, the Nuns of the Monastries of the Congregation called the Congregation of Mount Calvary, of the Order of St. Benedict, or of whatever other Order it may be, erected either in the City and Diocese of Parris, where the chief Monastry of the said Congregation is, or in any other City or Diocese of France.

And having great Confidence in our Lord, and in your Faith, your Indowments, your Charity, and your Zeal for Religion, we, by these Presents, nominate and depute you, Apostolical Visitor of the Monastries of the faid Congregation, erected in the Diocese of Paris, for the Term of four Years, to be computed from the Day these Presents are put into your Hands. And by our other Letters, in form of a Brief, we nominate and depute our dear Brethren in the Cities and Diocesses within which there may be any other Monaftries of the faid Congregation, Apostolical Visitors, for the Term of two Years, to the end that, during the faid Term, each of the Bishops may respectively inform himself of the Condition of the Monastries within his Diocese, that he may carefully examine the Regulations of the faid Nunneries, and in what Manner they are observed; that he may regulate and prescribe whatever he may think proper, for reforming the Abuses, if any, that may have crept into them, in order to remove and retrench every thing that may diffurb their Peace and Tranquillity. And to the end that, during the faid Term, every thing that is necesfary for the faid Visitation, may be carried on by a proper Authority, and in a regular and lawful Method, we, by virtue of our Apostolical Authority, and by the Tenor of these Presents, absolutely suspend, notwithstanding any Appeal whatsoever, all Superiority, Right of Visitation, Direction and Administration of the Visitor General, and of the head Superiors of the faid Congregation; hereby willing and ordaining, that it remain suspended, during the said Term, as incompatible with the Power to you granted. Also we declare null, and of no force, virtue or effect, all Acts that may be done, or attempted to be done, during the Course of your Visitation, by the Visitor General and Head Superiors, with all that may belong to, or depend upon the same.

And after the Expiration of the two Years above fet forth, we will and ordain, that each of the faid Bishops do transmit to you, all the Proceedings that shall be made in Confequence of this Visitation and Delegation, with all the Resolutions that he in his Wisdom may have taken, or that he thinks ought to be taken, together with whatever may relate to the Remedies he has applied, or that he thinks may be proper to be applied, for completing this Work in the most falutary Manner. Moreover, we will and command, that after having received the faid Accounts, you take to your Affiftance, fome other Bishops and regular Prelates, of whatever Order you may think proper to be ' joined with you, with Power to substitute new ones in the room of those that may die during the Course of your Commission, being such as you think have a Capacity equal to this Affair, fuch as are above all Sufpicion, and fuch as are agreeable to the most Christian King, and that all together, you and your Associates, may do, statute and ordain whatever you, in your Prudence and Piety, think can contribute, with the Lord's ' Affiffance, to the common Good and Advantage of the faid Congregation, and to the Observance of a regular Discipline.

The Archbishop of Paris as soon as he had received Nuns protest this Brief, went to the Convent of Calvary in the Mo-against it. rass, in order to have it received; but instead of received ing it, they presented him with the following Protestation, viz.

Copy of the Superior General and Affiftants of the Contact their Protest. WE the Superior of Number collect the Contact the Co gregation of Nuns, called the Congregation of Calvary in the Morass, in the Name of the Com-

Munity. However much we may be struck with a profound Respect for my Lord the Archishop of Paris, and the ready to flew him all the Condescension our Constitutions have prescribed to be shewn to our Diocesian Bishop, yet without pretending to prejudice in the least the great Veneration and high Respect we have for our Holy Father the Pope, and for his Majesty, we must declare, that we cannot receive our faid Lord the Archbishop of Paris, in the Quality he intends to affume as Commissary Delegate of the Holy See.

The Brief which gives him that Quality is wanting with regard to that Formality which alone can authorife its Publication and Execution in this Kingdom\*. It is not accompanied with Letters Patent, registred in Parliament; which nevertheless is absolutely necessary for rendering a Brief from Rome, capa-

ble of being executed in France.

Befides, to appoint over us an Apostolical Commissary, is to give us a Superior different from those who alone are appointed, according to our Rules and Conflitutions. Our Conflitutions and our Rules are authorifed by the two Powers: They are confirmed by Bulls, provided with Letters Patent, registred in Par-! liament: They are Law: We have fworn to observe them; and it is also under the Faith of these Conflitutions and these Rules, that we are engaged in the religious Order.bit

For these Reasons, and for others which, in proper 'Time and Place we shall shew, we declare to my Lord Archbishop of Paris, that we intend to make most humble and most respectful Remonstrances to his Majesty, upon the Subject of his Orders signified to us "Yesterday, and to explain to him the Incapacity we are under of acknowledging my faid Lord the Archbishop of Paris, in the faid Quality of Commissary

Delegate of the Holy See.

with the following - tro-\* It was registred in the King's Council of State only.

And in case (which we do not at all prefume) that my faid Lord the Archbishop of Paris pushes the Matter farther, to the Prejudice of our faid Remonstrances, we oprotest against all he may do in the above-mentioned Quality; referving expressly the Power to avail ourfelves thereof, where and in what manner it may be proper, even to the throwing in an Appeal for abolishing the faid Brief; to refume the faid Appeal, to bring it to a definitive Judgment, and to perform all Acts, Oppositions, and Protestations as Law will. Given at our House of Calvary in the Morass, the 11th Day of December 1738.

In a few Days after, the Archbishop returned to this Their Monastry, in order to exhort and endeavour to per speech to the Bishop. fuade them to delift from their Opposition. Upon his entering into the Convent, he was received by thirty fix of the Nuns headed by their Superior, who in Name of the rest, addressed him in these Words, My Lord, we received you the first Time according to the Rules of our Order, which enjoin us to receive the first Visit of our Diocesian Bishop. According to the same Rules we could not to Day have received and introduced you into our Monastry, if Monsieur the Bishop of Troye "had not indulged us with a Licence, which was to last for fix Weeks in case of Necessity. We are glad it is not as yet expired, and that therefore we can ' make use of it. But as we have sent Remonstrances to the King, with relation to the Brief in question, and expect an Answer, we can now say nothing to your Lordship upon the Subject.' Whereupon the Archbishop soon retired, but upon his going out, he left with them a Declaration of his being under a Necesfity to fuspend the Superior General from the Exercise of all Functions.

The Cardinal Prime Minister being informed by the Prime Mi-Archbishop of what had passed at this Visit, had a long nister's An-Conference upon this Assair at Versailles with the Cardi-these Renal of Roban, the Archbishop of Sens and Embrun, and monstrances feveral other Prelates, and the next Day wrote a Letter to those Ladies by way of Answer to the Remonstrances they had made to the King, which thews how far a Prime Minister may take upon him to answer for his

Master.

Master. The Answer was in substance thus, ' That having examined the Romonstrances with all the Attention the Affair deserved, he thought it would have been doing a very ill Office to the Nuns, to communicate that Piece to the King, who would certainly have been offended at it. After which he invited and exhorted them to submit and obey, because his Mae jefty, having examined the Affair thoroughly, was refolved to execute his good Defign with Mildness, but Steadiness.' It is something strange that his most Christian Majesty should have examined an Affair thoroughly, without ever having feen the Remonstrances or Arguments of the Party Defendant; but the true State of the Cafe is, his Majefty, or at leaft his Minifter, had refolved, that every religious Society in France shall for the future be under an absolute Subjection to the Crown, and therefore the Minister would never give ear to, nor trouble his Majesty with any Reasons that could be alledged against putting this Resolution in Execution; and it must be granted, that the Resolution is politically right; for all religious Societies ought to be under an absolute Subjection to the supreme Civil Power, wherever it is lodged, which, in absolute Monarchies, is in the Crown alone; but, I wonder, the Cardinal did not get a Dispensation inserted in the Body of the Pop's Brief, which among Roman Catholicks would have obviated the Objection of their being obliged by their Vows, not to give up their ancient Privileges.

Their Refent back.

On the 25th of December, the Cardinal wrote anomonftrances ther Letter to these Nuns, enforcing what he had before faid, and at the same time fent them back their Remonstrances, without having ever shewed them to the King, as we may suppose by his first Letter. These Remonstrances were conceived in very strong and pathetic Terms. An Extract They fay, ' That Nuns, the most faithful Subjects of

of them.

the King, proftrate themselves at the Foot of his 'Throne, and implore his Justice concerning Orders, which they judged were furprifed from him by some People who made a Handle of his Piety, and which tend to the entire Ruin and Destruction of a Congregation hitherto honoured with his Protection, and that of the Kings his Predecessors; a Ruin and Destruction which appears inevitable if the Pope's Brief is put in

in execution: That this Brief annihilates the Bulls. Constitutions, Statutes and Customs which are the Foundation of their Establishment, and which are become the public Laws of the Kingdom, by the folerin Authority with which his Majesty vested them: That without hearing them, the Brief charges them with Guilt, punishes them with the severest Penalties, fnatches them from their lawful Superiors, takes away the Freedom of their Elections, and subjects them to an arbitrary Power: And, that they will endure the most dreadful Poverty, Exile, Imprisonment, and even Death itself, rather than infringe the Vows by which they engaged in their religious Profession. ' &c.' As the Title of King of Navarre was not joined to that which the Pope gave the King in his Brief. the Nuns took care to point out that Omission in their Remonstrances. The following is the Letter which the Lady Superior General, and the Affistants of the Congregation, fent to Cardinal de Fleury along with the Remonstrances.

WE take the Liberty to address to your Eminency the most humble and respectful Remonstrances which our Congregation has the Honour to make to the King. We dare beseech you to back them with your powerful Protection; vouchsafe to grant us that Protection: We conjure you, my Lord, to grant it, and the Prejudices which have been insused into his Majesty against us will be dissipated. His Goodness will bring back among us that Calm which we have lost since the Receipt of his last Orders, and enable us to cantinue offering our Prayers to Heaven for his Majesty and his principal Minister, &c.

Upon the Cardinal's sending back their Remon-The Affair strances, they applied to the Abbé Pucelle, who, upon laid before the 30th, laid the Affair before the Grand Chamber of the Parliament of Paris; and in a moving Speech he Pariamade upon that Occasion, he told them, that the Affair was of so much Importance, that the Parliament ought to muster up, and exert all its Strength and Capacity upon the Occasion, therefore he moved that all Vol. II.

the Chambers might affemble to confider of it, which all present agreed to, except Monsieur Beniot. Accordingly, next Day the Chambers affembled, and after a long and warm Debate, they came to a Refolution, to make Remonstrances to the King.

Their Superior imprifoned.

Bilhop of Auxerre's

Letter to

them.

These Nuns persisting in their Obstinacy, and this Obstinacy being imputed by the Court, principally to Madame de Coefquen, their Superior General, on the 20th of January a Lettre de Cachet was sent her, by which she was banished to the Abbay of Gerci near Grofbois, and there confined, with Orders that no Perfon from without fhould be allowed to fpeak to her, nor the allowed to fend out or receive any Letter.

Notwithstanding the Severity of the Court in this Affair, the Bishop of Auxerre had the Courage to fend these

Nuns the following Letter, viz.

Reverend Mothers,

Bear an equal Share in your Troubles and Afflictions; the Blows aimed at you fall directly upon me, and I feel them more fensibly than I am able to express. In the personal Trials I have gone through, and which have greatly multiplied fince a certain Time, the Lord had regard to my Weakness, and took away almost all the Bitterness of them by the ' Tranquillity of Mind I preferved: But all my Senfibi-' lity was renewed at the first News of what is carrying on against you; and I could not reflect on the Consequences of it without the extremest Grief.

You reiterate, all together, in the Letter you have fent me, the folemn Vow you made to God, to live and die in the Engagements you contracted at the Foot of his Altar, and in the Obedience you promifed to me, as your lawful Superior, and likewife to your Reverend Mother-General and your Mother-Prior. I praise God for having inspired you with these holy Dispositions, which are essentially your Duty, and from which nothing can difengage you; and I shall not cease offering up my Prayers to him, that he may maintain and strengthen you in them.

By a reciprocal Engagement, I promife you that nothing shall ever hinder me from looking upon you as my most dear Daughters in Jesus Christ; that I will always bear you in my Heart, and do all that lies in my Power to maintain you in your Rights, and prevent any Alteration being made in the Form of your Government.

But what can my weak Affistance avail in such Circumstances as we both find ourselves in? 'Tis in God, my most dear Daughters, 'tis in God alone that we must repose all our Confidence, and expect nothing but from his Mercy and Power. As long as you remain united by the Ties of Charity, and rest yourselves in the Arms of his Divine Providence, you have nothing to fear.

Perhaps also you have not practised your holy Institution literally and in its utmost extent. You bear the Name of Religious of Mount Calvary, as having taken rise in that Place sanctified by the Sufferings of our Saviour, sprinkled with his Blood, and where he confurmated his Saerisiee upon a Cross. You are confidered as having no other Habitation but that holy Place, and no other Thoughts and Sentiments but those of the Victim who offered himself up there; and you have made a particular Vow of what St. Paul imposed upon himself, as a Minister of the Gospel, to accomplish in his Flesh what remains for Christ to suffer.

In the midft of your greatest Afflictions, never fail to offer up your most servent Prayers for the Powers whose Piety has been made a Handle against you: Beg of God to enlighten them, to dispel the Clouds which our Enemies have spread, and then you cannot fail of obtaining Justice.

But above all Things, let not the Perfecution raissed against you, nor the future Evils that you may expect, be an Occasion or Pretext of Dissipation: Think of your Missortunes, but let it be in the Presence of God: Groan over them, speak of them, but let it be to Fesus Christ, at the Foot of his Cross. Carry this ther also my Evils and Necessities, with those of the Diocese committed to my Care in such a melancholy Juncture. Let your Piety and Fervour resume fresh Vigour in this holy Season, wherein we see God

Manner.

- ' made Man, born in a Manger to die upon a Cross. I befeech the merciful God to be your Peace and Comfort,
- and affure you, Reverend Mothers, of all the Venera-
- tion with which I am
  - Your most humble and most obedient Servant,
    - ' CHARLES, Bishop of Auxerre.'

A new Rec-A new Rector for the University of Paris being to be tor of the chosen in the Month of March 1739, and it being re-Parischolen folved, that he should be one that was a Friend to the after a new Constitution Unigenitus, which had always been opposed by many of the Old Members of that University, therefore the Members who had received that Conflitution, obtained a provisional Arret, by which, for that Time only, and without making it a Precedent for any future Election, a Vote was granted to the young Fellows of the College in the Choice of the Intrants, who were to elect the Rector of the University. By the Constitutions of that University, it seems, the four Nations, diffinguished by the Names of France, Picardy, Normandy, and Germany, that compose the Faculty of Arts, nominate a certain Number who are called Intrants, and those Intrants proceed to the Election of a Rector. In the Nomination of these Intrants, none of the Fellows are allowed by the Conflitutions to have a Vote, if they be such as are under thirty Years of Age; but as this Constitution was at this Time inconsistent with the Views of the Court, it was for the ensuing Election altered by the Provisional Arret I have mentioned; and the University being thus modelled for the Purpose, and proper Intrants nominated by the Junior Fellows, they affembled on the 21st of March at the Convent of the Mathurins, and elected for their Rector the Abbé de Vantadour, Grandson to the Prince of Rohan, who was then but twenty two Years of Age. After the Election, the Intrants deputed four of their Number to go and acquaint this young Gentleman of his being chosen Rector of the famous University of Paris; and to request his accepting the Honour they had conferred upon him. The Deputies accordingly went to wait on him, and made a fine Compliment upon the Subject, to which he returned a proper Answer, and complied with their Request. They then conducted him to the Convent of the Mathurins, where he took his Seat as Rector, and after the usual Ceremonies upon that Occasion, the Univerfity in a Body conducted him back to the College

du Plessis, the Place of his Residence.

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Upon the 9th of May, this young Rector fent and University's fummoned all the Doctors and Members of the Faculty former Apof Arts to an extraordinary Affembly, to be held at the the Confti-Mathurins on the 11th. In this Assembly the Grand tution re-Affair was brought upon the Carpet, which was to re-voked. voke the Appeal made by the University in the Year 1718, against the Constitution Unigenitus; and a Motion being made for this Purpose, the young Rector made a florid Harangue upon the Subject. After some Debate, the Question was put, and of 450 that were present, there were but 82 against it; so that the Appeal was revoked, and the Constitution Unigenitus triumphed over that learned Body. The Diffenters, however, entered their Protest; and in a few Days after, the Abbé Pucelle presented to the Parliament a Petition from 95 Members of the University that opposed this Revocation, praying that the Recorder of the University might be ordered to deliver to them a Copy of the Resolution of the last Assembly, in order that they might be enabled to lodge their Appeal against it before the Parliament.

The Court being displeased with the Opposition made satyr upon to this Revocation, a Letter de Cachet was fent to Mon-this Revocafieur Gilbert, perpetual Syndic of the University, and tion. one of the principal Oppofers, by which he was banished to Auxerre, and Monsieur Petit was named Syndic in his room; and by an Arret of the King's Council of State, all the Acts and Proceedings of the Oppofers were suppressed; whereupon a Satire was printed and handed about at Paris, by which all Gentlemen and Ladies were invited to affift at the Funeral of Madam the University of Paris, eldest Daughter to the King of France, who had died at her Palace of the Sciences the 11th of May 1739; her Body being to be interred in the Church of the Reverend Fathers the Fefuits, there to wait for its Refurrection; and the Abbe de Vantadour, her Heir by Gift of Forfeiture, being to preach her Funeral Sermon at the Palace of Soubize.

Upon

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Arguera.

Parliament Upon all these Affairs, that is to say, upon the Affair remonstrate, of the Calvarifts, upon the Provisional Arret for giving a Right of Voting to the Juniors of the University, and upon this Revocation of the Appeal made by the University in the Year 1718, the Parliament of Paris refolved to prefent Remonstrances to the King; but when they defired leave to lay their humble Remonstrances before his Majesty, he at first answered, That he would receive no Remonstrances; and that he required of his Parliament an absolute Obedience to his Will, seeing he resolved upon nothing without mature Deliberation; which is such an Answer as may be made by any King. whose Will is supported by a numerous Standing Army; for wherever this happens to be the Cafe, it is ridiculous for any Subject, or any Body of Subjects, unless they be of the Army, to think of remonstrating, even their most humble Petitions will be but little regarded. In the present Case, his most Christian Majesty, we find, would not at first so much as hear the Remonstrances of his Parliament; and even the University minded them so little, that at their very next Affembly they refolved, that for the future no Ecclefiaftick should be matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, without having first figned the Formulary of Pope Alexander the VII. or without declaring openly that he submitted to the Constitution Unigenitus.

However, as the Parliament of Paris is a confiderable Body of Men, and of great Authority in the Kingdom, his most Christian Majesty, notwithstanding his absolute Power, and numerous Army, was afterwards advised to give their Remonstrances a Reception, and to

make them some fort of Answer.

These Remonstrances were as follow, viz.

Copy of their Remonfirances.

SIRE, no Die doube of the Lon mode behoud YOUR Parliament have with Grief feen a Brief from the Pope carried into Execution, even under their Eyes, without the Authority of your Majeffy's Letters Patent, registred in the usual Manner, and it

was suppressed, whereaver a sinte was printed and

An Attempt made at the fame Time by fome particular Perfons to exempt the Faculty of Arts from the Jurisdiction of your Parliament, has given them no less Concern. alace of Sandrac. nomi Sermon ai the P

& But

But when they saw a late Arret of your Council, which pronounces by Provision upon an important Dispute, as to which it is so dangerous to pass any previous Judgment, they thought it high Time to set in your Majesty's View all the Consequences of these different Proceedings, the Concurrence of which denotes a formed Design to avoid the Inspection of a Company who never had any Interest separate from your Majesty's; who only employ the Authority committed to them, in maintaining the Rights of your Crown, and preserving the Maxims of your Kingdom; and whose Vigilance, Zeal, and Resolution, which have so often been of Service to your State, can only be displeasing to such as would introduce foreign Maxims.

'The Emissaries of the Court of Rome let no Opportunity slip, for propagating those Maxims in the Kingdom, which are so contrary to our Liberties. A false Zeal for Religion is the Veil with which they cover the Motives of their Actions, and this is what renders

their Proceedings the more dangerous.

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What is it they would not be in a Condition to undertake, if once they should free the Decrees of the Court of Rome from the Inspection and Examination of a Company, in which alone are united all the Parts that are necessary to form an Obstacle which their Efforts can never surmount? It is not Talents, Knowledge, or the Superiority of any particular Person that they seat, but they dread a Body of Magistrates, who by their Station make these Matters their particular Study, by whom the Tradition of the Maxims of your Kingdom has always been carefully preserved, and transmitted, as it were, from one hand to another; and who, in short, by reason of their Number, Integrity, and Learning, are secure from being the Dupes of Interest, Ambition, and Ignorance.

Who knows where the Enemies of our Maxims would flop, if the University of Paris, and in particular the Faculty of Arts, to whom the Education of the Youth of your Kingdom is committed, were withdrawn from the Visitation of your Parliament, to

which it has been at all times subject ?

What

'It was, Sire, the Will and Pleafure of the Kings your Predecessors, that the Regulations for governing the Faculty of Arts should be concerted in your Parliament. It was your Parliament that reformed the Abuses of that Faculty; that regulated its Disputes; and it is the Vigilance of the Parliament that maintains its Studies in that flourishing Condition, which renders it so useful to your Majesty's Subjects, and so famous

over all Europe.

'Tis your Parliament that has kept alive that Affection in the Faculty for the Fundamental Maxims of your Government, for the Independency of your Crown, for that inviolable Fidelity which attaches the Subjects to their Sovereign, and from which no Authority upon Earth can exempt them; and to your Parliament is owing their Respect, their Obedience to the Canons of the Catholic Church, and to the sacred General Councils, to which every Power in the Church

ought to yield and fubmit.

These Maxims were in a Manner out of Date, during the unhappy Period of our intestine Divisions, and
an Effort was made to establish others upon their
Ruins, which were the Cause of those Calamities
that no honest Frenchman can remember without
Abhorrence.

But the Firmness of your Parliament, their continual Application, and nothing else, destroyed the permicious Impressions that were formed during those Times, and restored the Schools to the Condition which they are in

f at this Day.

The Masters who teach in our Sight are accountable to us for their Behaviour. Being versed in our Maxims, they transmit them to their Scholars, whom they fortify in their Childhood against foreign Impressions. At the same Time that they shape their Mind and their Judgment, they render their Hearts entirely French; and while they let them know their Obligations to God, they inspire them with Sentiments of Respect and Obedience to him who is his living Image upon Earth. Thus are formed, at that tender Age, the Bands of that inviolable Loyalty, which is the most solid Basis of the Power of Kings, and the Happiness of the People.

What can we expect from those Fellows of the Uinversity, whom we see distinguishing their Entry, by
Rebellion against those who admitted them? They
are so puffed up by the Advantages the late Arret already gives them, and by others which it gives them
Reason to expect, that by the Help of their Number
they will imagine themselves in a Condition to undertake any Thing.

Being admitted to give their Suffrages in the most important Affairs of a Company, to whose Laws and Customs they are perfect Strangers, what have we not to sear from their Prejudices against those whom they hate for their Age, and envy for their Merit?

We have but too just Reason to apprehend, that they will one Time or other inspire the Youth committed to their Care, with their Spirit of Independency, and with those Sentiments, with which the Propositions that several of them have maintained, shew they are prejudiced.

'Tis true they have not ascribed that Infallibility to the Pope, which belongs only to the Church; but in their Theses they have endeavoured to obliterate all the Monuments, to render all the Facts suspected, and to weaken all the Prooss, which demonstrate, that the faid Infallibility cannot be challenged. They have not, in express Terms, given the Pope a Power over the Temporalities of Kings; but they have presumed to advance, that their Bulls become Laws of the State, without your Majesty's Approbation or Intervention.

Occasion, no Circumstance, that can give the Popes are Authority to dissolve those Bands of Fidelity which bind Subjects to their Sovereigns; that the Fear of Excommunication ought not to hinder the Payment of that Obedience to Princes, which is their due; they would be afraid, by a pure and simple Acceptation of the Constitution Unigenitus, of striking at those wise Limitations by which your Parliament opposed the Registring of that Decree in the Sight of the late King your Great-grandsather: They would perceive, that such their Acceptation would be a Contradiction to the Precautions which that great Prince sound so necessary, and which your Majesty has acknowledged to be of such

fuch Use and Importance for preventing the perficious Consequences of a Doctrine, which, for the sake of maintaining the Authority of our Kings, and even for the Sasety of their Persons, ought for ever to be ba-

nifhed from your Kingdom.

The Efforts that are made on every Side to give to this Decree the Character of a Rule of Faith (which is refused to it by all Divines, who know best) increase our Alarms, and give us just Cause to sear, lest the Troubles of the Church should give a Handle for reviving those ultramontage Maxims in your Kingdom, which were brought into it heretofore by the Troubles of the State.

Tranquillity of your Government, should find Abettors in the University, among those who have the Care of training up the Youth of your Kingdom, what have

we not to fear

'The Prejudices of Education take deep Root in the Mind, and are not easily defaced. When Children are inspired in their more tender Years with any Ultramontane Doctrine, which the Mafters that are either missed, or evil-minded, shall deliver as Points of Religion, they will foon depart from the Doctrine of their Fathers: And whether they are placed in the Clergy or the Magistracy, they will think they give Glory to God, by combating our most certain Maxims, as Errors. They will treat as Frauds those precious Cuftoms, which are the Foundation of our facred Liberties; and, in the Disputes that may happen with the Court of Rome, there will be no longer that Union and Concert, which your august Great-Grandiather found amongst all the Orders of his Kingdom, for fupporting the Dignity of his Crown, and for defending the Government against Ultramontane Incroachments. Setal has said a red butter blown

Instead of those learned Men among the Clergy, who, being taught in the pure Schools, knew, without deviating from the Respect due to the Sovereign Pontiff, how to confine their Power within the lawful bounds prescribed by the sacred Canons, there will be found such as those that History tells us advanced and supported those pernicious Maxims, worthy of those

those ignorant and perverted Masters who then governed the Schools in which they had been trained up; Maxims which, though often proscribed, yet the Proceedings we complain of do not permit us to think

intirely blotted out of Mens Minds.

While, SIRE, we lay our just Fears before you, and the Consequences of that which is the Subject of our Remonstrances, we do not suspect that any will be so hardy as to accuse us of entering into the Depth of Opinions, and setting ourselves up as Judges of Doctrine in Matters of Religion. No; being ready, like the rest of Believers, to submit to the Authority of the Church, we shall always learn of the Church what we ought to believe in Matters of Faith: without opposing any thing, but what may hurt the Prerogatives of your Crown, and the Maxims of your Government.

Crown, and the Maxims of your Government. 'Twas to transmit these in their utmost Purity, and to make them as lasting as the Monarchy, that the Kings your Predecessors referred the Inspection and Examination of Bulls, and other Rescripts from the Court of Rome, to your Parliament; and it was for this too, that they were pleafed that the Parliament should be directly the Inspectors over those Persons who have the Care of instructing Youth in your Kingdom. You will not give leave, SIRE, that a Custom fo ufeful, fo ancient, should be broke into; and you will not fuffer, that the Foreigner and the Frenchman should, as it were, by Concert, avoid the Inspection, and despise the Authority of a Tribunal, equally neceffary to check the Attempts of the one, and to prevent the Perversion of the other,

To these Remonstrances the Chancellor, in the King's Name, returned the following Answer, viz.

THE King has caused examine, in his Council, the His Majeflast Remonstrances presented to him by his Par-ty's Answer.

liament, to which he has ordered me to answer,

That he has not permitted, and never will permit
the Briefs or Decrees of the Court of Rome to be executed in his Kingdom, without being vested with his
Authority; that it is his Intention to make no Diminution of the Power he gives to his Parliament to establish

blish good Order and Tranquillity in the University of Paris; and that, if any new Regulation shall be thought proper to be made with that View, the Parliament shall have cause to acknowledge, that his Majesty still konours them with the same Confidence.

That moreover, the King is fully sensible of what

Importance it is to perpetuate in the University that constant Tradition of the Maxims of the Kingdom, which has been preserved therein for so many Ages: That he cannot doubt but the same Spirit still substits there; and that nothing can give him more Pleasure, than to see all the Orders of the Government concur in maintaining those Maxims, which are dearer to him than to any of his Subjects.

Upon this Answer, the Parliament made the following Order or Arret, viz.

Parliament's C Arret thereupon,

THE Court orders that the King's Answer to their Remonstrances shall be registred, and that in pursuance of the same, they will continue to take care that no Bull, Rescript, or Decree, issued from the Court of Rome shall be put in Execution within the Kingdom, without being authorised by Letters Patent registred in this Court; and that they will likewise continue to maintain the Order and Discipline of the University, in order to support that Union which ought to subsist among all the Members of which it is composed; and to preserve the Maxims of the Kingdom in their full Purity.

Press laid under new Restraints. As the present Politicks of the Court of France seem to tend not only towards establishing the absolute Power of the King in Civil Affairs, but also the absolute Power of the Pope in Spiritual; and as nothing is so contrary to this Design as the Liberty of the Press, a Resolution has been taken to restrain it still farther than it was ever before in that Kingdom. The Press has always in France been under a Licence, and great Penalties upon those that printed or published any Book, Pamphlet, or Paper, without a Licence; but this has of late been found insufficient, as it always will, for preventing the printing and distributing privately, such Writings as were

were agreeable to the People, tho' unacceptable to the Court, Such Writings have often been suppressed by Arrets of the King's Council of State, and the Authors, Printers, and Publishers, when discovered, severely punished; yet still they have found means to creep into the Hands of the Curious, and the Prohibition has only ferved to make the Public feek after and read them with the more Industry and Fondness. Therefore his most Christian Majesty's Council of State has issued a new Regulation, by which the Number of Printing-houses in France is greatly lessened, and for the future limited to 36 at Paris, and 209 in the other Parts of the Kingdom; and all Magistrates whatsoever are thereby prohibited to license Printers hereafter, to exercise the Art of Printing; and Printers are likewise forbid to intermeddle in the faid Profession by virtue of any Privileges whatfoever, without having first proved their Titles and Qualifications before the Chancellor, and obtaining their Admission in the usual manner, by an Arret of Council.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned Politicks of the Indepen-Court of France, the Chapter of St. Germain P Auxerreis deut Chaphas been united with that of Notre Dame, accord-those deing to the following Regulation. The twelve Canons pending of this Collegiate Church are incorporated with, and upon the added to the Number of those of the Metropolitan, and are to keep their Rank according to the Time of their having been received, so that a Canon of St. Germain received within the last ten Years, shall take his Seat before a Canon of Notre Dame, whose Reception was posterior to the other; and all the Revenues of the former, being above 150000 Livres a Year, are to be added to those of the latter, on Condition of paying to the Canons yearly, the Produce of their respective Canonicates; and after the Death of the present Canons of St. Germain, the Revenues of the two Chapters are to be equally divided amongst the future Canons. By this Union the Chapter of Notre Dame, which is under the Archbishop of Paris, and consequently depending upon the Crown, whereas the other was in a manner independant, will get a great Addition to its Revenue, and the Archbishop gets the Advowson of all those Benefices, which were formerly in the Gift of the Chapter of

St. Germain. About the fame Time, and I suppose, for the same Reason, the King gave Orders for uniting the Chapter of St. Nicholas with that of St. Thomas of the Lowere.

amined.

Private Per- And in farther Purfuance of the fame Politicks, his fons Titles most Christian Majesty's Council of State issued an Ar-Sorts of E. ret of the 20th of April, by which it was ordered, that flates order- in four Months, to be computed from the Day of Pubed to be ex- lication of the faid Arret, all Lords, Communities, and particular Persons, who pretended to any Rights or Duties upon Keys, Ports, Roads, Harbours, Shores, or Rivers running into the Sea, and also the Proprietors of Banks of Rivers and Fisheries in any Part of that Kingdom, should produce their Titles before Monsieur Lamoignon de Courson, Counsellor of State in ordinary, and of the Council Royal, Monfieur de Gaumont, Counsellor of State in Ordinary, &c. that fuch Titles might be by them examined, and as far as should appear necessary, confirmed. This Arret is fomething like the Proclamation issued by our Edward the First, in pursuance of the Statute of Que Warrante, but, I believe, no Duke and Peer of France dare make fuch an answer to his most Christian Majesty's Commissioners, as the brave Earl of Warren made to the Commissioners of Edward the First; nor durst the Earl have made such an Answer, if our King had then had a numerous mercenary Army to have enforced a Compliance with his Proclamation; and for the fame Reason we may suppose, that these French Commissioners will confirm no Title, in which they can find the least Flaw, especially if it be a Maxim in France, as, I suppose, it is, that Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi.

At the Grand Ball which his most Christian Majesty A Difpute about a Point gave at Verfailles upon the 26th of January 1739, a Difof Ceremo- pute happened in Point of Ceremony between the foreign Ministers and the Princes of the Blood. The Account

of this Affair was as follows, viz.

A Range of Seats was prepared for the Ambaffadors in the Salon of Hercules, where this Ball was given. Soon after their Excellencies had taken their Places, Count Clermont and the Prince de Dombes came and placed themselves upon the Stools before the Ambassadors.

dors. The Prince de Lichtenstein and the Marquis de la Mina seemed the most shocked at this Proceeding, and were just upon the Point of shewing their Resentment, had not Don Louis d'Acunha that instant very prudently interposed; and defired them to have so much Regard to the Circumstances of Time and Place as not to make any Disturbance; the Ambassadors of Great Britain and Helland joined their Instances with those of Don Lovis d'Acunba, and at the same time affured the two Ambaffadors, they would make this Affair a common Caufe, fo Count Clermont and the Prince de Dombes continued in their Places. The Marquis de la Mina, who is exact in every Punctilio of Ceremony, was as much offended at these Stools being placed before them, as if they had been Stools of another Nature, he appearing to be in a very ill Humour during the whole Ball. The two following Days Don Louis d' Acunha took great Pains with the two Ambaffadors to engage them not to complain to the Court before having agreed upon the manner of doing it: At last all the Ambassadors who reside at Paris met at Don Louis d'Acunha's, where, after some Discourse, it was agreed, that they should sign a Letter directed to M. Amelot upon the Subject of this Affair, the Subfrance of which was as follows; That the Ambassadors refiding at the Court of his most Christian Mae jesty, and especially those of the Emperor and Spain, could not without Surprize fee that Count Clermont and the Prince de Dombes had placed themselves before them at the Ball which the King was pleafed to give at Versailles, which was a Thing not only contrary 4 to the Rules of Ceremony, but likewise entirely oppofite to the Assurances that M. de Verneuil, Introducer of the Ambassadors, had given them, that at this Ball there would be had all possible Regard for the Rank of Ambaffadors; wherefore they hoped, that at Ieast for the future, Security against such like Novelties of the Princes of the Blood would not be refused. because otherwise they should be obliged to deprive themselves of gratifying the respectful Inclination they had of making their Court to the King upon these Occafions, &c.

## The ANNALS

To this Letter Monfieur Amelor returned the following Answer, viz.

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Have received the Letter which your Excellency did me the Honour to write, relating to what paffed at the Ball at Verfailles: Regular Ceremonies have never been observed at these Sort of Entertainments: His Majesty determined that the Princes of the Blood fhould keep near his Person, without having any particular Places affigned them. Your Excellence cannot but be fenfible, that in fo numerous an Affembly, where Places were referved for no body but foreign Ministers, every body else must take them where they could find them. This Affair therefore ought to give your Excellency no room to doubt of the Attention which his Majesty will always have for every Thing that is due to the Character of foreign Ministers. I am. &c.

## AMELOT!

This Answer, it seems, the Ambassadors were satisfied with, tho' one may fee, that it gave no Satisfaction for what was past, nor Security against the like in Time to come; and yet the Ambassadors had a Right to insist upon both; for the' no particular Seats or Places had been affigned to any other Quality or Degree of Persons at that Masquerade, yet it is confessed, there was a particular Seat or Place affigned for foreign Ministers; and as this was certainly known to the Princes of the Blood. it was neither respectful nor complaisant in any of them to place themselves before those Ministers, which is a Point the French are very feldom faulty in, when their Interest or Honour is not particularly and really concerned, and therefore this looks the more like a defigned step towards that which the Princes of the Blood in France have been long aiming at, of taking Place of all foreign Ministers whatsoever.

Great Cha- A great Scarcity of Provisions, particularly Corn, rities given having happened in feveral Provinces of France, in the to the Poor. Months of April and May, his most Christian Majesty, ordered all the Archbishops and Bishops then in Paris, which

which were but Seventeen in Number, to repair forthwith to their respective Dioceses, in order to succour and relieve the Poor; in which good Office many of the Bishops of that Kingdom contended with Emulation, which of them should out-do the other; and in this glorious Contention, the Bishop of Limoges was particularly remarkable; for he gave a Daily Subsistence, for several Weeks together, to near 1500 poor Persons of his Diocele; and in order to enable him to do fo, he was obliged to fell all his Plate, and the richest Part of his Furniture. The Duke of Orleans, who is always one of the foremost of the Quality of France in all religious Duties, laid out two Millions of Livres in buying up Corn, which he distributed at a low Price among the Inhabitants of Berry, Maine, and Anjou, and in the Countries belonging to the Domains of the House of Orleans: Likewise the Hotel de Ville at Paris ordered a certain Quantity of Beans and Irish Butter to be delivered to each Curate in that City and Suburbs, to be distributed by them among the Poor of their respective Parishes; and the Chapter of St. Martin at Tours, as well as several other religious Communities, forgave many of their Farmers the Rents of the current Year, in order to enable them to support their Families, during that Scarcity.

These Charities shew the Care the French take of New Manus their Poor in Time of Distres; and to prevent their factures set being fo, all possible Care is taken to encourage the setting up of Manufactures in that Kingdom. . Among others, there was in November a beautiful Piece of Cloth, made of Rabbits Fur, shewn to his Majesty at Verfailles, who immediately gave Encouragement for the making more of that Sort; and at the same Time, three Pieces of Flannel, as good as any made in England, and which could be afforded much cheaper, were also shewn to his Majesty, and all proper Encouragement promised, for

improving that Manufacture.

As there are still some public Funds, or perpetual An- Care taken nuities in France, payable out of the public Revenue, his to convert most Christian Majesty, by the Advice of good Mini-Funds into flers, has every now and then been taking an Oppor-Annuties tunity from the Peace that Kingdom enjoys, to convert for Life. them into Annuities for Life. In the Year 1737, there Von. II. Vor. II.

was a Lottery for this Purpole, the Tickets of which were purchased by these perpetual Annuities for the greatest Part, and a small Sum in ready Money; and in this Year 1739, his Majesty established another Lottery for the same Purpose, the Capital of which was 21 Millions of Livres. There were 20000 Tickets at 1050 Livres a Piece, one Thousand of which was to be paid in perpetual Annuities, and the other fifty in ready Money: and there were 1885 Prizes, of which 1397 were paid in ready Money, and 488 in Annuities for the Life of the Person to be named by the fortunate Adventurer. By this means a great many of the perpetual Annuities, amounting to a large annual Sum, were entirely annihilated, or converted into Annuities for Lives, which will by the Course of Nature be foon annihilated, in spite of the Conduct of Ministers, which no Nation can much depend on, for the Discharge of an old Debt. His Majefty in his Arret for the establishment of this Lottery faid, that the he was sensible, that these Conversions increased his yearly Expense, yet he had resolved upon a new Lottery, on Account of the Advantage that would afterwards accrue to his Kingdom; on Account of the Satisfaction it would give to many Annuitants who were defirous to convert their perpetual Annuities into Annuities for Life; and on Account of the public Credit, which by Experience had been found to increase, in Proportion as the perpetual Annuities were diminished.

Gaming Houses put down. The Duke of Geores and the Prince of Carignan having long had a Permiffion to have public Gaming at their respective Hotelles, in the Month of October, the King's Advocate and his Solicitor General, the Lieutenant Criminal, and the Lieutenant of Police at Paris, went to Cardinal Fleury, and complained, that these Gaming Houses not only ruined many Families, but were the Cause of a great Number of Robberies, most of those who had for some Time before been executed for Robberies, having confessed, that they were driven into that Course of Life by their Missortunes at Play. Upon this the Cardinal represented the Matter to the King, who immediately ordered, that a Stop should be put to the Source of this Grievance; but as these two Noblemen had by a long Possession

the Revenue or Profits that accrued by this Grievance, the French Government would not that up these public Gaming Houses, till they had found means to indemnify the Duke of Geores and the Prince of Carignan, which shews how much Regard is had even in France to any Thing that looks like private Property; and at the fame Time it shews how inconvenient and dangerous it is to allow any Man to acquire a Property, in what may afterwards appear to be inconfistent with the Public Good.

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Sunday the 10th of May, four Prisoners imprisoned for Prisoners Debt in the Fort PEveque at Paris, made their Escape es ape after after a new and comical Manner. In the Morning they Manner. gave the Turnkey Money to get something for their Breakfast, and he having got what they defired, they invited him to Breakfast with them, at a Time when they thought all the other Jail-Keepers would be gone to Mals, and the Jail pretty quiet. The poor Turnkey accepted of the Invitation, and accordingly fat down with them; but as foon as he had begun to eat, one of the Prisoners took up a Leather Bag, which they had for that Purpose filled with small Dust, and going behind the Jailer, upon Pretence of wanting fomething in that Part of the Room, flip'd the Bag over his Head, whereupon the other three laid hold of him, and held him fast, till the fourth had tied it fast about his Neck, fo that he could neither see, breathe, nor cry out. Then they fnatched the Keys of the Prison from him; and before he could difintangle himself of his Night-cap, and clear his Eyes or his Throat, all the four made their Escape, and got clear off.

A rich Partugueze having arrived towards the End of A Gentlethis Year at Paris, and alighting at an Hatel in the Faux- man robb'd by providing bourg St. Germain, he hired a furnished Apartment, too cautiousconfisting of an Anti-chamber, a Chamber, and a Clo-lyagainst it. fet. As he had brought a great deal of Money and Jewels along with him, and had heard, before he left Liften, of the many Tricks put upon Foreigners, by that Set of Gentlemen at Paris called Knights of Industry, he was resolved to prevent his being tricked or robbed by them if possible, and for that Purpose brought three Locks and Keys along with him from Lilben, which, when he hired his Lodging, he defired Leave to

have put upon the Doors of his Apartment; and his Landlord having agreed to it, a Smith was fent for, to take off the old Locks and put these in their Place. When the Smith came, the Gentleman was fo very fufpicious, that he infifted on the Locks being put on the Doors upon the Spot, and in his Presence. The Smith tried, or at least pretended to try what he could do; but all to no Purpose. It was impossible he said, to make them fit the Doors, without making some little Alteration in them, which he could not do but in his Shop. At last, after a great many Words and Difficulties, the Portugueze putting his Watch upon the Table, allowed him to carry the Locks out with him, on Condition he should not keep them above an Hour. The Smith agreed, and was as good as his Word; and after having put the Locks on, and being paid for his Trouble, he was dismissed.

This diffruftful Gentleman having thus, as he thought, fo well provided for his Security, had his Clothes and other Effects uncased, and put into his Closet. Some Days after, he went out to pay some Visits, leaving the Key of his Anti-chamber with his Valet, whom he had hired the next Day after his Arrival at Paris; but as for his Chamber and Closet, he locked them up fafe, and put the Keys of both in his Pocket. At Night he returned, and went to Bed as usual, without the least Suspicion of being robbed, having found his Chamber Door locked as he had left it; but upon going next Morning to his Closet, the that Door was likewise in the same Condition he had left it, yet upon opening it, he found all was gone, nothing of his being left but the Lock, he had caused put upon the Door; and yet not the least Mark of Violence upon any Part of his Lodg-After his Amazement was a little subsided, he ran to the Lieutenant of Police, and had his Valet, his Landlord, the Smith, and every one he could fufpect, taken up and examined; but nothing was found, nor could the leaft Charge be fixed upon either of them. He fwore he had loft to the Value of at least 80,000 Livres: but it fignified nothing: Even what he fwore began to be questioned, fince nothing could be found against any of the Persons he suspected, nor any sign of a Robbery made appear; so that at last he was forced

to fit down with the Lofs, but could not cease exclaiming that he had often heard of these Parisian Knights of Industry being dextrous Cheats, but now he believed

them to be Devils.

In the Month of April, two Grave-Diggers being at A Miracle Work, in a Church-Yard at Macon, near Nogent upon a Mole. the Seyne, they dug up a Scull, which they laid down upon the Grass; but a little while after, perceiving that it stirred, they hastened to the Parson of the Parish, and told him that some Saint was certainly buried in the Place where they had been at Work. The Parlon immediately repaired thither, and to his great Surprize, faw the Scull moving, upon which he and all the Spectators cried out a Miracle! a Miracle! Then, in order to honour, as much as possible, so precious a Relick, he fent for a Cross, Holy-Water, a Surplice, &c. ordered all the Bells to be rung, and also gave Notice of the Miracle to the Parishioners, who immediately came in Crowds to fee it; after which he put the Scull in a Difh, laid a Napkin over it, and carried it in Procession to the Church; during which the Parishioners had very warm Debates amongst themselves concerning the Kindred of the Saint, every one claiming him to himself, and yourse and producing Proofs that fome body of their Family had been buried in the Place where the Scull was found: At last being arrived at the Church, the Scull was placed with great Ceremony on the High Altar, and the Priest began to fing Te Deum; but as they were beginning the Verse Te per Orbem Terrarum, a Mole coming forth out of the Scull, knocked the Miracle o'the Head, to the great Disappointment of the Priest, who expected to add confiderably to the Profits of his Benefice by fuch a miraculous Relict.

To shew the Inveteracy and Cruelty of the Confti- A Monk tutionist or Jesuitical Party in France against Anticonstition his Brethren, tutionists and Jansenists, I shall relate the following Stor for being a ry, which we had from Auxerre in Burgundy. One of Jansenist. the Monks of the Capuchin Convent at that Place, being a Tansenist, after having been several Times with the Bishop of Auxerre, who is also suspected of being a fansenist, went again to wait of the Bishop upon the 17th of July; and after seaving the Bishop, he went to a Friend in that City, and told him he had a very

\*Fortsmon

great Reluctance at returning to his Convent, for that he suspected, the other Monks had a Design to murder him upon his Return. As the poor Man neither had nor could have any Proofs of this wicked Conspiracy, and as his not returning to his Convent might be attended with Inconveniencies, his Friend advited him to return, which he accordingly did, and the next Day his Friend went to the Convent, to pay him a Visit, but upon asking for him, he was told, that the poor Monk had died the Night before, and was buried that Morning. Upon this the Gentleman acquainted the Magistrates with what the Monk had told him before his Return to the Convent, the Day before, and an Inquiry was made into the Affair; but no Proofs could be made of the Murder, so that it remains as yet doubtful whether the Man was really murdered, or died a natural Death; tho the Presumption, that he was murdered, must be allowed to be very strong; and if Jansenist Magistrates had been to enquire into it, they would perhaps have found it out; for Inquiries are often made to fcreen the Guilty, and fometimes to punish the Innocent.

An extraordinary Phænomenon,

In a Letter from Mans, dated December the 20th, we had an Account of the following Phenomenon, viz. After a high Wind that had blown for feveral Days, and Torrents of Rain that had confiderably swelled the Rivulets with which this Country abounds, a Thunder Storm arose on the 7th Instant, which was accompanied with a Storm of Hail, the Stones of which were as big as small Nuts. The Rattle of the Thunder and Hail, and the Roaring of the Wind increased every Minute: This was immediately followed by an Explosion of Lightning, from a Cloud which broke violently from the rest, and descended to within fifteen Foot of the Surface of the Earth, when it was instantly drove from the West to the East by an impetuous Whirlwind. The perpendicular Heigth of the Cloud was about fifty Foot, and the Breadth 300. The first Effects of this Hurricane were felt at the Village of St. Gervais in Belin, where after it had carried off the Tiles and Ratters of five or fix Houses, it entered the Church, split the Steeple, and the Walls of the Choir; and then having finished its Circuit round the Village, it went in a direct Line of a Quarter

of a League to the Village of Laigne. The Inhabitants faw it coming, by the Tiles and Rafters which it drove before it from St. Gervais, and then taking the Ruins of this fecond Village with it, it carried them to Theloche, another Village in the same Line: From whence sliding to the Left, it committed the fame Ravage among the Houses of Pavigni, l'Eveque, and Cheire. The Lightning was feen to quiver in the Centre of this Cloud, and to threaten an immediate Eruption. All the Trees it met with in its Passage were torn up by the Roots, or broken; and one of them was carried out of the Ground above 200 Paces. The Progress that we saw this Cloud make, was four Leagues; but where it stopped its Course and its Ravages, or where it was that the Lightning forced through the Cloud we know not. All this happened

in the Belinois, three Leagues from hence.'

On the 27th of April, three Scholars belonging to A great one of the Colleges of the University of Bourdeaux, hav-Tumultat ing got a Ham, they resolved to have it dressed for their Bourdeaux. Dinner at a Public House in the Country. For this Purpose they took Boat, carrying their Ham along with them, and passing by one of the Gates of the City, where Cuftom-House Officers always attend, these Officers inlifted upon fearching their Boat, which the Scholars refused, and thereupon a Scuffle ensued, in which the Officers not only got the better, but seized and carried off the Ham, upon which the Scholars told them they should hear from them in the Afternoon. The Captain General of the Custom-House Guard at Bourdeaux being informed of this Menace, began to fufpoct, that the Scholars would be as good as their Word, and therefore to protect the Officers, he drew off his Parties from the other Gates of the City, and posted them all at this Gate. About two o' Clock in the Afternoon, a Body of Scholars appeared near the Gate. carrying with them an empty Box, which they thought the Cuttom-House Officers would have had the Curio-

<sup>·</sup> As they think it inconfiftent with the Honour of their regular Troops in France, to make them attend Custom-House Officers, they have a large Body of Men kept in Arms and Pay for that Purpose, and commanded by proper Officers of their own.

fify to attempt to fearch, and thereby give them an Opportunity to quarrel with them; but the Officers, furpecting their Defign, did not attempt to fearch their Box, and the Scholars, finding fuch a Number of Guards at the Gate, thought themselves not strong enough to begin the Attack; so that the Affair might have ended here, had not one of the Officers discovered, among the foremost of the Scholars, him who had threatned most violently in the Morning. This the Officer told to the Receiver General at that Port, who was such a Fool as to cause his Officers and Guards attack the Scholars, and seize upon this one who had so threatned in the Morning, whom he imprisoned in his Office.

The Scholars upon this returning to their respective Colleges, related to their Mafters and Comrades what · had happened, and one and all refolved, that they were obliged in Honour to make the Custom-House Officers release this Scholar. They then allembled to the Number of about 2000, Masters and Scholars, and having armed themselves with whatever, come in their way, marched to the Gate, and demanded the immediate delivering up to them of their Comrade, who was Prisoner in the Receiver's Office. The Receiver was fo foolifhly offinate, as to refuse this Demand, whereupon the Scholars got an Ax and began to cut the Door of the Office to Pieces. Whilst they were bufy about this, the Custom-House Officers and Guard, by Orders from their Cap-tain General, fired tharp upon them, and killed four, and wounded feveral others. This was to far from inup of their Comrade would not now fatisfy . They infifted likewise upon the Receiver and Captain General's being delivered up, in order that they might themselves do Justice upon them, for the Marder that had been committed by their Orders. The Governor, the Parliament, and the Magistrates of the City came and interpoled; but nothing could pacify the young Gentlemen: The Tumult continued till four o'Clock in the Morning; and could not be appealed, till the Receiver and Captain General delivered themselves into the Hands of Justice, in order to be tried for the Crime. Whether or no this firing upon a Mob, can be justified by the Laws of France, I do not know; but the Government there

bouiding

was wife enough to give the People Satisfaction, by condemning both the Receiver and Captain General, and

the latter was hanged for his Rashness.

- In the Month of Yuly King Stanislaus published Let-King Staters Patent, by Way of Proclamation, for establishing a wistans esta-Company of Missionaries within his Dominions of Lor- Society of rain. These Letters begun with all his Titles, both as Jesuit Mil-King of Poland and Duke of Lorrain; and after having recited his Majesty's Care to maintain Order in every Part of his Government, and his Defire to shew particular Marks of his paternal Affection to those of his Subjects that were in the most forform Condition, with respect either to their Spiritual or Temporal Welfare, his Majesty says, He could find nothing that could better Answer his Wishes in both these Respects, than a perpetual Eltablishment of Millionaries, for preaching the Word of God, and diffributing Alms in the feveral Parishes of his Dominions, particularly in Country Parifles Then he fays, that knowing the Zeal and the Qualifications of the Fathers of the Society of fefus, for these Apostolical Functions, of which they gave every Day most edifying Testimonies; he had therefore refolved to entruft them with the Care of this Miffion, which was to be exercised, under the Authority of the Bishops, by a sufficient Number of Missionaries to be chosen by the Superiors of their Socioty, for the Maintenance of whom, as well as for shape A tithe Diffribution of Alms, he would appoint a proper can't Fund. For these Reasons his Majesty ordained,

That according to the Agreement he had made with the Provincial Father of the Fesuits, for the Province f of Champagne, which had been ratified by the Father General of that Society; there should be for ever established in the House of the Noviciat of Fesuits in the City of Nancy, eight Miffimaries of the faid Society; o every Yean upon Millions, with the Approbation of the Bithops, in whose Power it should be to fix the Number, the Places, and the Continuance of them, each within his own Diocele; and that of these eight frof Toul, and the other four one half of the Yeat for fithe Diocefe of Mentz, and the other half of the Year.

for the other Dioceles within his Dominions. · 多名的特殊

2. He

. He gave to the faid House the Sum of 626000 Livres of France, fettled in the Fund of the Hotel de Ville at Paris, out of the yearly Interest of which, 1 10000 Livres should be applied annually in the Distribution of Alms, to fuch Poor as should be recommended to the Miffionaries in their feveral Miffions, by the Curate, or some Person of Distinction in the Parish : and the Refidue of the faid yearly Interest, to be applied to the Maintenance of the Miffionaries, the Expences of their Journeys, and other Purposes of the Million.

4 3. That there shall be established, with the Permission of the respective Bishops, in the Houses of these Missionaries, Public Prayers for three Days every Year: The first, to pray to God for the Converfion of Sinners; the fecond, for the Prosperity of the Royal Family of France; and the third, for the Repose of the Souls of King Stanislaus's Father and Mother, and for that of his own and his Queen's after their Decease; which Prayers are to be recommended to the People by the Missionaries in the Course of their

" Millions." This is the Substance of the Letters Patent, and we may eafily fee, that this new Establishment is defigned for increasing the Power and the Interest of the Jesuits

among the People of Lorrain.

A Bookfelprofecuted for felling Pooks.

A Bookfeller of Nancy having inconfiderately fold some ler of Nancy prohibited Books, was condemned by the Parliament to appear in the Council-Chamber, where he had a public Reprimand, and was admonished to be more circumspect in his Conduct for the future; at the same Time he was forbid to fell any Books that were contrary to Religion or Morality, on pain of an exemplary Punishment. Upon this Occasion the Attorney General, after reading the Sentence, made a most staming Speech against Herefy, Impiety, Libertinism, Blasphemy, and Atheism; all which the Roman Catholicks generally confound together. His principal Accusation against them was, that they never appeared or prefumed to discover themselves, but in the Dark and by Stealth; for the Gentleman's Zeal did not permit him to fee that Opinions which are against Law must appear by Stealth; nor did it give him leave to reflect, that it was by this way, Christianity itfelf itself made lits Appearance in the World. At the End of his Speech, he threatned even those who should read such Books, as well as those that should sell them, and admonished the proper Officers to be diligent in their Duty in this respect; so that I do not know, but an Inquisition may be introduced into Lorrain, during King Stanislaus's Reign, which will serve as a Precedent for introducing it into the Kingdom of France.

## CHAP. II.

The most important Occurrences that happened in the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal in the Year 1739.

S the Affairs between Spain and Great Britain for Affairs bethis Year, were of the greatest Importance, I tween Great shall begin with a regular Account of them, from Spain. the Beginning to the End of the Year. The Convention between the two Nations having been figned and ratified the Beginning of this Year, his Catholic Majefty caused disarm and lay up most of his Men of War. and Admiral Haddock, with the Squadron of English Men of War then at Gibraltar, failed for Port Mahon; from whence it was imagined, that the Conferences for concluding a definitive Treaty of Peace, would certainly have begun within the Time limited by the Convention, which was fix Weeks after figning the fame; but, according to our Accounts from Spain, the British Plenipotentiaries did not receive their full Powers till the 11th of April; the the Plenipotentiaries named on the part of Spain had received theirs by the first of March. Soon after the full Powers had arrived from Britain, Mr. Keene presented to his Catholic Majesty Mr. de Coffres, as the second Plenipotentiary named by his Britannick Majesty; and it was given out at Madrid, that Mr. Keene had, a little before, received a Letter from the Duke of Newcastle, affuring him, that his Master was highly pleafed with the Convention, that he approved of his Conduct in the Negotiation, and that he would take care to give him Tokens of his Satisfaction

When Mr. Keene communicated to the Marquis de Villarias, Secretary of State, the Arrival of his Full, Powers, the Marquis declared himself highly pleased with the News; but added, that the King, his Mafter, would not defift from any one Article of the Convention figned at the Pardo the 14th of January, his Majesty being on his Part resolved to sulfil punctually every Article he had promised, and he hoped to be treated in the fame Manner. That it was upon this Footing his Plenipotentiaries were to open the Conferences with those of his Britannick Majesty; and that there should not be the least mention made in these Conferences of the 'Affiento Treaty, fince the South-Sea Company had refused to pay the 68000 l. due to the King, though that Payment had been stipulated by his Majesty's Declaration, delivered fome Days before the Convention was figned.

Conferences opened.

Whether the Conferences were opened upon this Footing, I do not know; but they were opened the Beginning of May, and feveral Conferences held during that Month, tho' the Spanish Court pretended to be highly offended with the Return of the British Squadron from Port Mahon to Gibraltar, which happened about the Beginning of this Month, and infitted ifrenuously upon its being fent Home.

Mr Keene's Memorial.

eing fent Home. As these Conferences had no Effect, Mr. Keene delivered, foon after the Beginning of June, a Memorial to the Marquis de Villarias, in Substance thus: That besides what relates to the South Sea Company, and the Asiato Treaty, his Britannick Majesty infists upon the King's executing, without Delay, the Engagements which he contracted by the Convention, figured at the Pards the 14th Day of last Tanuary; that his Majesty shall likewise renounce the Right he pretends to have to visit the Engtifh Ships in the Seas of the Well-Indies; that this Renunciation must be inserted in the new Treaty to be concluded between the two Crowns; that the King fhall acknowledge the Justice of the Rights on which are founded the Possession of the British Establishments on the Confines of Georgia and Carolina; Conditions which his Britamiek Majesty thinks he has the more Right to infift upon, inafmuch as the Payment of the 95,000 /. bears no manner of Proportion with the great ExExpences the British Nation is put to in the present.

Suncture; and that if these Conditions are not accept-

ed, he (Mr. Keene) and Mr. Castres must break off all

Conferences, and return home.

DON'T H

The Beginning of July Mr. Keene, according to his Reprifals Orders just then received by an Express, declared to the actified by Court of Spain, That Affairs between the two Crowns Conferences were fo circumstanced, that his Britannick Majesty was broke of. determined to permit his Subjects to make Reprifals upon the Spaniards. In a few Days after, he declared, that an Express from his Court had brought him Orders to sufpend the Conferences; and foon after the Beginning of August, he declared as follows, viz. 'That the' the King his Mafter had been obliged, in Justice to his Subjects, to permit them to make Reprifals upon the Spaniards; yet his Britannick Majesty did not intend to be thereby understood to break the Peace, but only to make use of the Right which Treaties gave him; and as a Proof of his Majesty's good Intentions, he had charged him to affure the Ministry, that as soon as the Catholick King should be dispos'd to make the just Satisfaction which should be demanded of him, Reprifals flould cease, and give Place to an Accommodation? To which the Marquis de Villarias answer'd, ' That the King of Spain was very far from confidering Things in the same Light as the Court of Great Britain seemed to do, not believing it had any Right by Treaties either to make Reprifals itself, or authorize others to make them; that the Equity of the Conduct of the Crown of Spain was evident in every Thing which had paffed fince the Convention of the 14th of Fanuary, the Catholick King therefore could not help looking upon the making Reprifals as an Act of Hostility, and would, on his Side, permit his Subjects to repulse the Insults which imight be made on them; that he hoped, with the Affiftance of Heaven, and of his Allies, he should be able to support a good Cause; and that he intended to pub-Iish a Manifesto, that all Europe might be informed of the true State of the Case between Great Britain and Spain, not being in the least afraid of making known his Conduct before as well as fince the Convention. That Minister, at the same time, added, that as soon as was had no litted to revolve when williams Copyright

any Hostility should be committed, Mr. Keene should have Notice to withdraw; but till then he might conti-

nue at Court in Safety.

Spanish Expedient retating to the South-Sea Company.

During these Conferences the Assista Treaty and South-Sea Company being often brought upon the Carpet, I shall therefore give some of the most probable Accounts published upon that Head. Before the Conferences were opened, and foon after the British full Powers arrived, the Marquis de Villarias complained heavily against the South Sea Company, for refufing to pay the 68000 1. Itipulated, as he called it, by his Catholick Majesty's Declaration, which was the Condition upon which he had figned the Convention, and infifted much upon this Affair's being adjusted before the Conferences should be opened. To which he added, 'There is an Expedient which may remove this Difficulty; that is, by the King's referving in his Hands the Sum of 68000 1. out of the Sum of 95000 l. which his Majesty is to pay towards the Reparation of the Injuries done the British Merchants. If this Condition be accepted, not only the Conferences will be opened without Delay, but the King will instantly pay the remaining 27000 l. and that with respect to the several other depending Pretenfions, as well those which relate to the English Merchants as those that relate to the South-Sea Company, they shall be discussed with the utmost Justice in the approaching Conferences. But, confidering the Reception the Convention had met with in this Kingdom, this Expedient could not be agreed to.

Revocation of the Affents threatned.

And the Beginning of June, the Conferences being then suspended, his Catholick Majesty ordered his Ministers to declare to Mr. Keene, That since the South-Sea Company persisted in resusing to pay the Sum of 68000 l, due by them to him, his Majesty would be obliged to revoke the Assent Contract; and in Consequence of that Revocation, he would be obliged to sequester the Essects of the Company, in several Parts of Mexico, in order thereby to procure himself the Payment of that Sum. Thus we see, the Non-payment of the 95000 l. at the time agreed on, was not the sole Reason we had to declare War against Spain; for this very Declaration would of itself have been a sufficient Reason; since the King of Spain had no Right to revoke the Assent Contract,

upon

upon the Company's refuling to pay, even the the

68000 /. had been justly due to him.

The Conferences being broke off, and the Reprifals Spain renotified to the Court of Spain, as before-mentioned folves to
that Court immediately refolved upon making Reprifals prifals,
in their Turn; and in order to justify their Conduct to
the World, a Manifesto was ordered to be prepared;
but before this Manifesto appeared, Care was taken, by
their Agents in Holland, to publish the following Justification there, in order, as the Writer fays, that every
impartial Reader might judge, whether the Complaints
with which the English made all Europe ring, were as
just as they endeavoured to make People believe, and
perhaps imagined them to be themselves.

This Piece was as follows, viz.

T may be affirmed, without wounding one's Con- A Julificafeience, that the King (meaning his Catholic Ma-tion of Spain jefty) had firmly resolved to pay the 95000 t. Sterling Holland, at the Time appointed, if the English Squadron had retired from Gibraltar, as it was expected it should; for the' that 'Condition was not expressly flipulated by the Convention figned at the Pardo the 14th of January last, it was virtually comprehended therein, as a anatural Confequence of the Re-establishment of Friend-I fhip and Confidence between the two high Contractors. It may fuffice, for being convinced of this, to recollect the Order, which his Britannick Majesty immediately caused send by a Frigate to Admiral Haddock, to return to the Ports of England, and the Readiness with which his Catholick Majesty caused to disarm his Ships of War; which he would have taken care not to have done, had he not intended to have fulfilled his Engagements, or had he had it in his Thoughts, that an Occasion would have been given for that Naval Armament which he now makes, and which cofts him more than four Times the Sum in Ouestion. But the Parliament being then affembled, and the Party in Opposition to the Ministry making a great Noise about the Recalling of this Squadron, the Miinifiers were apprehensive of the Consequences of this Clamour; and in order to pacify it, they revoked this Order,

Order, in Contempt of the Royal Dignity and Ministerial Authority. They sent Orders to Admiral Haddock to leave Port Mabon, where he had been till then, and to go to Gibraltar with his Squadron, which confifted of twenty eight Ships of War, in order to post himself in the midst of the Spanish Dominions, and to be ready at Hand for diffurbing their Commerce. His Catholick Majesty's Minister at London made immediate Complaints to his Britannick Majesty and his Ministers of this Innovation, which he could not call a Violation, because of its not being expressly mentioned in the Convention: The Spanish Ministry likewise complained of it to Mr. Keene, the British Minister at their Court; and both at London and Modrid, it was positively declared, that if this Squadron did not retire, according to the first Order sent to it, not only the Convention would be looked on as void; and his Car tholick Majesty freed from the Payment he was obliged milital la to make; but this new Step would be confidered as a Menace, and as a Precaution taken for carrying that Menace into Execution. It may be asked, if such a Thing is practifed, even among private Men? If any Constraint is ever made use of against a Debtor, if he is ever taken into Custody, unless he has slipped his Time of Payment? And if a Judge might not be profecuted as a Criminal, should he introduce so dishonourable a Practice? When one considers how little the Resolutions of the British Government can be depended on, can it be expected, that any Power will engage in an Alliance or League with that Nation? fince every Power may with Reason expect to meet with what it fees happen to others, and that whilft the two opposite Parties subsist, one of which seeks to overturn the Ministry by kinding the Flames of War, and the other to support itself by a contrary Measure, no Power can depend upon the Continuance of any Engagement.

But what can one think of his Britannick Majesty's Manifesto, by which he gives Reprisals not only to his own Subjects, but also to all those whom the Commissioners of the Admiralty shall think fit for going in Pursuit of the Ships of Spain? The first Remark made upon it is, the Precipitation with which it was pub-

published: The fecond is, the general Terms in which it is conceived; infomuch that it extends itfelf even to those Vessels which are not British: And the third is, the Charge of Barbarity and unheard-of Cruelties committed by the Spaniards, and of Breach of Faith in his Catholick Majesty, in order to give the Republick of Holland unjust Impressions of the Honour of the King of Spain, who without pushing himself into other People's Affairs, feeks only to defend his own against those who come to pillage him. If in this Defence, any Excess should be committed, the King thews his Justice and Equity, in obliging himself to restore, and to indemnify those who have suffered any Loss. This Conduct is a Proof, that his Catholick Majesty's Intention, as he has testified in all his Anfwers, as well to the Republick of Holland, as to England, is to observe his Treaties faithfully; to leave that Navigation which is therein stipulated at Freedom, without obstructing it in the least; and that he has no other Defign but to prevent a contraband Trade which is prejudicial to him.

To find out the proper means for this Purpose, and to prevent Complaints in time to come, was the Defign of appointing a Congress at Madrid: For this End likewise it was, that, in pursuance of his Catholick Majesty's last Answer, Instructions were expedited for an Accommodation with this Republick, which will not fail of having its Effect, upon the Arrival of those Informations which have been ordered to be taken, in relation to his Catholick Majesty's Complaints against the armed Vessels of Gurassas, which had funk several Spanish Garda Costa's, after having cruelly maffacred the Companies that belonged to them; and as these Informations are already at the Hague, and ready to be fent to the Court of Spain, the Accommodation of these mutual Complaints cannot be far from being concluded. . We have at last the means for putting an End to them in a friendly Manner, which could not before be done, for want of these Informations, and this is what has hitherto retarded the ending of these Differences.

The Charge of unheard-of Cruelties in the Spamards, contained in his Britannick Majesty's Procla-Vol. II. mation,

mation, has also, I say, been taken notice of, and it deferves so much the more Attention, because in a Pamphlet published at London about two Months ago, afcribed to the British Ministry, and intitled, Popular Prejudices against the Convention and Treaty with Spain, examined, &c. there is a Detail of a Part of the enormous Cruelties which have been committed by the English in America against the Spaniards, to whom they have fet an Example for committing the 1 like against themselves. One of these, which will be fufficient for forming a Judgment of the reft, is as follows. "An English Commander, who having per-66 fidiously, under Pretence of Commerce, invited two " Spanish Gentlemen on board, first kept them starving two Days, to extort a Ranfom, and, that failing, cut " off the Ears and Nose of one of them, and, with a " Cutlafs at his Throat, forced him to eat thom."

As to the Breach of Faith in the King of Spain, it is easy to see, from what is above related, that it was the English, who, by being the first that violated the Convention, obliged his Catholick Majesty (as well for the fake of his own Honour, as for the Good of his Subjects, and of all other Nations that have any Trade in Europe or the Indies, who fuffered by the Blockade made by the Squadron at Gibraltar) not to make the stipulated Payment, unless that Obstacle, which was fo dishonourable to him, and so prejudicial to the Interest of those before-mentioned, should be removed. We as yet remember the Hurt that was done us by the Continuance of the English Fleet at Liston in 1735, tho' it was without the Kingdom. and far from Cadiz; and if, notwithstanding his most Christian Majesty's Declaration, the failing of four Men of War and a Frigate from Brest for the Baltick. gave fuch Umbrage to the British Court, as to make them fend Admiral Norris with twenty Men of War to the Baltick, to observe them, we may refer it to any one who has but the least Sense to consider, whether Admiral Haddock's Squadron ought not to give some, Umbrage to Spain.

For these Reasons it may be believed, that his Britannick Majesty's Declaration will make not the least Impression upon the Republick of Holland in favour of England,

England, and that the Republick will be wife enough not to make a Sacrifice of her Commerce to that of Great Britain, which by these Reprisals will be in every Part destroyed; because Spain will certainly, upon her Part, publish Reprisals of the like Nature. 'Their High Mightinesses know by Experience, that ' she has never failed in any of her Engagements. Befides, her last Answer imports, that she will exactly observe her Treaties; and consequently it contains an express Revocation of the Declaration made by the Marquis de Caftellar, and brought as an Argument in favour of England: A Declaration which has never yet been carried into Execution, in any Affair where the Interest of the Republick was concerned, and where there was nothing contrary to Treaties. Since then the Republick is obliged by the Treaty of Utrecht, to give Spain all necessary Affistance, and even to neglect all Engagements that may be contrary thereto, in order to guaranty the Spanish Possessions in America, it is not to be doubted but that the States General will confider this, when they are defired by England to make the War a Common Cause with her, because their Treaties with that Power ought not to take Place but in a defensive War, and because the King of Great Britain is already the Aggressor in the Wat now threatned against Spain.

by Land, are upon so good a Footing, that it may be said without boasting, that all the Preparations made against her are incapable of giving her Uneassines, and that the Letters of Reprisal granted by the King of Great Britain to several private Men, without observing the Order or Forms prescribed by Treaties, since Reparation of Damages has not been resulted, provided the Squadron in the Mediterranean be withdrawn, may not only be more prejudicial to England than to Spain; but may also, contrary to the Intention of his Catholick Majesty, kindle up a General War, upon an Affair of so little Importance. Our Forces at present, without exaggerating, amount to so Men of War, 34000 Seamen, 150000 regular

Troops, and 30000 Militia.

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From

mifreprefented this Piece.

Cause of the From this Piece one may easily see, that the Court of Spain only fought Reasons for a Rupture; for the King of Great Britain has as good a Right to keep his throughout Ships of War at Gibraltar or Port Mahon, as he has to keep them at Portsmouth; and an English Squadron at either of those Places, or in the Mediterranean, can never give any Jealoufy or Difturbance to the Spaniards, unless they have done, or are going to do some Act of Injustice to the English Nation. But this of keeping a British Squadron in the Mediterranean, or the King of Spain's not making the stipulated Payment, was not the Point that occasioned the Rupture: It was a free Navigation in the American Seas, which the Court of Spain would not grant, and we could not give up. We fay, we have a Right, as all other Nations have, to a free Navigation in the American Sea, as well as every other Part of the Ocean, by the Law of Nations, and that Right confirmed by Treaties: On the other hand, the Spaniards suppose first, that they have a Dominion over the American Seas, and then fay, that no other Nation has a Right there, but to such a Navigation as is granted them by Treaty; and this they take care not to depart from, even in this Piece; for it says, his Catholick Majesty's Intention is to observe his Treaties faithfully, to leave that Navigation which is therein stipulated at Freedom, &c. By which we may fee he tacitly referves his Claim of a Dominion over the American Seas, tho' he does not here expressly affert it.

Liberty of the Preis how to be ufed.

As for the Quotation here made from one of our Pamphlets, the Fact is as false as every other of the kind, mentioned in that Pamphlet: Indeed, I was surprised the Author of that Pamphlet was never profecuted for publishing such an infamous and false Libel upon his native Country, if he was a Subject of Britain, In all Disputes between Parties, or about the Conduct of an Administration, great Liberties of writing and speaking should be allowed, that the People who, by our Constitution, are the ultimate Judges, may be fully informed; but furely in all Writings great Care should be taken, not to. reflect upon the Country or People in general. In this we ought to imitate the Romans, who allowed of great Freedoms, and yet were extremely jealous of, and punished severely, any Thing that looked like a Resection upon

upon the Majesty of the Roman People. If the same Custom had been observed here, this Author would have met with exemplary Punishment; for the Pamphlet is full of Falshoods and Misrepresentations, which seem to restect upon the English People in general, and we see the use our Enemies make of them; but they were all sufficiently exposed, as will appear from the Abstract I

shall give of the Pamphlets for this Year.

About the Time this Piece was published in Holland, Reprisals his Catholick Majesty published his Orders for Reprifals published in Spain, accompanied with a Manifesto, which I have declared. already given a Copy of \*. And as foon as his Majesty heard of the Declaration of War published against him in Britain, he resolved upon doing the same on his Part; which was accordingly done with great Ceremony at Madrid the first of December, where his Majesty's Declaration was publickly read upon a Scaffold erected for that Purpose, by the chief King at Arms, of which Declaration I have likewife already given a Copyt. In a few Days after this Declaration of War, a Sort of new Manifesto was published by Authority at Madrid, under the Title of, A Parallel or Comparison between the Conduct of the King of Spain, and thut of the King of Great Britain, with regard to what preceded and followed the Convention figned at the Pardo the 14th of January 1739, which Manifesto was as follows, viz.

ALTHO' in the Declaration of Reprifals of the A new Ma20th of August of this Year, the King with his nifesto an
inatural innate Moderation, did manifest the Justice of Spain.
his Actions, and the contrary indecent Proceedings of
the English in the like Act, iffued at London on the 12
of July; yet fince the said Crown doth anew provoke
his Majesty by still stranger Invectives, and no less
weak Arguments, in the Declaration of War of the
seak Arguments, in the Declaration of War of the
seak Arguments, it is necessary to lay open, to
all Europe, the Difference there is between the Arguments of the one and the other: To the End, that being examined by the impartial Judgment of those that
have the public Tranquillity at Heart, neither the
Cause of this Rupture, nor the dreadful unavoidable

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Effects, which by a mistaken Policy threaten Chriflendom, may be maliciously or ignorantly imputed

to the Spanifts Arms, and

The first Cause which the British King exaggerates. as inducing him to declare the War, is reduced to a general Supposition, without any alledged Facts, or concomitant Proofs, against the Spanish Guarda Costa's in America, charging them with unjust Depredations; with the Violation of Treaties and Law of Nations; with barbarous and cruel Treatment, and ignominious Infults of the English Flag; and his Majesty with ont having given Ear to the continual Representations, nor any ways redreffed his Complaints.

This Clamour, which is filled up with Execrations, that the Voice of the Monarch may not contradict the Haughtiness and deprayed Mind of that Nation, is raised beyond measure, to confound the more just Complaints of the Spaniards, that have been oppressed for a great while with real Piracies, Perfecutions and Cruelties: But now the Time is come not to cover those Facts any longer with Patience and Sufferance. Among fo many that call for Satisfaction, but some few that be mentioned, which, without admitting any Dispute, are notorious, and have been solemnly proved, to the End that it may evidently appear, what Spain has suffered, only to avoid the Extremity of a War.

In the Years 1716 and 1717, two Captains, Cuthbert and Archer, of the Ships called, The Rompey Galley, and the Brigantine called, The Fortune, being authorized by the British King, went to the Coast of Flerida to fearch for what was left of the Galleons, that were lost at that Place, and joining with those that were there from Jamaica to exercise the like Violence, not only in a hostile Manner did frighten away the Spaniards, that under the Security of Peace, and the legal Right of their Sovereign to those Effects, did strive to fave on Shore what belonged to the same, but also landing with fix hundred Men, and having killed thirty of the one hundred and twenty that guarded what was already fecured out of the Sea, did rob about four hundred thousand Pesoes, without any other Pretence, but that of their Greediness; and not being

being fatisfied with fuch an exorbitant Sum, they did repeat the same Violence in their Return to Jamaica, by taking two Veffels with Cocoa, Cocheneal and Money, to the amount of above thirty thousand Pefoes. as if they were at Liberty to execute whatever they

fancied or had a mind to.

No less strange and violent was what happened in the Year 1722; the English took a Ship of Porto Rico, provided with a Patent of the Governor, and being carried to famaica, without alledging any other Crime, but that the was a Guarda Costa, they did hang, with an unheard of Resolution, forty-three Men of the Ship's Crew, giving out, in order to authorife the fame, That the Governor was as bad as they; a new · Leffon which Fraud invented to make Tyranny look honest, and a Proceeding which to this Day never has been practifed by any Nation, of those which we acknowledge to be fway'd by the Precepts of Nature

and Equity.

This barbarous Example, to treat the Spaniards, during the Time of Peace, in fuch a Colony as 7a-" maica, with more Inhumanity than the most detestable Enemies, was followed by an English Captain, of those that infest our Coasts, no less by an illicite Trade than by their Wickedness. He enticed on board of his Ship. under the Pretence of Trading, two Spaniards of no common Distinction, and thinking there would be " more Gain by the Persons than by Trade, in order to force them to a Ransom, which he proposed to them, he left them without any Nutriment at all; and feeing that, by the Tyranny of Hunger, he did not attain what he aimed at, he cut off the Ears and Nofe of one of them, and, putting a Dagger to his Breaft, forced him to eat the same; a Cruelty, the thinking whereof gives Horror; and which does not require much Confideration to be provoked at it.

Before the War was declared in the Year 1727, being without doubt induced by that Spirit of Hatred and Rancour, which is predominant in the English Nation against Spain, especially in America, an Eng-· lifbman introduced himself into an Assente Ship, in order to raife the Negroes at the Havana, and to perfunde them to a most terrible Insurrection, offering them.

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them Liberty for a Reward, in case they, being united for the execrable Persidy he exhorted them to,
should plunder the Place, and put to Sword the Inhabitants; an Intention so criminal, that it would pass
for improbable, if Notoriousness, and the Witnesses
that confirm the same, did not attest the Truth
thereof.

Yet the English have practifed still more enormous Ways, to intimidate the Spaniards, that they might not oppose their continual illicite Trade, by selling them several Times for Slaves, sometimes in distant Places, from whence the Knowledge of their miserable Destiny could not be had to relieve them, at other Times in other Places, where they were drove by the Blindness of their Crime, to the end that their enormous Proceedings might not be concealed; as it happened in the Year 1725, in the Island of Madeira with eight poor Wretches, whereof the Spanish Consul who there resided, gave Information, and whose Liberty our Ambassador at Lisbon did request from that Sovereign.

In case such, or the like Instances which are passed by, could be alledged by the English, it is certain that then they could juftify their Declaration of War; but the Prizes that were taken from those that carried on an illicite Trade (a Truth which their Authors themfelves do confess, making the Gain of that Trade to amount to fix Millions a Year) and the repelling by Force, those that endeavour by Dint of Arms to protect their fraudulent Attempts, do not deserve the affronting and abusive Language wherewith they are alledged, nor are sufficient to justify the Noise wherewith they are published. England herfelf should much rather put a Stop to such Proceedings, as she is oblig'd by the VIIIth Article of Utrecht, to guaranty the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, which forbid Strangers the Entry and Trade into our Seas and Dominions of America. The English have, perhaps, some Contract to alledge, whereby the Spaniards are obliged to leave their Coasts free to them without Defence, and their Bays open, that the Swarm of their Ships may pals free and without Opposition to suck their Mines. There is no Treaty that authorifes this; neither does the

the Law of Nations, which they fo much boaft of, extend itself to such a length. The Spaniards, perhaps, have, in Violation of a facred Peace, gone to infult their Colonies, to over-run their Plantations with a clandestine Trade, or to rob their Produce or Effects: Such a Blot can never juftly be laid to their Charge; for at all Times, when it was found, with regard to the Prizes made by the Guarda Cofta's, that the necessary Requisites to prove their Validity were wanting, they have been ordered to be delivered back to the Owners. From whence it follows, that what has been done in America, proceeds from the Licentiousness of the English, and not from any Offence The latest transport

given by the Spaniards.

Another of the Motives which the British King alledges in his Manifesto and Declaration of War, is taken from an absolute and free Navigation in the " American Seas; supposing the Spaniards to be the first Authors of this Dispute, and passing by with Silence that it was the English Plenipotentiaries that started the fame, in the Conferences upon the Convention of the 14th of Fanuary of this present Year, which were held at Madrid. It is not fit here to renew the faid Difpute in this Place, in order not to make this Paper a heap of Allegations: Yet we cannot omit to declare, in order to undeceive Europe, that the Pretensions of his Majesty did not exceed in the least, the literal Sense of the very Treaty of 1670, which the British King alledges to be violated by this Crown; and that it either follows from thence, that the Navigation in the American Seas, is within a Trifle as free as in those of Europe, or that, what was proposed by the English Plenipotentiaries, in the Conference of the 25th of June, is destructive of the Sense and Tenor of the faid Treaty, and of the VIIIth Article of that of "Utrecht above-mentioned. And that the World may ' judge, whilft Arms do decide it, we will mention here the very Words of the faid Paper; and those that examine and confider the fame impartially will fee, who has made arbitrary and indefinite Demands, without giving Attention to Treaties or Engagements, and who has strictly and religiously complied with the one and the other: the of the state of the state of

Pursuant to the Resolution taken by the respective Plenipotentiaries, in the Conference held on the 17th of this Month; those of his Majesty will only apply " themselves in this Memorial, to the Point of Naviga-"tion in the American Seas. And whereas, it is ac-"knowledged of the one and of the other fide in the " Preamble of the Convention, that the fearthing, vi-" fiting and taking of Ships, Ropping Effects, &c. 66 for feveral Years past, having given Cause to very " great Disputes betwixt the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain; and whereas by the first Article of the " faid Convention, it has been stipulated, that Pleni-" petentiaries should be appointed by the one and the " other Party, to find out a Mean, to prevent here-" after the like Causes of Complaint, and absolutely and for ever to remove, whatfoever may give any Occa-" from for the fame. The Plenipotentiaries of his Ma-" jefty, to comply, as far as depends on them, with " those Obligations they are charged with, to execute what they are intrusted with, and to conform them-" felves to the Intentions of their Sovereign; that is to 15 fay, to maintain the old Friendship, which is so de-"firable and necessary, for the reciprocal Interest of the two Nations, by preventing at once and for ever all illegal and unjust Seifures, Prizes, and stopping of the "Ships and Effects belonging to his Majesty's Subjects in America, as also all other Gruelties that have been " practifed against their Persons, do propose, that in " the Treaty which is to be made, it shall be declared and mentioned; That whereas in Article XV. of the Treaty of 1670, it is flipulated as follows:

"This Treaty shall not derogate from the Prehemi"nences, Rights, and Signieries, which any one of the
"Allies may pesses in the American Seas, Streights, or
"fresh Waters; but they shall retain and posses the same
"in as full and ample a Manner as of Right they ought to
belong to them. Provided however always, that the
"Freedom of Navigation shall be by no means interrupted,
"so that nothing be done or committed against the true
"Sense of these Articles. For the clearer Explanation of
the said Article, and to secure the better the Liberty
"of Navigation, which is stipulated therein, it has been
"agreed upon and declared, that it is not, nor in any

" ways

ways shall be permitted to any Man of War, belonging to the one or to the other of the two Powers, nor
to any Ship of Force, provided with any Power or
Commission from any one or other of the two contracting Sovereigns, or from any Governor or other
Officer authorised by the one or the other Party to
grant and give Commissions, nor, in short, to any
Ship or Vessel belonging to one or the other of the two
Nations, to detain, stop, stay, search or examine at
Sea the Ships or Vessels of the two respective Nations,
in the Seas of America, under what Colour or Pre-

"That it further shall be agreed, that if it should " happen, that any Veffel by the one or other of the " two Crowns commissioned, to prevent an illicite "Trade, or appointed for any other Purpose whatsoever, or authorised by Commission of or from any " Governor, be he English or Spanish, in the Indies, " should come to feize, stop, detain, fearch or examine " any Ship or Veffel belonging to the Subjects of any "one or other of the two Crowns, in the American Seas, a full and entire Reflitution of fuch Veffels and Effects shall be made, as also an ample Reparation "for all the Damages sustained; and that the Captain of or Commander of the Ship, that shall have commit-" ted fuch an Act of Violence, shall be deprived of his Commission, and never be more employed in the Sea " Service of that Crown whose Subject he is. And if it " should be found by authentic Proofs, that any Governor, " be he English or Spanish, in America, has granted Powers or Commissions to any armed Vessel to attack, stop, de-" tain, fearch or examine at Sea, any Ship or Veffel of the " one or the other Party, fuch a Governor thalf be de-

"These Proposals are so much conform to the Sense and Letter of the Treaty of 1670, which is acknow- ledged by the one and the other Party as a Rule, whereby all the Disputes that concern America are to be decided, that there is no doubt, but the Lords Plenipotentiaries of his Catholick Majesty are convinced, that nothing is more just, reasonable or sit, to prevent all Inconveniencies, whereof heretofore Complaints

" prived of his Place, and never more be employed in

" the Service of that Power whose Subject he is.

plaints have been made, wherewith they conclude what they have to propose as to this Point, which is now under our Consideration. Done at Madrid,

Fune 25, 1739.

The British King doth likewise alledge one of the Motives for a War, the Augmentation of the Duties on the Goods of his Subjects. But as England herself has acknowledged in her Treaties, that this is an Effect of Sovereignty, and especially in that of 1667, with the King of Denmark, concerning the Duties in the Sound, it is needless to enlarge further upon this Subject: Besides we may, with regard to this Complaint, refer him to the Acts of his own Parliament, to the end that having found these Innovations practiled there at all Times, he 'may confider, that there must be either no equality between Kings, or if there be, he will be convinced of the Insufficiency of his Pretence. But it may be that after the like manner, as England once did arrogate to herfelf the Dominion of the British Sea, only by accidentally having the fame Name, the may now perhaps pretend Prerogatives and Exemptions among Sovereigns, which have no Foundation, but only her Pride and Fancy.

He also mentions as a Motive for a War, that Reprisals were published in these Kingdoms, and put into Execution, without any Time being limited. Now as it is notorious that the British King did publish them first on the of July, and that immediately three Bissay Vessels that were then there, were seized, notwithstanding the Remonstrances of the interested; and that those of Admiral Haddock, stationed at the Capes of St. Mary and St. Vincent, did seize others; it cannot be conceived, what Obligation should bind his Majesty, which the British King doth not acknowledge to be binding upon him, or what Privilege makes Reprisals lawful at London, and illegal at Madrid.

In the said Declaration of War, Infringements and Breaking of Treaties are so often exclaimed against, that we can no longer be silent, and conceal those many committed by the English; that it may appear that the Spaniards have more solid Grounds of Complaint, more especially since the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when they obliged themselves in Art. XV. to

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keep open to the Biscayers, and others belonging to this Crown, the free Fishery of Cod in Newfoundland and in the Treaty of 1721, Art. II. they promifed to give Orders, if it should be demanded, that the famshould be complied with, nevertheless these People remain still deprived of what so justly belongs to them The same happened as to Art. X. of the same Treaty of Utrecht, fince England has obliged herfelf thereby, not to grant in Gibraltar any Refuge nor Entry any armed Morifb Veffel; but not only the contrar has been practifed, to the greatest Prejudice of his Mae jefty and his Subjects, but even being chased by the paniards, have found Security and Protection und their Artillery, in order to run out from thence the easier, and directly to insult the Coasts and interrus the Trade. In like manner this Article has been brok into by a pretended Extension, which is still kept tho' limited in the first Article. For whereas this Place was given, without any Territorial Jurisdiction, and without any Communication with the circumfacent Country on the Land fide; yet they pretended, that the Territory, as far as their Guns can reach, ought to be comprehended; and altho' in the Year 1728, it agreed, to abandon the disputed Places on both Sides. which were, one over against la Torre de Geneveles, another close to the Mountain under the Paftelillo. and another towards the East, not far from the Mountain, and at a small Distance from the Torra del Diable : nevertheless, they have fince possessed themselves thereof, without minding what is just, nor confidering what is wrong. But this is not the only false Proceeding which has been shewn in respect to this Place; for the late King of England, George I, by a Letter of the is of June 1721, did offer to his Majesty the Restitution thereof; and though this Promise was made a conditional Article to conclude a Treaty. which then was depending, and which was agreed to at Madrid on the 13th of the faid Month; yet it was not fulfilled as in Right it ought to have been, neither have any Solicitations nor Representations fince that Time been of Service. Here is the faid Letter translated into our Language, which will not leave the leaft doubt of the total their posterior the Fact.

Sir and Brother, I have heard with an extreme Satisfaction, by the means of my Ambassador at your Court, that your Majesty is come to the Resolution at last, to remove the Obstacles which for some time have delayed the entire Establishment of our Friendship; and since by the Considence which your Majesty declares you have in me, I can depend upon the Treaties which have been disputed between us, as being now re-established, and that consequently, the necessary Instruments for the Trade of my Subjects have been settled, I shall no longer delay assuring your Majesty of my Readiness to give Satisfaction, as to what concerns the Restitution of Gibraltar, giving you my Promise, that I will make use of the sirst favourable Opportunity to regulate this Article, in contert with my

Parliament.

The VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Utrecht has likewise been eluded, touching the Limits in America, notwithstanding the Orders that were stipulated in the IId Article of that in the Year 1721. Likewise in the Year 1724, after reiterated Demands concerning the Demolition of the Fort Tamaja, erected by the English in a District which unquestionably doth belong to his Majesty, it was agreed, that the Governors of Florida and Carolina should communicate their Orders to regulate this Dispute, and the first having sent an Officer with twenty five Men, and a Copy of the Orders he had received from England, these Troops were; by those of England, Tripp'd of their Arms, lock'd up in the Fort, and, three Days after, conducted to Carolina, where they endured a most rigorous and indecent Imprisonment. The same Deceit was practifed in the Year 1735, when the British Ministry assured Don Thomas Geraldino, his Majesty's Minister-Plenipotentiary at London, that Mr. James Ogletbort, who was appointed for Carolina, took an Order with him' to fettle those Limits with the Concurrence and in concert with the Governor of Florida; but his Orders' were quite the contrary, by what he shewed upon his Arrival; for they contained an Order that he should people those Places that were uninhabited. For the Execution whereof, he proceeded immediately to various hostile Acts, even so so far as to present himself, with an armed Force, in fight of the Garrison of Saint Au· Augustine; an Action very much like to the Orders which the British King did publish on the 25 of June 1732, whereby he disposes of the Dominions of that Continent, as well as of the Sea, granting to the Company form'd for the Establishment of the Colony of Georgia, all that was not yet before occupied by English Sube jects. A Grant diametrically opposite to the VIIth Article of the Treaty of 1670, which doth exclude from his Right and Pretentions all that he at that Time did not hold or possess. However, one ought not to be furprized at this Act of Power, fince, among other Usurpations, which several Times have been reclaimed by Spain, their Right to cut Logwood is not better grounded, which is supported by Force, not by Reafon, even to that excess, as to ruin in three several Sieges the unfortunate People of Bacallar, because they did loyally defend the Right of his Majeffy, and were an Obstacle to the Continuation of their Crime.

"The British King mentioneth likewise as a Reason for the War, That his Majesty had not paid at the prefix'd Time, which was on the 5th of June, the 95000 l. Sterling, which was flipulated as a Balance for the reciprocal Demands on account of Prizes, and that thus the Convention was manifestly violated. But when the Reprifals were published in Spain, a weighty Reason was given why the same was not paid; the British King adds, that it was only a Colour, and a \* Pretence destitute of all Foundation: An easy way to e get off from a Charge, without entering into the Dif-"pute, but leaves in its Force and Vigour what his " Majesty has afferted; and thus Europe, if the confiders, will not doubt but we have acted here according to Iuffice: And if England had done what the ought, every Thing would have been regulated, and all fettled according to the Plan of the Convention. The difarming of our Squadrons as foon as the fame was ratified in London, the giving Orders relating to Caro-· line, and fending without delay Instructions to our Plenipotentiaries, were a clear Demonstration of the Sincerity of our Proceedings. These Facts cannot be denied, neither do they admit of any Mil-interpretation. Let the English say, is it probable, does it agree with a Policy that is in the least mistrustful, to put put up the Sword after the Conclusion of a Dispute, which had occasioned the Drawing of it, and yet at the same time to have thoughts of returning to it again, as they would, it seems, infinuate? They cannot answer, or say, Yes; but their Actions speak for them, and their Conduct, so contrary to ours, as above related, does convince, that England never intended to make good what they had promised, nor

even to disguise their bad Proceedings.

The first thing that discover'd their sinister Intention was, the Squadron of Admiral Haddock remaining in these Seas, after the Convention was sign'd and ratisfied.
For though it was not mentioned in strict Terms, that those Forces should withdraw, yet it shews no Sincerity of Mind to enter into Friendship with the same Preparations which Discord makes use of for threatening a War; and this was farther proved by the slow Proceedings of the English Ministry, in the Execution of what was agreed upon; which were so slow that on the 27th of March, as appeared by a Letter from the Duke of Newcastle of that date, they had not sent the necessary Orders to Carolina.

'The disguised Intentions of England do still clearer appear by the three Memorials, which her Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, Mr. Benjamin Keene, presented on the 17th of April. In one of them he repeats what he had defired on the 19th of February; which was, That Orders might be dispatch'd to the Guarda Costas in America, that they might cease their Depredations and Violence, which they had committed during the time that the Conferences were carried on. And as he was answer'd on the 24th of the same Month of February, That they had never fent orders to practife any such, even during the last Differences, nor had they omitted, to this day, to redrefs them, as foon as they were proved; And that his Majesty would endeavour to cultivate a good Harmony, which was just confirm'd, between the two Nations, without permitting his Subjects to go beyond what was just, and what was requisite for " the Security of those Dominions, and the Trade thereof. 'This Minister, in the Name of the British King did infift, That these Assertions were liable to Misinter-

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pretations, and consequently would give a handle to Evafions on the part of the Governors and other Ministers in the Indies; that therefore, forthwith, clear and distinct Orders might be dispatch'd to put an entire Stop to all the Violences bitherto committed, and that the English Subjests might enjoy, during the time of the Conferences, without Disturbance or Hindrance, the free Navigation in the Seas of America, according to the Treaties and the Law of Nations. These Repetitions of Memorials, and the Clauses inserted in that of the 17th of April, which are translated, are strong Arguments for suspecting, that the British King imagined, the deferring of these disputable Points to the holding of a Conference, would be to risk losing the Blow that was intended on the Azogues, the Buenos Ayres Ships, Galleons, or Flota; or that he imagined, the permitting fuch large Effects to come home, would make his Intentions the more difficult to be executed; and therefore he would anticipate the Intimation of his Pretenfions, to have ready, if needful, a Pretence to practife what he has fince executed.

This Supposition is strengthened by another of the three Memorials of the 17th of April, which is likewise a Repetition of one of the 19th of February, whereby Restitution was demanded of the Ship, the Sarah, Captain Fason Vaughan, which was made a Prize of on the 29th of June 1738. For notwithstanding that by the Answer of the 16th of March, Assurances were given that as foon as the Acts of the Proceedings were fent home, they should be delivered to the Plenipotentiaries, that they, according to what was newly agreed, might examine and decide the same; yet the British Court (without minding this just Proceeding, nor the second separate Article of the Convention, wherein, speaking of the Prizes taken fince the 10th of December 1737, as this was, it is mention'd, That the Decision of the Gase or Cases, which might after that day happen, should be referred to the Plenipotentiaries, in order to remove all pretences of Animosity whatsoever, that they might decide the Matter according to the Treaties;) came in with a new, Demand, and claimed Restitution of this Ship, provoking, by the Contempt of what was agreed upon, ' less mild Reply than the former, only to give a Colour thereby to their premeditated Infults.

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Yet what most of all argues the Infincerity of their Conduct, is the last of the Memorials of the 17th of April, whereby the British Minister renews the Request for having the Cedulas explained, which were granted by his Majesty to the Affiento Company, for the Restitution of the Effects taken by Reprifals; and that a certain Sum should be agreed upon, as the amount thereof, which should be settled before the Payment of the 68000 Pounds Sterling, which the owes to his Majesty upon a liquid Account for the Duty upon Slaves, and for the Profits of the Ship the Royal Caroline; And whereas this Article requires a more prolix Examination, before fuch Confequences can be drawn from it as may shew the secret Design, which shall be proved, it is necessary to speak of the Circumstances which preceded the Convention, and which were

inflamed by the faid Memorial.

For a thorough Conviction, that the refusing the Company's Demand with Regard to the Reprifals, can no way justify the Conduct of the British Minstry, it will fuffice to reflect upon what the third Article of the Convention furnishes us with, provided we recollect what preceded that Convention, and what gave Occasion to it. After agreeing upon the Sum which his Majesty was to pay, in discharge of the Debt demanded by the English Nation from Spain, on Account of Reprifals, England infifted that a Sum should be fix'd, as the Amount of what the South Sea Company pretended to be due to them by Spain on the same Account. The King would not hear of it, and much less would he hear of compensating the indisputable and confessed Debt of 68000 l. Sterling due to him, with this pretended Debt of the Company's. The British Minister, seeing the Justice of both these Refusals, proceeded to the figning of the Convention, without infifting upon this Circumstance; and knowing the " Company's Demands to be ill founded, he so absolutely defifted from it, that he agreed to accept the following Declaration, as a necessary and unalterable Foundation, for the Convention \*.

One may clearly now see, what the Intent of England was, by raifing those Disputes which she acknow-

See this Declaration, which is here repeated, Vol. 1. p. 64. ledged,

ledged, at the figning of the Convention, could not be justified: and yet still clearer, by the Memorial of the 4th of June, when, pulling off the Mask, the King was denied the Power to suspend the Affiento, as if they made a Jest of the Declaration and of all that was agreed upon, in order to force his Majesty to a Rupture, and to colour what was intended, by those indirect ways, that it might not be taken for too bare-

faced a Violation of Faith.

'And if as yet their Intent and Aim should not plainly show itself, the Depositions of two Sailors of the Squadron of Admiral Brown, that were apprehended near Babia Honda, fent lately over from the Havana, will make it clearly appear. These do declare, that on the 10th or 12th of July, there arrived a Packet-Boat at Jamaica, with News that the War was declared, and with Orders to commence Hostilities against the Spaniards; in consequence whereof, on the 21st they went out to execute the same, having already taken before that time, foon after the Arrival of the Packet-Boat, a Galiot, which came from Cuba with 10,000 Pefos. It does not feem, that one can, after this fact, any ways doubt of what is faid before; fince the Reprifals were not published in London before the 21st of July; so that the Packet-Boat, to arrive on the 10th or 12th of the faid Month at Jamaica, must have failed from England at least the latter end of May. and that the resolution of sending her must needs have been taken before that Time, that is to fay, two Months before breaking off the Conferences. Whereby it is undeniable, that the British Court had not ' that Sincerity which the Convention required, nor had ever a mind to fulfil the fame, but rather to deceive and lull his Majesty asleep, in order to take Advantage of a Conjuncture favourable for its double Dealing.

That his Majesty knew beforehand these Intentions, and that he endeavoured to deseat the same by dissembling, and by merely shewing his sincere Desire to conform himself to what was agreed upon, appears by the Moderation in the Answers to the above mentioned Memorials: This the Marquis de Villadarias, first Secretary of State and of the Dispatches, gave Mr.

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Benjamin Keene to understand in the Month of April,
as is mentioned already in the Publication of the
Reprisals, but it is shewn much better by what the
Spanish Plenipolentiaries declared to the English in a

Conference of May 15th, which is as follows: "The King our Mafter has commanded us to tell " your Excellencies, that it is very remarkable, that " after having given Orders to Admiral Haddock, for " his Return to England, as foon as the Convention was ratified, the same should now be revoked by others, ordering him to continue in the Mediterranean. "Which shews, that his Britannick Majesty has altered " his Intention; and if the first was to comply with what was agreed upon, it follows naturally, that the ec fecond is contrary. So that his Majesty confiders " these Orders to be entirely contrary to the old Friend-" thip, which is but just restored between the two Crowns. "And as to the Declaration made by your Excellencies, in the Name of your Master, that the said Admiral " has Orders not to give the least Offence nor Diffurbance to Spain; tho' his Majesty believes the same, yet " he cannot perfuade the World, which only judges by " Appearances. Though the fruitlessness of this fort of " Expedients has been demonstrated by the Constancy of his Majesty at the fight of the English Armaments, " yet the Delicacy of his Honour does not permit him to fee the faid Squadron remaining in the Mediterranean, otherwise than as an Obstacle to " the pacific Intention of the Conferences, which will " render the adjusting of the Matters to be debated " therein impossible.

"Neither is it less observable, that three Ships are ordered to reinforce the Squadron stationed at Jamaica; for altho' it is given out, that this is done only that there may be sufficient Ships in that Island, to send Convoys with, and secure the Trade of those that return into Europe, yet this is neither credible nor probable; since on the 27th of March, according to a Letter of that Date, from the Duke of Newcassle; there were not then any Orders sent to Carolina, tho' the Ratissications were exchanged on the 4th of February. And altho' his Majesty had a just Reason to break off the Conferences, yet to shew the Love

he has for Peace, and the Exactness wherewith he of fulfils what is agreed, he is willing that they shall of not be delayed: However, at the same time, it is " necessary to declare, that England must not wonder. that the depending Points must be treated with the most " rigid Juffice; fince, on the fide of his Majefty, there " is no room for the least Condescension or Favour, whilst " the Squadron of Admiral Haddock continues in the Me-" diterranean. And lastly, that till this Squadron goes " back to England, and till Orders be fent to those that by " reason of the past Disgusts are stationed in America, to " do the fame, it follows, that powerful and strong Hin-" drances are given to his Majesty, to conform entirely es to the Convention ; for fince the steps taken by England so flew her being averse to the Tranquillity thereby si-" pulated, his Majesty cannot proceed with the same Candour " he has bitherto shewn, if he finds not suitable Returns, " and fees the Armaments laid afide, which is the most " convincing Sign of Peace."

Of this Instrument, which so strongly proves the upright Intention of his Majesty, the English Plenipotentiaries demanded no Copy, a most notorious Negligence; which these Ministers could not be supposed guilty of; but 'tis probable they acted in this conform to their Instructions, and the Insincerity of their former · Proceedings. And notwithstanding that it was thus look'd upon at that time, yet his Majesty hoped that the Court of Great Britain would alter its Conduct. because of the Protestations which were several times made to Mr. Benjamin Keene by the Marquis de · Villadarias, that as foon as the Squadron of Admiral " Haddock should fail back to England, immediate Satisfaction should be made for the 95000 Pounds Sterling. But upon observing, in the above mentioned Memorial of the 4th of June, their Endeavours to excuse the unjust Opposition of the Company to the Payment of the 68000 Pounds Sterling, joined with the Squadron of Admiral Haddock continuing at Gibraltar, the affected Slowness of the English Plenipotentiaries to open the Conferences, and after they were opened, an ab-' solute Unbridledness in their Demands, to the utter fubversion of the plain and Literal sense of Treaties, his Majesty resolved not to pay the 95000 Pounds G 3 Sterling

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Sterling agreed to in the Convention; not only because, the same being broke by the British King, it could not be consider'd as binding and obliging upon his Majesty, but also because it would be an unbecoming and culpable Condescension, to give Weapons into the hands of an almost declared Enemy, without any hopes, according as it appeared by their Proceedings, that this new Kindness would put a stop to their boundless Ambition.

These Facts being set forth, and the strong Inferences that prove the fame, his Majesty doth not think it necessary to justify his farther Proceedings which are the Confequences thereof; fince it is evident that he proclaimed the Reprifals, because they were proclaimed before in England; and that he declared War, because the English did declare the same before a confidering this as the most convincing Argument, that he is no ways answerable neither before God nor Men, for the difmal Slaughters and Destructions which the Fury of the War occasions. It being apparent, that the Motives for a War which proceeded the last Convention, ceased to be so, when by the Convention it was agreed to adjust the same in an amicable manner. This being supposed, it is evident, that the British King's alledging the fame now is only to colour with an outward Shew, the capricious Irregularities of his Subjects, and the Necessity he was in to condescend to them; whereas his Majesty does not make use of so many weighty and known Arguments for his last Determination, but only to lay the Truth open, and to shew the Wisdom of his Conduct, in not indeavouring to Impose upon Europe, with a design to disturb the Tranquility thereof; which is the Reverse of what is attempted by England.'

An Extraor From this Manifesto I shall only take Occasion to obdinary Cir-serve one very extraordinary Circumstance in the present cumstance in War, which is, That all the Resentment of the Court the present of Spain seems to be directed, not against the English Court, but the English Nation; for in all the Pieces they have published upon this Occasion, they have taken care to vindicate our Court, and lay the whole Blame upon the Injustice and Caprice of the People: Whereas

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the Resentment of every Man of Sense in Great Britain is wholly directed, not against the Spanish Nation, but against the Court of Spain, or rather against those by whom that Court has been influenced for this Dozen of

Years laft paft.

As the King of Spain had, it feems, refolved, before span to Prethe End of May, not to pay the 950001. Affipulated by parations for the Convention, nor to give any Satisfaction with regard Warto the Point of Navigation in the American Seas, and from thence forefaw, that a Rupture must necessarily enfue; therefore in that Month he gave Orders, and they began to fit out for immediate Service feveral Men of War. In the Month of June, two Advice-Boats were fent with proper Orders, from Cadiz to the West-Indies; and they began to repair and augment the Fortifications of feveral of their Sea Ports, particularly Ferrel, and to raise Recruits for their Army, As foon as Mr. Keene had notified his having received Orders to break off the Conferences, as before-mentioned, Orders were difpatchied throughout the Kingdom to haften the Armaments both by Sea and Land; a General Embargo was laid upon all Shipping, and a great Body of Troops was ordered to affemble in Gallicia, which, it was industriously reported, was to be fent upon a fecret Expedition; and in order to make it believed, that they were intended against England or Ireland, the Command of them was given to Major-General Macdonald, an Irishman in the Service of Spain, who was fent into Gallicia for that Purpole, and ordered to see a Chain or Boom laid a cross the Entrance of the Harbour of Ferral. But to render it still the more probable, that this fecret Expedition was deligned against England or Ireland, the Duke of Ormand, who has been in the Service of Spain ever fince his Attainder in England, and was then living in the South of France, was fent for; and it was reported that a young Gentleman from Rome was likewife fent for, and that a travelling Equipage had been got ready for him. These Surmises, however, could impose upon none but the simple and ignorant; for as Spain neither had, nor could get a Fleet of Transports proper for transporting an Army fufficient for making an Invasion upon England or Ireland, nor a Squadron of Men of War fufficient for convoying and guarding them in their Passage, no one could believe the G 4 Court

Court of Spain could form a Project, which it was im-

possible for them to execute.

Privateers fitted out. and have

The only Method by which the Spaniards can have a Probability of hurting this Nation in a War, is by fendgreat Success ing out Privateers for intercepting our Merchant Ships: and this Method, indeed, they purfued with more Alertness and Expedition than is usual in that Nation; for as foon as his Catholick Majefty published his Reprifals, he published a Proclamation, for encouraging his Subjects to fit out Privateers, by which he gave the whole Amount of every Prize taken from the Enemy to the Captors, without their being obliged to account to him, or his High Admiral, the Infant Don Philip, for any Share or Part, which had by former Customs been claimed in fuch Cases; and this Encouragement had the defired Effect; for a vaft Number of Privateers were immediately fitted out, especially in the Ports of the Bay of Bileay, and they had the most surprising Success. it being computed, that before the 12th of November, that is, in eleven Weeks after the Reprisals were published at Madrid, no less than 18 British Ships were brought into the Port of St. Sebastian alone, besides what were carried into the other Ports of Spain; and the following Lift and Account of British Ships taken by them, in the first four Months of the War, was sent from Madrid, and published in Holland the End of the last Year, VIZ.

> Ships Names. Charming Betty Hannah, John and Mary, Thomas Galley Friendsbip, to divod all in Chefterfield, moy s and Charming Sally, Edinburgh Packet, St. Anthony: oil and onon Prince of Orange Mary, milest 70 bringing Totness MHOD Tot JABID Argyll, a bluos one on

Cours

le le top abat Parroofe, and

of States, who was fentaling to Captains. William Stibbons Robert Huffey. Thomas Betty. Cornelius Macnayma. Robert Owler. land, and John Reynard. Robert Brunet. Thomas Sunderland. William Obrian . . . . . . . . . . . Nathaniel Sears. Dolphin, and as partie Christopher Rimes togines Peter Fortune. m. gairlem vol George Burfell. to norbup? William Lufch, and Par-

Partipreche, Edmund Efpresch. Rachel, Tobn Royon. Gharming Mary, di lay never leaded at Johna Naylor. St. Martin from Dublin, Mark Kierban, St. Toleph. John Wint. Aurora, and sidelimito a Robert Maxwell. Ford Tucker. ... Com Tucker. William and Mary, Francis Doman. William and John, Fohn Legat. Somerfet, William Oliver, John Bagnasco. Rose, John Linn. Neptune. David Bergat Merchant of Port, Diego and Lewis, - Marchton. John Pinfon. Company of Whiteford, John Michan. Margaret of Gowes, David Hoppo. Farminfter.

Befides thefe, there were 15 others taken, whose Names were not mentioned, which made in the whole 47, the Value of all which amounted in the whole to 936750 Pieces of Eight, which is about 234000 1. Sterling, as the Spaniards gave out; and they computed, that about the End of the Year, they had 44 Privateers in Commission, and more equipping every Day. But in this case, I believe, both the Expedition and Success of the Spaniards was chiefly owing to the Affiftance they received privately from their Neighbours the French; most of the Privateers we have heard of, having been chiefly manned with French Sailors, with a Spanish Offi. cer or two to command them, and a Commission from the King of Spain, If fuch another Proclamation had been published here, and the customary Reward promifed for taking any armed Veffel, as foon as we had heard of Reprifals being published by Spain, these Privateers would not, I believe, have met with fuch Success, but might often have caught a Tartar, instead of catching a defenceles Merchant-man.

Most of the other warlike Preparations of Spain, ex-Flota councept this of fitting out Privateers, were intended chiefly termanded for Self-defence; and care was taken to dispatch several Ships from different Ports, with Ammunition, warlike Stores, and, as we were told, some regular Troops, to

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the West-Indies. At the same Time, as it would have been very unfafe for them to fend out their Flota, which lay near loaded at Cadiz when the War broke out, its Departure was from Time to Time suspended, and at last entirely laid aside, and the Goods relanded.

Accounts of Tis true, they boufted much of their Naval Prepa-their Naval rations, and of their having a formidable Squadron ready to put to Sea. Of their Naval Force we had the follow-Force.

ing Account published here in August, viz.

ba we we were your Lorent.	William and H
A Lift of Spanish Men of War	of Cadiz.
Con Magazin	Guns.
In very bad Order,	§ 1 of 114
And the second of the second o	1 1 of 80
tofend, W Tahn Propon	6 of 64
In good Order and Forward-	
ness,	1 of 12
there were 15 others taken, who	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF
mentioned, which made in the who	2 of 16 as A
all while the between the best of	1 2 Of 12
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d or the rear they had an aree	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
To convoy the Flots. morn by	7 101 104
Merchant-Ships for the Flota,	16 Comments
Went from Gadiz to Ferral,	C 1 of 80
and are now arming, with	
A more of 60 and 20 Guns	1 2 of 70
At Carthagena, mann'd and ready to fail,	C 1 of 70000
ready to fail.	2 of 632 out
在在1000年1000年1日 - 1000年1日	Fill more designation of the same
And the End of Ottober, we had at	other Account of
em published here, as follows, viz,	
	Sept. 20, 1739.
Lift of the Spanish Men of War at C	adiz, Biscay, and
Carthagena, &c.	ha sai le fleld
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Captain Royal	114 mon agina
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u.	In

ing to realish counter It was	violet Guns, ac.)	Men.
In Commission at	The second secon	Vert Education
St Louis	60	the same and the s
1 17 60 B	54	18 1
S. Francis	46	of all
Four Bomb-ketches 2 Mortars	, each 10	KSON
At Puntals, ready	equipp'd.	po3
St. Ifidre, Commandant	64	500
St. Fernando -	- 64	500
Strength add lin a and D	62	450
Royal Family	66	500
After	64	500
Andalufia	64	500
Graga Military	26	125
Fame	asimi on 54	400
Two Packet-boats, 18 Guns e	ach and a	400
100 Men.	ach and 336	200
Convoy for the Flota, when t	hey can get out.	
St. Anthony	- 64	500
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Meffieurs Kene and Caftresleuve Madrid.

Upon Spain's resolving to publish counter Reprisals against England, Orders were, I suppose, sent from hence to Mr. Keene and Mr. Castres, the two British Plenipotentiaries at that Court, to retire from thence, as foon as fuch Reprifals should be published; and accordingly as foon as they were published, these two Gentlemen notified their intended Departure, and took Leave of the Court of Spain; and upon the first of September they set out together from Madrid for Lifbon

British Sub-

Soon after the Reprifals were published in Spain, his jects ordered Catholick Majesty iffued Orders for all the British Subjects to depart his Dominions, under Pain of being treated as Prisoners of War, which shewed that he had really declared War, tho' he called it by the foft Name of Counter-Reprifals. This Order was published at Cadiz the 7th of September, and most People complied with it within the Time limited, tho' it was fo fhort; but some that could not get away to foon, were accordingly arrefled, and treated as Prisoners of War; and left they, or any of those that had departed, should have left any of their Effects concealed in the Hands of Spanish Subjects, the Governors of Port Towns had Orders to examine every Man they suspected upon Oath, in order to discover whether they had any such Effects in their Hands. At the same Time that these Orders were issued, there were Orders fent to feize all the British Ships that were in any of the Spanish Ports; but this Order had little Effect, Mr. Keene, by Orders from his Court, having taken care to give them timely Notice to depart, and all but a very few had obeyed his Orders; so that they did not lay hold of above four or five British Ships in all the Ports of Spain; but they afterwards got hold of some others, which being upon their Voyage bound to Spain, when the Rupture began, happened to come into their defigned Port, before they heard of it, and were there feized; all which Proceedings were directly contrary to the Faith of-many folemn Treaties, and were of themselves a most justifiable Reason on our Part for a Declaration of War. Aurora's Two Frie

Care taken to prevent the Importa sifh Merchandize.

nogU

The King of Spain having by his Declaration of War forbid the Importation of any Commodities of the tion of Bri: Growth or Manufacture of any of the British Dominions\*

See Vol. I. P. 160.

the fame was most rigorously put in Execution, not only at all the Ports of Spain, but proper Officers and Guards were placed all along the Frontiers of Portugal, with strict Orders to prevent the Importation of any fuch Goods by Land from that Kingdom; and vet to shew the Partiality of the Spanish Court towards France. it is certain that French Ships have been constantly allowed to import Irifb Beef and Butter, and feveral other Sorts of British Provisions, notwithstanding this Prohibition, the fame Indulgence was not allowed to other Nations in Friendship with Spain; for four or five Portugueze Boats that went from Fara with Butter and other British Provisions, soon after the Declaration of War. were seized at Huelva, as soon as they came into the Harbour.

Towards the Middle of December, Sir Thomas Geral- Sir Thomas dino, who had been his Catholick Majesty's Minister at Geraldino this Court, returned, according to his Orders, to the rewarded. Court of Spain, and was immediately introduced to the King, Queen, and Royal Family, from all whom he met with a gracious Reception. But as a farther Testimony of his Majesty's Satisfaction with this Minister's Conduct while here at London, he created him a Member of the Council of the Indies, by his Sign Manual in the following Words.

To the Count of Montijo, President of the Council of omia the Indies.

IN regard to the Fidelity and good Services Don Thomas Geralding has rendered me, as my Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of England, and in Justice to his Merit, I make him one of my Council of the

Indies, to exercise and act as such with Salary and Profits corresponding, and I order it so to be understood.

Signed by his Majesty's Royal Hand at Buen Retiro, the 16th Day of December, 1729. THE KING.

And the Spanish Secretary of State, the Marquis de Villadarias, upon delivering this Order to Sir Thomas, fignified

nified to him, that his Majesty intended by this only to engage him near his Person and about the Court, till an Occasion offered to charge him with Commands of higher Importance, which he had in Contemplation for him, and which required a Person of his Ability, Fidelity, and Merit.

Methods Treasure.

As the Court of Spain, when they heard of the Retaken to fave ception the Convention met with in England, probably began to suspect, that the Differences between the two Nations would necessarily at last end in a War, that they might have the more Money for carrying it on, they began to think in time how to diminish the other Expences, and how to increase the Revenues of the Crown. For this Purpole, by a Decree of the 21st of March, they suspended for a Year the Payment of any Debt due by the Crown, and at the same time reduced the Interest upon all the Debts due by the Crown; and the very next Month the following Decree was made against any one's enjoying a Plurality of Salaries, viz.

## The KING.

Decree a. gainst holding two

TAKING into Confideration the State of the Royal Finances, and the Debts with which they are incumber'd, we suspended, by a Decree of the 11st of last March, all the Confignments paid out of our Revenues for the current Year, with a View of finding therein the Resources required for supplying the Neceffities mentioned; and, at the fame time, we declared and fettled the Method to be made use of for indemnifying and fatisfying all the Persons interested in the Sums suspended by virtue of the said Decree, to the end that they might not suffer any Prejudice thereby: And as, in Confequence of the faid Refolution, the Expences of the Crown are to be fettled and proportioned in such a Manner, that by a prudent (Economy in the Diffribution of our Royal Revenues, our Finances may be re-established, by furnishing the Pay of the Troops, as likewise that of the Marine, Officers and Domeflicks of our Royal Houshold, Ministers of our Tribumals, and fuch other Expences which are unavoidable and preferable to all others, as being absolutely necessary to the State for supporting the Honour and Dignity of our Sovereignty, which faid Payments are at prebostin 3 fent

fent very much in Arrear; fo that in order to obviate this it is absolutely necessary to seek for a Reduction in Things of less Importance, but, nevertheless, without derogating from that Equity which our Royal Benignity has always shewn. To this end, and until our Royal Finances are re-established, and our Kingdom can enjoy the Relief which we defire to procure for it. our Will is, that no Minister, nor any other Person, of whatever Quality, Condition or Degree he may be, shall enjoy double Salaries or Benefices, under any Denomination whatfoever, fuch as Gratifications, Wages, Over-pay, Allowance for Expences, &r. every one being allowed to enjoy no more than the Salary attached to the Employment which he exercises or may exercise, except what may be granted them for some private Commission, which is not deemed to be included in this Ordinance, no more than those Persons whose utual Pay may have been augmented on account of its being found too low: and every Body is left at Liberty to chuse out of two Salaries which he may have hitherto enjoyed, that which he thinks most convenient for him, under the Restriction made for that Purpose in the general Decree issued in the Year 1717.

In like manner, the Payment of all Pensions and Over-pay hitherto granted shall remain suspended for two Years only, including therein in general, and without exception, all the Employments and Places in our Palaces, Stables, and Country-Seats; and also all the General Officers and others, Ministers and other Persons, employed in our Land and Sea Forces, and all whatever, none of them being allowed to enjoy any other Salary but that of the Post they are placed in, and in which they actually serve; meaning, however, that, in regard to Military Employments, the Ordinance shall be observed, which makes a Distinction

between Field-Pay and Garrison-Pay.

From this general Suspension, we exempt the Widows of Military Officers included in the Configuration of the fix thousand Pistoles made in their Favour, of which Sum those Widows of General Officers and Brigadiers, who were excluded by the Orders of the aoth of December 1738, shall participate again, but upon Condition that they do not enjoy any other Penfision

fion out of our Royal Finances. In like manner we exempt from this Suspension all the Pensions that do not exceed the Sum of fix thousand Reals, also granted to the poor Widows, Orphans, and other deserving Persons, but still with the Restriction that the faid Persons do not receive any other Benefaction out of our Royal Finances, heb ser All dw heigh an avelon me. nel 19 radio anno 19 Sign'd, with on the sit of the day

whattooring had as Challinghons Washe

The Count DE MORIANA.

Saving by this:

By this Decree alone, it was supposed, his Majefly would make a Saving of Three Millions of Piasters a Year; by which we may guess how the Public Revenue of that Kingdom was eat up with Pensioners and Placemen, which will be the Case of every Kingdom where the People, or the Court, have not Virtue and Refolution enough to make frequent Enquiries and Reductions or Annihilations of all needless or excessive Penfions, Salaries, and Employments.

duced.

In the Month of July following, Mr. & Ituralde, his Catholick Majesty's Secretary of State for the Finances, laid before the Court a Scheme for reducing the Appointments belonging to feveral Offices both Civil and Military, which was approved of, and immediately put in Execution. This occasioned great Clamour, and many Remonstrances from the Officers whose Appointments were reduced; but they were all to no Purpose, except that of the Duke de Montemar, whose Pension of 36000 Ducats a Year, as General in Chief of the Forces, was reduced but to 24000 Ducats, instead of being reduced to 12000 Ducats a Year, according to the first Plan.

Civil Lift Expences reduced.

fion

Mr. d'Ituralde likewise proposed a Scheme for reducing the Expence of his Catholick Majesty's Table, and of that of his Houshold, by which he shewed that this Expence was computed at a much higher Rate, and a much larger Sum allowed for it than it really amounted to, the Surplus being all fraudulently funk in the Pockets of the feveral Purveyors and Officers. This Scheme was also approved of, and befides, the Wages of many of the Officers and fervants of the Houshold were likewise reduced. By the first of these only, it was reckoned, his edo novembry any other PenMajeffy would fave at least ofood Piffolis a Year, and

by the last a very large additional Sum.

Great Discontents were upon those Accounts raised a- Great Exgainft Mr. # Ruralde, not amongft the People, but amongft simple of those who plunder the People, which every Officer must Minister. be allowed to be guilty of, who accepts of greater Appointments than are necessary, or finks any Surplusies in his own Pocket; but this bold alld faithful Minister, who e of the Complaints made against him, and the Intrigues of the Courtiers to have him displaced, de-clared, That having found the Finances in the greatest Disorder, he thought himself obliged to employ all his Thoughts in contriving Methods for recovering them from that Diforder, and he despised the ill-grounded Clamours made against him; for he should always be ready to relign his Employment, as foon as it should pleafe the King to take it from him; but his Majesty was so far from giving Ear to any of the Infinuations made against him, that, considering he could not regularly attend as President of the Council of Finances, on account of the many other Affairs he was engaged in, his Majesty appointed Don Yoseph Remonte to Supply that Place in his Absence, with this express Condition, that whenever Mr. d'Iturelde did attend, Don Yoseph should retire; to that the former loft none of the Prerogatives or Authority-which depend upon that High Employment. What a Pleafure must it be to a good Man and faithful Minister, to be able to gain at the same Time the Confidence of the Prince, and the Good-will of the People! But when these two happen unfortunately to come in Competition, a good Man or faithful Minister will, like Mr. d'Ituralde, be ready to facrifice the former to the latter.

To these Projects for disburthening the public Rever Project for nue of a great needless Expence, another was soon after raising Moadded for raising a large Sum for the Expence of the War, without loading the People with Taxes. In Spain, it feems, great Numbers of rich Men, that have amaffed great Sums in ready Money, lodge it, for Security, by way of deposit, in some Monastry, where it lies dead, without being of any use either to the Owners or the Publick. His Catholick Majesty's Ministers, it seems, thought this Money might lie as fafely in his Majesty's Vol. II. H Hands.

Hands, as in the Hands of Monks or Friers; therefore they refolved, his Majesty should take Possessian of it, by obliging all the Monastries to give an Account of what Sums they had in this way, and to bring it in to the Exchequer; and that in order to give some Sort of Satisfaction to the Proprietors, they should be allowed a small yearly Interest, while it remained in his Majesty's Hands. But as this Project could not be carried into Execution, without a Permission from the Pope, Orders were sent to Cardinal Aquaviva at Rome to solicit the same, where the Project remained at the End of this Year.

Don Philip's Marriage notified. Having now given an Account of all the remarkable Affairs that happened in Spain relating to the present War, I shall just take notice of some of the other important Transactions which happened in that Kingdom. On the 22d of February his Catholick Majesty notified to the Grandees of Spain, and other Lords of his Court, a Marriage being concluded between the Insant, Don Philip, and the eldest Madame of France, in these Words, I shall take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that I have concluded a Marriage between Don Philip, my second Son, and the Princess of France, eldest Daughter to his most Christian Majesty, which Alliance gives me so much the more Pleasure, as it strengthens those Bands by which our two Royal Houses were before united.

His Marriage folemnized.

This young Princess having passed through Pampeluna, the 16th of October, and the Court being informed that the was to be at Alcala, where the Marriage Ceremony was to be performed the 25th, their Catholick Majesties and their whole Court went thither the 23d, and on the 25th, being her Catholick Majesty's Birth Day, about 4 o' Clock Afternoon, the Princess arrived. her alighting from her Coach, she was received by a Crowd of Spanish Nobility, by whom she was conducted to the Palace; and as foon as their Majesties heard of her entering, they went and received her upon the Stairs. being accompanied by all the Princes and Princesses their Children. Their Majesties embraced her several times, and the King presented to her Don Philip her Husband, who embraced her tenderly, and his Example was followed by the Prince and Princess of Asturias, by the Gardinal Infant and by the Infanta's. After which the King 为隐藏行

King conducted her to the Queen's Apartment, where the Nuptial Benediction was given, in the Queen's Chamber, by the Patriarch of the Indies; and then the foreign Ministers were admitted to kiss their Majesties Hands, and those of the Princes and Princesses, as well on Occasion of this Marriage, as on Occasion of the Queen's Birth Day; the Ceremonies of the latter having been put off in the Morning, for this Purpose. In the Evening and next Day, there were Rejoicings, Illuminations, and Fireworks both at Alcala and Madrid; and on the 27th the Court returned to the Palace of Buen Retiro at Madrid, where the Rejoicings were renewed, with great Acclamations among the People.

July 2d, the Peace between the Emperor and Spain Peace with was published at Madrid with great Solemnity; and with the Empeas great Rejoicings among the People, as could have been, claimed. had they thought it was real, or could be lafting; which, I believe, no Man of Sense amongst them dreamed of; for no Man of Sense can suppose, that this Queen of Spain will ever be fincerely at Peace with the House of Austria, as long as the latter is in Possession of Parma

and Placentia, her native Country.

In the Months of January and February, the Descents Corfairs of Barbary made feveral Descents upon the made by the Coasts of Gatalonia, Valentia, Murcia, and Grenada, where they plundered several Villages, and carried a great Number of the Inhabitants into Slavery; which Misfortune was faid to be owing to the Negligence of the Captains of the Guarda-Cofta's, who are not, perhaps in Spain, more vigilant than they are in other Countries. But whatever was the Reason, these Moors must be allowed to be brave Fellows; for they do what the English, it seems, dare not attempt, tho' the latter can have nothing to fear from Spanish Guarda-Costa's, let their Captains be ever so vigilant.

To shew the Poverty of the Country of Spain, not-Stagewithstanding the Indies, or at least the Indolence and Coaches set Stupidity of the People, I shall acquaint my Readers, that there never was before this year fuch a Thing in Spain as a regular Stage Coach, or other fort of periodical Voiture; which made travelling in that Country, as well as the transporting of Goods by Land, vastly inconvenient and expensive; but the beginning of this Year, a private

Gentleman at Madrid, perhaps a Frenchman, formed a Project for fetting up such Voitures, and obtained a Patent from his Catholick Majesty for putting it in Execution.

King of

Having now done with Spain for this Year, I shall Portugal de give an Account of fuch Occurrences in Portugal as are Neutrality, worth taking Notice of. In the present War between Great Britain and Spain, his Partugueze Majesty declared that he would observe an exact-Neutrality; and in consequence thereof, that though he would allow the Ships of War of both Nations to enter his Ports about their necessary Affairs, yet he would allow none of them to winter in his Ports, or to fell any of their Prizes there; and he fent proper orders to all his Settlements in the East and West-Indies for observing the same Neutrality.

He Seizes Sloops by way of Reprifal.

But an Accident foon happened which gave his two Spanish Majesty some Disturbance in this Respect, by a Spanish Privateer's taking the St. Fofeph, an English Merchantship at Faro, as before mentioned \*. As soon as My Lord Tyrawley, the Brittifh Minister at Lisbon, was informed of this Affair, he went to Court, and made proper Remonstrances upon the Subject; whereupon his Majesty fent an Order to Fare, to make proper Enquiries into the Fact, in order to demand Reflitution at the Court of Madrid; and in the Mean time he ordered two Spanish Vessels then at Linbon to be embargo'd, till he should have Satisfaction as to this Affair. This was all his Portugueze Majesty could do; but as the Spanish Court have long been very flow in their Proceedings, in every Case where Reparation is demanded of them, we must, I believe, wait some time for an Account of the Event of this Affair; for as the Affairs of Europe are now fituated, it is much to be question'd, if the King of Portugal would break with the King of Spain on this Account ; and most Princes are apt to refuse doing Justice, when they think their Refusal can be attended with no Danger hand our materies fledt I solgoo

Methods to make Trade flourish.

A05.00 H

The Court of Portugal having received Letters from taken by him Goo in the Month of April, complaining of a great Decay of Trade at their Settlements in the East Indies, by deason of the Liberty foreign Nations had to carry thither all

forts of Merchandize, and even fome that were forbidden to the King's own Subjects, his Majesty thereupon called together an Assembly of Merchants, (who are the only proper Counsellors even for a King upon such Occasions) in order to ask their Advice upon the Subject. In this affembly it was concluded, that the best way to make Trade flourish in his Majesty's East India Settlements, was to give his own Subjects an Advantage over Foreigners, with respect to the transportation of all forts of Goods from Europe to those Settlements; and by the Advice of the fame Assembly, the following Edict was foon after published.

Since notwithstanding the Orders and Regulations that have been published for preventing the admitting for this Pur-

at the Cuftom-house of any Entry of India Goods, pose. fuch as Silk Stuffs, Cottons, China Ware, Spiceries Gc. which are imported in foreign Bottoms, the per-

mitting of fuch Goods to be unloaded in this Kingdom has nevertheless been hitherto connived at, whereas

they ought all to have been confiscated; therefore, his Majesty orders, that from the Day of the Publication of this Edict, all the Orders and Regulations made

upon this Head shall be inviolably observed; and that no fort of Merchandize coming from the Indies, from China, or from any of the Ports of Asia, shall be un-

loaded in this Kingdom, unless they be such as are imported in his Majesty's Ships, or in the Ships of his fubjects; to the end that by this means the confiderable

Prejudice done to the Merchants of his Majesty's Dominions by these Connivances may be prevented.

By the Accounts we had from Portugal the Beginning His Disputes of this Year, the Differences between that Court and the with Spain in Court of Spain, with regard to the Affairs of America, still America. fublisted. The new Portugueze Colony of St. Sacramento continued block'd up by the Spaniards; and these last continued to visit all Portugueze Ships that passed by Rio de la Plata. These Differences have for Foundation the same Pretences, on the side of the Spaniards, that have been the Occasion of the present War between Great Britain and Spain, viz. Their pretending to the Dominion of the American Seas, and a Property in all Parts of the Continent, and all the Islands of that Part of the World, which they have not already by Treaty yielded to others; so that his Portugueze Majesty H 3

may

may at last find himself more interested in the Event of the present War between Great Britain and Spain, than

he at present imagines.

An Act of On the 18th of October was held at Lisbon that fort Fath held at of Ecclesiastical Court, which is a Scandal to Christianity, and which the Tribunal of the Inquisition, the Projectors, Supporters and Judges of it, blasphemously call an Act of Faith; by whose Sentence no less than Eight Men and Three Women were burnt alive for Judaism; one and twenty Men and twenty five Women for the same and other such Crimes, condemned to perpetual Imprisonment; some others sent to the Gallies; and others subjected to divers Kinds of Penances.

A Skirmish with the Moors.

As the Portugueze Garrison at Mazagam, upon the Coast of Africa, have continual Skirmishes with the Moors in their Neighbourhood, I shall give the following Account of one of them. On the 6th of April, Don Bernard Pereira de Berredo, Governor and Captain-General of the Place, having fent out a few Troopers, commanded by a Cornet, in order to take Post in the Camp of Old Mazagam, and gather up the usual Provision of Wood and Forage, nineteen Moors likewise repair'd thither with a white Standard, and told them that they had divers Sorts of Goods destin'd for the Ransom of fome of their Relations who were Prisoners at Mazagam. but that they would not enter into Treaty about the Matter until the Cornet and his Men were return'd to the Town; then they retired, after threatning to oblige him to it by Force in case he refused to do it of his own Accord. The Cornet immediately fent Notice to the Governor of what passed, who order'd him to keep his Post, promising at the same time to sustain him in case of need. The Moors being as good as their Word, came in great Numbers from Azamer, in order to dislodge the Portugueze; upon which the Governor detach'd a Party of Horse, who attack'd the Enemy, and drove them before them for above a League together, though their Numbers encreased as they gave Ground; but their Commandant and three of their principal Officers being kill'd upon the Spot, and two others taken Prisoners, they fled to Azamor with the utmost Precipitation and Confusion. The Portugueze return'd to Mazagam without any other Loss but one Man, who accidentally fell off his Horse, and tuas

was carried away by the Enemy; but in all Appearance the Moors lost a great many Men, a considerable Number of the wounded having faln into the Hands of the Portugueze.

The Beginning of December, there was a most extra- A most exordinary Land Flood or Fresh, at Oporto, an Account transfinary whereof I shall give as it came from thence in a Letter at Oporto. from an English Factor there, to two eminent Wine Merchants of London, dated Dec. 17. N.S.

WE have had a very great Fresh here, attended with Storms of Wind and Rain, that has been general in the Kingdom, and above 4000 Pipes of Wine have been lost; I make bold to give you an Account of what occurred at that dismal Time, which be pleased to receive as follows.

On the 3d Instant it began in a most terrible Manner; the ensuing Night it rose 15 Feet perpendicular, and continued rifing till the 6th, which was Sunday, when it was at its Heigth, being on the Wall Kneedeep at Porto-Nova, to the Corner of the Barmios, and likewise the same at the Terreira, insomuch that Boats were employed from the upper Corner of Mr. Bearfly's House adjoining to the Custom-House, to carry Necesfaries on the Wall. Two Ships, one English and the other French, were then lying at Miragaia; they could not ride it out, but broke their Cables, and run foul of some Brazil Men lying at Marcerellas (the securest Place for Ships in the River Dours;) the French Ship broke some of the Brazil Men loose, and damaged others, and in a short Time they all loos'd and drove to Sea, where they were loft; they confifted of five loaded Ships, three of about 150 Tons each, bought of the English, and the other two of their own Fabrick; these had on board 2000 Pipes of Wine, which were loft. A Swede from the fame Place, where the Brazil Men lay, was likewise loft.

'The English Ship (which was from Bristol) having broke her River Cables, swung in along-side the Houses at Miragaia, the Sailors then got aboard from the Houses, and made her fast about four Doors below the arch'd House, as you may see in the Plan of Operto; and she riding hard, beat in one House and damaged

H 4 another 1

another; at last she cut loose, which gave her Liberty to fwing by a Cable fast to the Fort; but by fwinging in this manner the beat down and damaged five or fix Houses more, and breaking her Cables, drove to Sea and was loft. Likewise the Richmond, Capt. Fordan's Pink, from Villa Nova Side, broke loofe and was loft. Had there been any Men on board, who would have ventured to have remained and failed out to Sea, the Ships might have been faved, (for all went clean over the Bar) but a great Storm at S. W. fet them afhore, and in a few Hours they were beat to Pieces by the Sea. No Sailors were on board the Ships during this Fresh, any longer than to make Ropes fast for their Security, expecting each Minute every Ship to break from the Walls, and at that time no Boat could go off. Captain Barker, a North-Countryman, lying at St. Anthony's, a long-fide the Mary, Capt. Reeves, his Ship bearing the Booms, and the former breaking fome of her Cables, Reeves, for his own Security, was obliged to cut her loofe, not being able to ride her, and he drove out to Sea; the Wind growing Northerly; Capt. Reeves put out foon after, and was boarded by the Pilots of this Bar. The Damage done along the River fide is very great; from the Wine Country it carried away upwards of 2000 Pipes of Wine, also Houses, Lodges and Trees were torn up by the Roots. and even Rocks were parted, and carried away; for where the Fresh reached, it swept all before it. I just now hear that Baker's Ship has not yet been seen off our Bar, and as a great Quantity of Chefts and Lemons are driving ashore, some few Leagues to the Northward, it is fear'd the is loft.

## CHAP. III.

The Affairs of Italy and Swifferland for the Year, 1739.

S Corfica has hitherto been reckoned an Island belonging to Italy, I shall begin with the Affairs of that Island, after which I shall give those of the Two Sicilies, and from thence proceed regularly North-

Northward, ending with the Republick of Venice, and at the End of this Chapter give an Account of what hap-

pened in Swifferland.

In the Beginning of this Year, the Island of Corsica Articles of was again involved in Consusion, contrary to all Expected by the tation; for after the King of France had undertaken to French in reduce it, no one could suppose, that such a small Island, Corsica. without any foreign Affistance, would undertake to oppose such a powerful Monarch. Towards the End of the preceding Year, the French General, the Count de Boissieux, had in his Master's Name, as Mediator between the Genoese and Corsicans, published the following Conditions or Articles of Peace, viz.

I.T HAT there shall be a general Amnesty, with a Repeal of all Banishments, and even Condemnations to the Gallies, in favour of those who had incurred those Punishments, on Account of Rebellion, of which no mention shall ever afterwards be made; every one being to be restored to his Honours and Estates, provided he accepts of the Terms proposed.

'II. That there shall be a general Disarming, under Pain of Death without Mercy, to those who shall after the prefix'd Time be found with Arms in their Custody.

'III. The Inhabitants shall be released from all Arrears of Imposts, Subsidies, and Customs, nothing being to be demanded from them on that Account, or on Account of any other Right of Sovereignty; and the new Taxes and Imposts shall begin to be exacted only from the Month of October last.

'IV. The Commissary General shall no more, as heretofore, have it in his Power to send Delinquents to the Gallies, upon any Information exhibited against them: He shall have Power only to arrest the Persons accused, to make the Cause ready for Trial, and then to send it to Genoa, that it may be there determined

according to the Forms of Justice.

V. The supreme Tribunal of the Island shall be composed of three Judges, who shall neither be Corficans nor General, but all Foreigners. The inferior Judges shall be Corficans, and shall decide, without Appeal, all Causes not exceeding the Value of 500 Livres.

Livres, whereas this Privilege did not before extend to

but five and twenty Livres.

VI. Schools and other Nurferies of Learning, in order to instruct the Youth, shall be established in different Parts of the Island. The Corsican Ecclesiasticks fhall be raifed to the Episcopal Dignity, as well as the other Subjects of the Republick, and when Sees become vacant, the Republick promises to recommend Corsicans to the Pope for filling them up.

VII. Affaffins and Murderers shall for the future be punished with Death, without Mercy, and the Republick engages never to grant a Pardon or Afylum to whofoever shall be guilty of any Crime of this Nature.

VIII. The Republick shall, for the Term of fix Years, annually name four Corfican Families, to be dignified with the Order of Nobility, and who shall enjoy all the Honours and Prerogatives belonging thereto; fo as that there may by this Creation be established

in Corfica twenty noble Families.

The King and the Emperor shall be Guaranties for the Performance of these Conditions; and the Regulation has been formally figned at Fountainbleau by Monfieur Amelor in the King's Name, and by the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Emperor's Ambassador there, in the Name of his Imperial Majesty.'

Conditions War begun.

These Conditions were accepted by the Canon Ortireaded, and coni, in the Name of the Province of Balagna, but the other Provinces made great Difficulty, and probably that of Balagna would have done the same, if they had not been over-awed by the Neighbourhood of Bastia and the French Troops. Whilst the other Provinces were deliberating what they should do, the French General, upon the 13th of December 1738, fent out a Detachment of 400 Men to take Possession of Biguglia, about ten Miles from Bastia, in order to prevent any Inroads upon the Province of Balagna; but they were stop'd in their Journey by a Party of the Malcontents, and, after a sharp Encounter, in which several were killed on both Sides, they were obliged to retire to Bastia. This put an end to the Negotiation, and both Parties had recourse to the Sword. The General Assembly of the Malcontents resolved not to accept of the Conditions offered, or

to return any more under the Dominion of the Genvese; and a Reinforcement of sour Battalions of French Troops were sent from Antibes to Corsica, where they landed the 8th of January, but met with a violent Tempest in their Passage, in which some of their Ships were lost, and one with 200 Soldiers on board was drove on Shore in that Part of the Island possessed by the Malcontents. The Soldiers endeavoured to have marched along the Coast, in order to get to San Fiorenzo, but were intercepted by the Malcontents, and obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners of War; yet the Malcontents shewed themselves so complaisant to the French, that they gave their Prisoners up upon the first Message from the French General, without insisting upon any Ransom or other Return.

After Hostilities had begun, the Corsicans then renewed their Allegiance to King Theodore by the following Declaration, viz.

WE confess, declare, and make known to the whole Corsican De-World, our Will and positive Intention, that, claration in by reason of the intolerable Oppressions which we have King Theofuffered for a long while under the Tyranny of the dore. Genoele, we did some Years ago chuse Lord Theodore, Baron of Neuboff, King of the Island of Corfica; that to him we now submit, and do intend for ever hereafter to submit to his Person, whom God preserve, as also to his Descendants; and moreover, that when we gave Hoftages and appointed certain Deputies with full Powers, we never had it in our View or Thoughts to retract the inviolable Election of his faid Majesty, but only to demonstrate to all the crown'd Heads, and particularly the King of France, the Oppressions which we have suffered from the Genoese, and the Validity of the Election of our King Theodore; the most Christian King having not perhaps been duly informed of the Misery of the People of Corfica; and to the end that the faid Monarch, if he ever formed a Design to reduce the Kingdom of Corfica under the Genoese Tyranny, might know that all the Inhabitants had rather, with a Salvo to their Religion, deliver themselves into the Hands of the Turks, than the Genoefe, the Massacre of 700 of the principal Corficans, which happened three

Years after the zealous Resentment of Sampiero the Corsican, and this too after having obtained a Guaranty of France, being still fresh in their Memory. For this Reason we declare, that the Hostages and Deputies have made an ill Use of their Commissions, contrary to their former Election and Submission, and that by this solemn Act the Nation does now and for ever confirm the Election of the said Baron de Neuboff for King of Corsica and the Isle of Caprara, with their Annexes and Dependencies, and that we do chearfully and unanimously declare the said Baron to be our lawful King and Sovereign, and in consequence submit our Persons, Lives and Fortunes to the Disposal of our King Theodore, whom God preserve.

Done in the great Square of the Convent of Tavigina, where we are all affembled, Friday January 16,

in the Year of Grace 1739.

Ratified in the Name of all the People by us who are appointed Generals and Commanders.

HIACINTHO DE PAULI. DON LEWIS GIAFFERI.

And to justify their Conduct towards the French, they published a long Manisesto, the first Part of which I shall give a Copy of, because it shows the Source of their Rupture with the French, and the Cause of their surprising Obstinacy. The Manisesto was as follows, viz.

Their Manifefts, with regard to the c French.

WE Hyacinthe Paoli, and Don Lewis Giafferi, Governors and Chief Generals of Corfica, &c.

The Republick of Genea not finding itself in a Condition to relift the Forces of the Corficans, a People without Substance, without Discipline, but guided in the Defence of their just Rights by the powerful Hand of Providence, has chosen to beg Succour of Foreigners, and by its false Infinuations has succeeded so far as to engage the most Christian King to take upon himself the reducing of the Corficans under the Domination of the said Republick; the the reflecting upon the Kingdom of Corfica, being reunited to the Crown of France under Henry II. might, as one would think, have assured to the Inhabitants of Corfica the Protection of that

Power: befides that they have always taken Part in the Success of its Arms, and have always paid to it a voluntary Tribute of Respect, Attachment and Esteem.

This News having reached us, almost at the fame Time that the Count de Boiffieux arrived at Boffia, at the Head of a Body of French Troops, we thought it our Duty, as being intrusted with the Affairs of the Regency, and in confequence of that Veneration we have for the Crown of France, to write a respectful Letter to the French General, who answered us in Terms that shewed his Satisfaction, and offered us the Mediation and Guaranty of the King his Mafter, for prevailing with our Nation to return as foon as possible

to the Obedience of our lawful Sovereign.

A Sentence of Death would not have been fuch a Confernation to us, as this Answer: because the Corficans are less apprehensive of Death, than of living under the odious and destructive Government of the Genvele. The Alarm foon became general; and every one found himself quite disconcerted : Yet upon attending to our deplorable Situation, and flattering ourselves with the pleasing Hope, that a Monarch so just would deign to cast a favourable Eve upon our Calamities, we refolved to fend two Deputies to the Count Boiffieux, and charged them to infift upon an Armiffice, and upon re-effablishing a Freedom of Commerce, in order thereby to foften the imbitter'd Spirits of the People, and infenfibly to dispose them to a Reconciliation. But our Deputies were answered, That this Demand was not as yet feafonable, and that it could not be granted till after the People had in clear and express Terms surrendered at Discretion. In Obedience to this, we employed ourselves with the greatest Sincerity and Ardour to prevail with the feveral Provinces to grant the full Powers defited by the French General, and in which he infifted upon our declaring, That the People of Corfica but their Destiny into the Hands of his most Christian Majesty, and test their Estates, their Lives, and their Honour, to be disposed of according to his Sovereign Will and Pleasure. However, we made this Declaration; but in order to make known our general Reluctance, to return again under the Yoke of the Republick, we added to this Declaration claration these Words, Against our Will, and as if we

were going to fuffer Death.

The Count de Boissieux might easily have seen, that all this was against the Grain, and that nothing was less voluntary than this Declaration. Nevertheless it was agreed to, and we sent it to Court, with the rest of our Papers, among which was a Memorial, which set forth all our Grievances, our Rights, and our Demands. Yet still we could not obtain the Armistice with which we had been flattered; but upon the contrary, the Genoese continued their Hostilities with a new and additional Vigour, and thereby we found ourselves under a Necessity of doing the same on our Part.

It may easily be perceived, that in all this the French General followed those Impressions that were given him by the Genoese, whose Aim was to give rise to fome Incident, that might engage us in an Embroil with the Arms of France, in order to have a Pretext for letting them loofe upon us, and by their Affiftance to raise the Republick upon the Ruins of the Kingdom of Corfica. In this critical Conjuncture, we redoubled our Generofity towards the French, and within our Estates we left them an entire Freedom of Commerce, and a Liberty to furnish themselves from thence with whatever Provisions they thought necessary. Even the Robbers and Banditti that were amongst us shewed them respect; so that we believed, we might flatter ourselves with reaping in a short Time the Fruits of our unblamable Conduct, conform to fo many Promifes and Treaties fulfilled on our Part in all their Preliminary Conditions. But how great was our Surprize, when a Demand was made for us to give Hoflages? By this the whole System of the Negotiation was brought upon the Brink of Confusion. The People opened their Eyes, and fancied they faw in this first Step all those Consequences which have or would have enfued, if we had not had the good Fortune to awake Time enough for breaking the Thread of these Illusions.

'However, in a General Affembly held upon this 'Occasion, we pacified the Alarms of the People by our Remonstrances, all Obstacles were removed, and

the People proceeded to the electing of Hoftages, in order, by this last Act of Obedience, to support to the utmost the Steadiness of our Conduct; all which was transacted, partly upon an Assurance in Writing, figned by their Minister, which we carefully preserve, that our Hostages should never, under any Pretence whatfoever, be delivered to the Genoese, and partly ' upon a firm Belief, that as foon as our Hostages should arrive at Toulon, that Armiffice should be granted us, " which had been so often demanded, and so often pro-But in this likewise our Confidence appeared to be very ill grounded. Instead of obtaining the · Armistice we demanded, Hostilities were more fiercely continued; our Commerce was more restrained than ever; and this partly in concert with the French, who were pleased to lend their Power and Authority to the Republick, for robbing the Conficans of those Revenues they under-hand drew from their Towns. They then refused to allow us to fend an Envoy to Versailles, in order to represent to his most Christian Majesty by Word of Mouth, the Motives of our Conduct, and to learn immediately from his Majesty himself his Intentions. \* To this Refusal they added a Change of Behaviour towards the Deputies we had at Baftia: Against all publick Faith, Centinels were put upon them, with Orders never to lose them out of Sight; a Sort of Treatment very different from the Civilities they were loaded with upon their Arrival in that City. But this, perhaps, was done, in order the better to cover that Snare they were laying for our Sincerity.

Can one, after this, be surprized at that Agitation the People were thrown into, when the Baron de Neuberf, our King elected, landed upon our Coasts. Finding themselves disappointed in those Hopes they had so warmly indulged, they thought they were authorised to go to meet that Protection which had been refused them by the Genesse; and though according to the Advice of our Deputies, we did all that was incumbent upon us for quelling this Tumult, yet the French General did not fail to accuse us of being the Authors of it, and at the same Time to infinuate, that in order to leave the People at Liberty to accept of Peace, it was necessary that most of the Chiefs should retire to the

Continent, and that he would furnish them with Passports and Vessels necessary for that Purpose. In a
short Time after, probably at the Instigation of the
Marquis de Mari, he changed his Opinion, and declared to our Deputies, that the said Chiefs having already been guilty of High Treason, by their going to
meet the Baron de Neubest at his landing, they must go
to Paris, to prostrate themselves at the King's Feet,
and beg his Mercy. But for what real and not an ima-

ginary Crime?

Almost at the same Time, the Count de Boissieux delivered the new Regulation to our Deputies, but closed up and fealed, and told them, that by an unalterable Order from his Court he affured them, that before opening this new Regulation, we must give him Security that Baron de Neuboff was no longer in the Island, nor any where in the Neighbourhood: Secondly, that the People must receive it, and implicitly submit to it, before knowing what Advantages or Difadvantages might accrue from it either to themselves or the Kingdom: And thirdly, that after having accepted of this Regulation, the People might implore his most Christian Majosty's Clemency, in favour of those excepted out of the Amnesty. For fuch were the Orders, and the Good-will of his Majesty, said the Count de Boiffieux; but what plainly thewed that these Orders proceeded entirely from his own Authority, was, that before he could receive any Orders from France, and before any one of the above-mentioned Conditions had been performed, he, in a few Days after, caused publish this very Regulation with a general Indemnity, and granted but ffien Daystime for taking the Benefit of it.

'It is easy to see, that this Term was extremely short, considering the Extern of the Island: Neverthe-less, we convened a General Assembly at the Convent of Orezzo, in order to sound the Inclinations of the People, with regard to the accepting of this Regulation. But while we were consulting about taking a small Resolution, we received the unexpected News, that Troops were upon their March towards the Towns within the District of Lucina, in order to proceed to the Disarming of the Inhabitants, the Marquis de Mari

Mari had granted the Space of fifteen Days for carrying in all Fire Arms to the Governors of the respective Forts. Without doubt this Genoese Commiffary be-· lieved, that after having difarmed the Provinces next to him, to threaten and make a Noise would be fufficient for difarming the rest of the Island. But Divine Providence disposed Things otherwise for our Good; for difarmed, and without Pardon, as foon as the Term prefixed had expired, we must necessarily have become Victims to the Revenge of the Genoele. Yes, we repeat it, Providence disposed Things otherwife. It inspired our young Men with Courage, they advanced boldly towards those Villages where the Troops that had come from Bastia were posted, and being as wife as brave, before they undertook any 'Thing, they fent word to the Officer who commanded the Troops, that if he was a Frenchman, they beg'd of him to fhew them some Signals of it, that they had all possible regard for the French, and would allow him to return freely and in fafety to Bastia, having no Intention to commit any Hostility against the Troops of a Monarch, for whom they had the greatest Respect. But the Officer shewing no fuch Signals, they concluded he was either a Genoese, or one in the Pay of the Republick, and thereupon a Skirmish ensued, in which 'all the Troops that were in the Villages, as well as those that marched from the Towns to their Affistance were defeated, and obliged to abandon the Arms they had taken from two Villages, in order to have nothing that might embarrass them in their Flight. These Things being confidered, what Man is there, who is not extremely prejudiced in favour of the Ge-

" noese, that can condemn this Accident, which, in spite of us, necessity gave rife to, and in which our Choice

had not the least concern, &c.

This will be sufficient for shewing the Rise of the Battle be-Contest between the Corficans and the French Troops : tween the and therefore, I think it unnecessary to give any more Corficans, of this Piece. From the Skirmish here mentioned, which, as I have faid, happened on the 13th Day of December 1738, and in which the French, it is probable, loft a good Number of Men, the they faid they loft but three Officers VOL. II.

Officers and seven Soldiers, there were continual Skirmishes between the French or Genoese Troops and the Corficians, till the Death of the Count de Boisseux, who died at Bossia the first of February, very luckily, The-lieve, for the poor Corficans; for by all Appearance, he seems to have behaved in a very haughty Manner towards them. He was succeeded by the Marquis de Maillebois, who arrived at Bastia the 20th of March; but before his Arrival, there was a Battle between the French and Genoese Troops, and the Corficans, the best Accounts of which were contained in the two following Letters; the first of which writ from San Fiorenzo ran thus:

THE Genoefe Troops quartered at San Fiorenza having joined the French fent out from Calvi, they marched together towards Calenzana, in order to advance to Monte-Maggiore. The Rebels having had Notice of it, rung the Alarm Bell, upon which 6000 of them affembled immediately, and were joined by 9000 more, who came down from the Mountains, commanded by Hyacinth Parli. The Rebels, though 15000 ftrong, threw up some Intrenchments in haste, in order to fland upon the defensive. The French Troops having got every Thing ready for the Attack, the Grenadiers began it on the 12th of March in the Morning by a Skirmish with the Corficans, during which several Bombs were thrown into Monte-Maggiore. As the French perceived the Grenadiers were giving Ground, all the whole Body of Troops advanced up with a Cannon charged with Cartridge, which being fired among the Rebels kill'd several of them, and put them in Diforder; but they foon rallied again, and returned fo furiously to the Charge, that they obliged the whole Body of French and Genoese Troops to retire. We are affured that two French Battalions have suffered feverely in this Action.

The other Letter, which was writ from Calvi, gave the following Account of the Matter,

FIVE Battalions of French Troops, that were in Garrison here, having joined a few Genotse Troops, the whole Body, amounting to 4000 Men, commanded

by the Colonel of the Regiment of Baffigier, and M. de Villemur, began their March with four Pieces of Canpon and a large Mortar, in order to attack Monte-Maggiore, a Place advantageously situated, but in which there are no more than feventy or eighty Houses: The 10th of March they began to bombard and batter it. A Detachment of the Rebels appearing on the Hill, the French marched up and attacked them very briskly, but after fighting about two Hours, the Rebels feigned to give Ground, and at last to run away: Upon this the French and Genoese affurning fresh Courage drew nearer to Monte-Maggiore, and seized upon it without the least Difficulty: They thought themselves fafe in that Post, when the Rebels who had feigned to retire, and of whom a Part were concealed in the Houses and Gardens of the Place, suddenly appeared again, and fell upon them with fuch Fury, that they were obliged to give way to Numbers, and abandon that Post entirely, &c.

with a Thirt, to the of Lines which was the Ch Both these Letters, we may see, were wrote by Perfons who were no Friends to the Corficans, and yet the last of them, without specifying the Loss on the Rebels fide, as he calls them, affured us farther, that it was much inferior to the Loss of the French Troops; and even added, that the latter had loft their Cannon and Bombs, besides part of their Ammunition and Baggage; and that the Conficant had taken 150 Prisoners, among whom there were feveral French and Genoele Officers and by way of Poffcript the Writer added, that one of the five French Battalions, having had their Retreat cut off, betook themselves to a Convent of Franciscan Friers, which the Rebels had block'd up, and it was thought the Battalion would be obliged, for Want of Provisions, to furrender at Diferetion.

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atter.

Thus before the Arrival of the Marquis de Maillebois, French Arthe French had a Tafte of what they were to expect, if against the they refolved to reduce this brave People by mere Force Conficans. of Arms; and the Marquis experienced the fame in feveral Rencounters after his Arrival, of which, as we had but imperfect Accounts, I shall not pretend to give the Particulars, but at last that General resolved to make a general Attick upon the Corficans in the feveral Paffes that

led into the mountainous part of the Country then in their Possession. For this Purpose, he marched from Bastia the second of June, with the Grenadiers of the Eight Battalions then in that Place, a Datachment of 800 men, 100 Huffars, 60 Miquelets, 70 Corfican Voluntiers, and above 100 armed Peafants of the Province of Nebbio. Mr. de Russet, Major General, began his March the Night following, with the rest of the Army, except 300 men left as a Garrison in Bostia, and at one o'clock in the Morning, arrived at the Convent of St. Nicholas, the Place appointed for the general Rendezvous.

They make Upon their Arrival, the Marquis de Maillebois made themselves a large Detachment from his Army which he divided third.

two Paffes, in four Parts or Divisions, and all began their March upon and by Capi-the third by Day Break. The Count de Lussan, at the Head of one of these Divisions, march'd directly to the Pass of Tenda: The Marquis de Crussol, with another Division, to that of Bigorno: The Marquis d'Avaray, with a Third, to that of Linto, which was the Chief; and Mefficurs du Chatel and de Villemur marched, with the fourth, towards the Province of Balagna; whilft the General himself remained at St Nicholas with the rest of the Army, in order to fend Reinforcements wherever there should be Occasion. At the Passes of Tenda and Bigorno, the Corficans posted there made a smart fire upon the Troops as they approached, but at last they were obliged to retire, and the Troops got Poffession of both these Passes; but the Marquis d'Avaray, upon reconnoitring the Situation and Number of the Enemy at Linto, where Mr. Hyacinth Paoli commanded, found it would be a very difficult and dangerous Attempt to dislodge them, and therefore he sent Advice of it to the Marquis de Maillebois, who came thither immediately himself, and upon reconnoitring was of the same Opinion; therefore he refolved to fummon them in the Name of the King to submit, which probably would of it self have had very little Effect, but with his Herald he took Care to fend a Paper containing some secret Engagements on the Part of his most Christian Majesty, which, it feems, he had orders to communicate to them, if Necessity required. Upon this Paper's being communicated to Mr. Hyacinth Paoli, the Curate of Linto came immediately after. after, and defired they might have three Hours to determine, which was granted, and at the End of that Time he returned and offered Hoftages. This was immediately accepted, and next day he conducted the Hoftages to the French General at St. Nicholas.

From this Time, the People from the feveral Pro-Chief Resvinces came in Crouds to deliver up their Arms, for fon that inwhatever was in the above mentioned Paper, the Inha-Corficans to bitants were made believe, that they were no more to be submit. made subject to the Genoese, on which supposition some of their Deputies declared to Mr de Maillebois, 'That their Communities submitted with Pleasure to the King of France: That if it had been ask'd, they would

have done it much fooner: That they would not at first have opposed the French Troops, if it had not been for fear that these Troops were to force them to return under

a Yoke, which they had fuch ftrong Reasons to shake off; and that one and all of them so much abhorred the Genosse. that to them Death would always appear more defirable, than to live under the Domination of the Geneefe'.

A few Days after, Mr. Hyacinth Paoli and Don Lewis Genefe Giofferri, fent to know, if they could have a Conference Troops fent with Mr. de Maillebois, who answered, he would receive back. them with Pleasure; whereupon they came to the Camp accompanied by fome of the other Chiefs, and had a long Conference with him in the Camp, where he ordered great Honours to be shewn them, and then they returned home to dispose their Country-men to submit. But Mr. Hyacinth Paeli foon after returned to the Camp, and upon the French General's marching to Passocchia, and resolving to penetrate farther into the Country, in order to bring the People to a Submission, the former told him, that if he had a Mind to fucceed in that Enterprife, he must fend back all the Genoese Troops, and take care never to mention the Republick, for the very Name was enough to put the Corficans into a Rage.

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According to this Advice, the French General fent back the Genoese Detachment he had along with him, to Baftia; after which he continued his March along the Golo to Corte, the Capital City of the Island, where he was received with great Respect, and with great Acclamations among the People, nothing being to be heard in the Streets but, Long live the King of France, our Deliverer. And here, as a Mark of his being fatisfied with

the Conduct of the Corficains, he publified a general Indemnity to all those that should come in to take the Benefit of it and deliver up their Arms within four days after its being published in the Community to which Holfages to the Frank General begonded visitisarily vehicle

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Thus there was a general Tranquillity re-established Obstinate at almost over the whole Island, there being none but the last fubdued. Communities of Talare and Ziccare that refused to fubmit: and after some few Skirmishes, these two likewise were obliged at last to yield to superior Powers though they infifted obstinately upon not submitting, till all the Genosle had retired from the Island and the French Flag had been fet up at every one of their Ports whut thefe Conditions the French would not then grant them, tho' they may very probably at last do it of their own Accord.

the Island.

As fast as the French subdued this Island, they let Chiefs leave People to work, to make paffable Roads through every part of it, and to build Forts at proper Places, both which will be of great use for keeping the Island in Subjection but I question much if they do this for the Benefit of the Genoele. What makes the Affairs of this Mand ftill a great Mystery is, that foon after the French had got Pop fession of Cortes the famous Hvarinth Pach Lewis Giafferri, James Giradini, and feveral other Corfican Chiefs; retired from the Island, with their Friends and Families. and were conducted by a French Ship to Porto Longone which they would not probably have done if they had been affured, that the Island was not to be again given up to be oppressed by the Genesie.

French Declaration.

Whatever Defigns the French may have they have not thought fit as yet to declare them; but the following Declaration, which they made to the Republick of Genea. about the End of this Year, thews, they do not incline their Troops should soon leave the Island; and while they are there the Expence with I suppose, be charged to the Account of the Genoele, and may foon amount to a greater Sum than they are able to pay vo A with on gaibnood

This Declaration was as follows, viz than do not do not be a state of the continuous and state of the continuous a

A N End is at last, put to the Rebellion in the Mand of Corfica the Inhabitants have fubmitted and deliver'd up their Arms; every Thing is quiet in that Country, and the King has perform'd his tenemegaged etc, as a Mark of his being latisfied with

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to Cookid.

5 Engagements: Nevertheless, the same Motives which prevail'd upon his Malefty to protect the Republick, in order to quell the Revolt of that Part of her Sublects. does not permit him to diffemble, that the prefent Sitriation of Corfice ought not to be confider'd as a folid for Supporting the Spirits of the Hopelson smithal bline

The Hearts of those Islanders are still envenom'd against the Republick; it was by mere Force that they obey'de it is almost certain that the Moment they think there is nothing more to be apprehended, the Rebellion will break out afresh , the expell'd Chiefs will immediately return home, and find again the fame Resources which buoy'd them up for long tood a som or at doings

The perfect Subjection of that Island must then be the Work of Times well as of a mild and equitable Administration. Confidence can be restored but by Degrees and when this People have been used to a light Yoke and felt the Felicity of a quiet State

This is what his Majesty has judg'd necessary to lay before the Republickanto the End that the may judge herfelf, as having the greatest Interest in this Affair what Methods are fitteft to be taken, and what the thinks ought to be proposed to the King for confolidating the Subjection of this untam'd People. polishing them by Laws adapted to their Genius, and dispoling them to obey them. Many games was a late

Among the many mysterious Incidents that have of Baron Newlate Years happened, with Regard to the Affairs of confidered. Conficus one of the most furprising, I think is, that Baron Neuboff, their King, should return thither, or be able to bring them any Arms or Ammunition, after the French had declared against them; and yet it appears from the Manifesto I have given a Copy of, that he did return towards the End of the Year 1738, and brought them some Affistance. Surely no private Man would give him Credit, after they faw the Affairs of the Corficant grown desperate, by the French declaring in favour of the Geneele; and he had no Fund of his own for furnishing them either with Arms or Ammunition, Nay it was ridiculous for any Potentate in Europe to be at any farther Expence, unless such Potentate had declared as openly in favour of the Gorficens as the French declared against them. The Baron's Return, or his being

being able to bring them any Affiffance, was therefore very furprifing: How long he flaid at that time amongst them, does not appear; but when he retired; he left his Nephew, the Baron de Droft, there, who flaid among them till the very laft, and was made a good Handle of for Supporting the Spirits of the Populace, and making them hope for a speedy Arrival of some extraordinary Affiftance, and sach va saw is a shikk on Anda flacing

Error committed by the Genoefe to Corfus.

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From the Accounts I have given, and, indeed, from all Accounts of the Affairs of Corfice, there appears to with regard have been a most implacable Spirit of Hatred established amongst the Inhabitants of that Island against the Genoese; which is to me a Confirmation of what I take to be a certain Maxim in found Politicks. That it is ridiculous in any State to think of preferving a conquered or acquired Dominion, by way of a Province; for in this Case, it is impossible to prevent the People of the Province from believing they are oppressed, whether they are so or not: when they find themselves distinguished from the People under whose Government they are, and destitute of many Privileges which they think they ought to enjoy by being under the fame Government, every Misfortune, every Inconvenience they feel, will be attributed to the Oppression of their Rulers. This will raise a general Difaffection to the Government they are under. and as a governing People who think themselves Masters. and more are, in their private Stations, but too apt to triumph over a People that are under them, or not upon the fame footing with them, the Infults and Contempts daily put upon the People of the Province will at last furn their Difaffection to the Government into a fettled Hatred of the whole governing People, which will upon the first Opportunity make them have recourse to Arms, for the Recovery of their Liberties Of this we have an Instance in this Affair of Corfica: whereas if the Genorfe, as foon as they got Possession of Corfice, had incorporated the People of that Island into their own State, and given them all the same Privileges, by making all their chief Families Noblemen of Genon, the Corficans would by this Time have been all Genoele, and that Island would have added Strength to the City of Genoa, instead of being a continual Burthen upon it, and at last a Burthen too heavy to bear a room The Baron's Re-rase bound of

The French, in this respect, have long acted like true Wildom of Politicians. The many Provinces that of latter Ages with regard have been added to the Crown of France, have all been to the Proincorporated and made Part of that Kingdom, by mak- vinces lately ing the Inhabitants all natural born Frenchmen. The their Crown. Normans, the Britons, the Gascoons, &c. ftill retain some of their ancient Laws and Cuftoms, with respect to private Property; but with respect to the Public, or Government of the Kingdom, they are all upon a Par with the Natives of the Ifle of France; and for this Reason they think themselves as much Frenchmen, and as much bound to support and contribute to the Grandeur. Interest, and Happiness of the Kingdom of France, as any other of his most Christian Majesty's Subjects: Nay, the Flemings that have lately come under the Dominion of France, already begin to think in the same way, and for the fame Reason, as any one may see who converses with the People of Lifle, Douay, &c. and I believe the Lorrainers will in a very few Years become as zealous Frenchmen, as they appeared to be zealous Lorrainers, when their Duke was obliged to give them up to the King of France. This is the true way, the most generous, the most humane Way of making Conquests: It is adding Subjects, instead of Slaves to a Kingdom: It is binding the Heart, instead of binding the Hands; and this is the only fure way of having the Hands always employed for the Service of those that have conquered.

As to the Affairs of Naples, I shall begin with a very Baron Newremarkable Affair that happened at the End of the Year boff arrives at 1738. About the Beginning of December Baron New- Naples. off, otherwise, Theodore King of Corfica, arrived at Naples from Holland, on board a Dutch Veffel, accompanied with two other Veffels of the fame Country, all loaded with Arms and Ammunition for the Corficans; The Effects and Papers which the Baron brought on Shore were carried to the Dutch Conful's, where his Nephew, Baron de Droft, and another Nephew lodged. In the Night between the 2d and 3d of that Month, Monfieur Perelli, one of his Sicilian Majesty's Counsellors, and Monfieur Ulloa, Auditor General of his Armies, with a Guard of forty Grenadiers, came to the Conful's House, sealed up all the Baron's Papers and Effects, and took the Baron and his two Nephews into theorie Cuftody,

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Cuffedy, who were immediately put into Chaifes, and conducted that very Night, under a frong Guardio to Chiula from whence they were carried in a Felucca or finall Veffel to Garda Upon their landing, they were or been res received by four Officers and a Party of Soldiers of that Garrison, and conducted to the Citadel. Here they were treated in the most genteel Manner, allowed to converse together and fafter a few Days Confinement. they were conducted by a Party of Harles to the Frontiers of the Ecclefiaftical State, where they were fet at Liberty, and, as we were told, they were received on board two Corfican Felucca's at Turracine, which failed with them directly to Corfica. The Baron had all his Papers and Effects reftored to him at Gaeta, for that he fuffered nothing by this Confinement, and the Caufe of it full remains a Myftery. It was faid that the Captain of the Dutch Vellel had entered into a Concert to bettray him, and deliver him up to the Genoele, or get him affaffinated at Nables, that the Government there had difcovered the Plot, and that they had confined the Baron, only to prevent the Execution of it. Whether or no there was any Truth in this, cannot as yet be discovered; but the Facts that gave rife to the Surmife werd, That the Dutch Captain was put under Arrest foon after his Arrival at Naples, and was not discharged till the Morning after the Baron was taken into Colledy! The Duich Conful at Naples refused, upon this Occasion to act any and note longer as Conful, whereupon the Court have Notice to the Merchants of that Country trading at Naples, that they might address themselves directly to the Ministry, when they had any Thing to ask, or any Representations to make to the King b And to this we must add; that the Cargoes of the three Dutch Ships were, it fedms, purchased by the General and a homeward bound Cargo of Grecian Wines furnished them by Monfieur Borragine, the Genosse Agent at Naples; and at last these Durch Ships departed from Naples with fuch Precipitation, that they left some of their People behind them. Min of and all

Peace proclaimed at Naples. August 9th, his Sicilian Majesty received by Express, an Account of the Proclamation of the Peace in Spain, between that Kingdom and the Emperor, whereupon he gave Orders for proclaiming the Peace between him and the Emperor; and upon the 12th it was proclaimed at Naples

Nobles with great Solemnity, and with fuch Ceremonies as had not been feen in that Country for many Ages.

His Majefty having in the Month of September received Neutrality certain Advice of the Rupture between Spain and Great Britain, a Council was thereupon immediately held. wherein it was refolved, that in this War his Majesty frould observe an exact Neutrality, for the sake of encouraging the Frade and Commerce of his Subjects; and the Marquis de Montalegri, Secretary of State, by his Majefty's Order immediately communicated this Refolution to the Britilb Conful, and defired him to affure the British Merchants and Factors, that they might continue their Commerce in all Parts of Naples and Sicily, with the fame Freedom and Security, as before the War broke out between Spain and Great Britain. 1991 10 190118

Towards the End of the Year 1738, his Sicilian Ma-Board of jefty established a Junto, or Council of Commerce, et. whose Business it should be to take Care of the Trade within his Dominions, to examine all Projects offered for encouraging or augmenting it, and to contribute to the carrying into Execution such Projects as they friend approve of. After all the proper Measures had been taken for establishing and regulating this Council, they resolved to meet twice a Week regularly, for an-

fwering the Ends of their Establishment.

One of the first Things they did was a very laudable They tax one, which was to tax all the Tax-gatherers, for raifing the Taxa Sum towards defraying the Experice of making the gatheren-Harbour of the City of Naples more fafe and commodious than it ever was before: For which Purpose they fent Orders, in his Majesty's Name, to these Gentlemen to confider among themselves what each of them might spare, and to tax themselves in such Sums as might respectively recommend them to his Majesty's Favour.

The Subjects these Gentlemen have had mostly under subjects untheir Confideration, are as follow, viz. To confult der their supon fecuring the Commerce and Navigation of the con

" Subjects of the King of the Two Sicilies, in concluding 'a Peace with the Porte, the Regencies of Algiers, Tunis,

and Tripoli: Upon making a general Reform in the Administration of the Customs, Taxes, and other Royal

Farms: Upon creating Inspectors into Manufactures, in order to make them flourish, and upon establishing

new ones, as well in Stuffs of Gold, Silver, and Silk. as in Cloth, and other Woollen Stuffs, that there may be no Occasion for those brought from foreign Parts: . Upon concluding Treaties of Commerce with the King of France, and with other European Powers: Upon demanding the Confent of the King of Spain, for fending Ships to trade in the West-Indies: Upon establishing trading Companies in the Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily: Upon permitting all Foreigners who shall think proper to fettle in those Kingdoms, to have the free Exercise of their Religion, and to give leave to Your to build Synagogues: Upon putting the Marine in as good a Condition as possible: Upon digging a Canal in the Territories of Naples, in order to form a Communication between the Mediterronean and Adriatick Sease Upon establishing consular Jurisdictions at Naples and Palermo, and at the other Ports of the two Kingdoms: "Upon the regulating a current Exchange between Naples and the principal trading Towns in Europe; and upon permitting Corn to go out of these Kingdoms when there shall be no room to apprehend a Scarcity.' In the Month of Nevember last his Majesty issued Orders for taking an Account of all the Estates and Goods possessed by the Nobility (which there includes also what we call Gentry) and Clergy of his Kingdom; but what use he was to make of this Account was not then published.

A Doomfday Book begun at Maples.

Sanctuaries ranfack'd.

TICW

As the religious Houses and Churches in Naples are yet made a Sanctuary for Affaffins, Murderers, Thieves, and all other Sorts of Criminals, where, under the Cloak of Religion, they are protected from the avenging Hand of Justice, such a great Number of these Criminals had at last got into the Monastries and other religious Houses, where they lived in Safety and Ease upon what they carried along with them, or was conveyed to them; and this gave fuch Encouragement to all Sorts of Crimes. that the Government thought itself obliged to interpose; whereupon his Majesty in October last, gave express Orders to the Ecclefiastical Court, to draw all these Criminals out of their religious lurking Holes, and deliver them up to the Hand of Justice. As the Priests now, even in most Roman Catholick Countries, dare not oppole the Civil Power, the Eccleliastical Court thought fit

fit to comply with this Order, and accordingly all these Villains were seized at once, and committed to the Ecclefiaffical Prisons, till they should be tried and con-demned by the Civil Power. Whether these religious Protectors of Villainy let their Pigeons out in the Nighttime, to fleal, rob, and murder, I shall not say; but it was observed, that Thests, Robberies, and Murders, began immediately to be less frequent, in and about the City of Naples, which threw a Suspicion upon those that

had been the Protectors of fuch Villains.

Towards the End of last Year, a Number of private A new Persons entered into a Copartnership, and raised a Fund Printing of 30000 Ducats for setting up a Printing-House at Naples, which they delign to make one of the finest in Italy. They were to have at first all their Types from Florence, where, it feems, there is a good Founder of this Kind; and they were to begin with School-Books, Breviaries, and Missals, which are of general Use, and which they used to bring from foreign Countries at a very great Expence. Thus they are endeavouring as much as they can, to restore Trade and Manufactures of all Kinds in the Kingdom of Naples; but the chief Thing wanting is what they cannot restore, and that is the Liberty and Property of the Subject; for no History can furnish us with an Example of Trade and Manufactures having long flourished in any Country that had the Misfortune to be under an absolute Government. A wife Prince of Minister may make Trade flourish for fome Years in such Countries; but ten to one, the next Successor is capricious, or oppressive, and he undoes whatever was done by his Predecessor. The People then find they are not fure of possessing what they acquire by their Industry; and few will be industrious in a Country where no Man can be secure of possessing what he gets by his Industry, without the Burthen of any Tax or Imposition, but such as are necessary for the Preservation of the Society.

On the 13th of April laft, the Italian and Swifs Re- Regimens giments of Guards were reviewed upon the Parade be- of Guards fore the Royal Palace at Naples. These two Regiments affronted. always used to be reviewed by his Majesty in Person, or by their own Inspectors; but this Time they were reviewed by the ordinary Inspectors of the Infantry, which

which they took as a high Affront; and therefore the Prince de Colombrano Caraffa, and the principal Officers of these two Regiments, repaired next Morning to Pontici, and declared to the King, that among the other Privileges enjoyed by these two Corps, one was, that they were mever to pals in Review before any but his Majesty in Person, or their own particular Inspectors, therefore they could not submit to the Innovation which had been introduced the Day before, and for this Reason they begg'd his Majesty would allow them to resign their Commissions. This alarmed the whole Court: The Fault was laid entirely at the Door of the Secretary at War, who was perhaps fome supple Courtier that had but little regard to his own Honour, and therefore did not much mind that of others; and the Officers were told that an Account of the Affair should immediately be sent to the Court of Spain, in order to have proper Directions from thence. But this was so far from giving Satisfaction, that on the 21st the Captains and Subalterns of both Regiments followed the Example of their superior Officers, and all came in a Body and refigned their Commissions into his Majesty's Hands. By this means the Affair became very ferious, and the Court at last fullmitted to give Satisfaction to the Officers of these two Corps, by his Majesty's declaring, that what was done at the last Review should never be drawn into a Precedent, and that for the future these two Regiments should never be reviewed, but by his Majesty in Person, or by their own particular Inspectors.

Antiquities Naples.

which

The Workmen, who were at work in repairing his discovered at Sicilian Majesty's Country Palace of Pontici, discovered, in the Month of July last, an Equestrian Statue of the Emperor Titus, made of Brass, and of a Colossal Size; together with a triumphal Chariot of the same Metal. The Head and Tail of the Horse were wanting: As to the former, there was fome Reason to believe, that the famous Horse Head of Brass which had been for some time in the Garden of the Palace of Colobrano, was the Head belonging to this Statue; but as to the latter, it had been found, as was supposed, some Years before, and was fold, and melted down. The Wheels of the Chariot were in very good Order, and looked almost as well, as if they had but just come out of the Workman's Hands; but

but the Charlot itself was very much bruised : tho not so as to render it impossible to restore it to its pristine Figure. provided they have all the Parts belonging to it. A Virtuolo has been brought from Rome for this Purpole, but as the Virtuofi at Naples reckoned him none of the best of Workmen, and as the Spanish Ministry at Naples have no Tafte for the Antique, it is to be feared, this fine Piece will be quite fooiled in endeavouring to reftore it. The fame Workmen have fince found feveral other Pieces of Antiquity, which gave great Pleasure to his Majefev as well as to the Virtuofi at Naples ; and in the Month of September, a very good and large Emerald with force Blood-foots in it, was found among the Athes thrown out of Mount Veluvius two Years before, which has been fet in a Ring for her Sicilian Majesty, having first had the Emblem of that Vulcano curiously engraved upon it, with a Motto fignifying where it was found.

The Accounts from Rome come next in Course and An Account as the Affair relating to the ancient Republick of San-Ma-of Sanrine is the most extraordinary that happened in the Ecclefiaftical State, I shall begin with an Account of it. The City of San-Marino, which is the Capital of this Republick, is a Place pretty well fortified both by Art and Nature, being fituated upon a fleep Mountain, and have ing feveral regular Fortifications as well as Caftles to defend it. It takes its Name from one Marino, a Stone cutter and Native of Dalmatia; who in the third Cen2 tury came over to Italy, where he gave himfelf entirely up to Religion, and preached the Gospel to Pagans, of whom he converted a great many to the Faith. He died in a fort of Hermitage, where he used to preach, and has always fince been held as a Saint a which Hermitage was fituated upon that Mountain where this City foon after began to be built, and which from him took the Name of Son-Maring. As this Place was ftrong both by Nature and the Virtue of its Inhabitants, it was more free from being plundered and fack'd by the Goths, and other barbarous Nations that afterwards invaded laly than any of the neighbouring Cities, which made it abdaft become confiderable, and in the Year 1000 lit affumed that fort of Republican Form of Government, which it has ever fince continued; and then made an Addition to its Territory, as well as Security, by purchasing the Fortrefs

tress of Penna Rosta, of the Counts of Montefeltra. In 1170 this City bought the Castle of Casolo; and in 1463 Pope Pius the IId made it ftill more confiderable, by giving it the Caftles of Serravalla, Faetano, Montegiardino, Fiorentino, and the Village of Piaggia, It is governed by two Captains and a Council; and to prevent these two chief Magistrates from forming any Schemes against the Liberties of the People, they are changed every half Year, being chosen about the End of March and the End of September. But as all Republicks are, this little. Republick likewise is subject to Factions and Divisions, one of which, by the Intrigues of Cardinal Alberoni, would last Year have put an End to it, if it had not been for the Juffice and good Disposition of the Pope then reigning. Of this Affair I cannot give my Readers a more exact or authentic Account than by giving them the Manifesto published by the Republick upon the Occasion, with Cardinal Alberon's Remarks upon it.

Their Manifesto was as follows, viz.

Manifefto.

The Repub- ' ITALY, and perhaps even all Europe knows, that the poor little Republick of San-Marino, fituated in the midft of the Ecclefiaftical State, has enjoyed perfect Liberty these several Ages past without any Interruption, having been maintained therein by the religious Good-will of the Sovereign Pontiffs, and particularly by thirty-fix of them, from Pius II. (1) down to the present Pope Clement XII, who so gloriously fills the Throne: Nevertheless this same Republick has lately been oppressed, contrary to all Justice, and contrary to the real Intentions of his Holiness, and has lost that ancient Liberty by the vile Conduct of some of its Fellow Citizens, who are not asham'd to have torn the Entrails of their Mother-Country. In this melancholy Situation, the loyal and true Citizens, as well as the whole collective Body of the People, find themselves obliged to lay before the Public every Thing that passed on that Occasion, to the end that Rome, and the rest of the World, may not think they have voluntarily renounced their Liberties, (2) at the Expence of their Honour and their Duty to their Country, as is pretended in a certain Piece printed at Ravenna, intit-· led, An Account, &c.

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The public and private Tranquillity of the Republick has been diffurbed for several Years past, by the Robberies and other violent Acts of the notorious Smuggler Marino Belzoppi, (3) as plainly appears by the Acts deposited in the sacred Congregation of Immunities at Rome, to which the Republick had recourse, in order to put a Stop to the Violences of that Smuggler, who was grown the more daring on Account of a Safe-conduct which he had found means to obtain of

the Bishop of Montefeltro.

The Republick, after a great many Inflances, obtain'd at last of the Congregation of Immunities, and even of the Pope himself, permission to seize this Smuggler wherever they could meet with him, not even excepting the Sanctuaries: In consequence of this Permission, he was taken in a Church on the 4th of October, 1737; (4) and his Trial having been brought on before the Archbishop of Urbino, conformable to the Apostolical Constitutions, the Ecclesiastical Tribunal of that Prelate passed Sentence against him, whereby he was declared guilty of divers Crimes, especially of having conspired against the public Authority, and made an Attempt upon the Life of the supreme Magistrate; after which he was delivered up to the secular Arm.

As it appeared upon the Trial that Peter Lolli was one of the principal Accomplices in the above-mentioned Crime, (5) he was likewise apprehended about the End of September last, not by Orders of the pretended Tyrants, as some People give out, but by the Commands of Anthony Almerighi Ferrarsse, who was Judge on the Trial, and Commissary of the Republick.

Peter Lolli is a Citizen of San-Marino: From his Youth he gave odious Marks of his depraved Mind, being ever inclined to Evil, and seeking all Opportunities to create Disturbances, the Proofs of which follow

This Peter Lolli, while he lived at Pejaro, in the House of the Prebendary Dominici, his Relation, gave his Host's Man-Servant a mortal Wound with a Knise.

After he had obtained a free Pardon for that Crime, he came back to San-Márino, and hearing that his Cousin Jerome Gozzi, a Nobleman of the Republick; had brought an Action against him, he resolved to be Vol. II.

revenged on him: For this Purpose he lay in wait for him one Night at the Door of his House, and Just as the faid Gozzi was stepping in, he discharged a Piece at him loaded with three Bullets, which happily miss'd him. After this base Action, for which he was not punished, by reason of several Safe-conducts he had found means to procure, he gave himself up entirely to Arms, and, in Company with three of his Brothers, began to commit divers Excesses, too tedious to mention in this Place. It fuffices to fay that he kill'd his Footman after dismissing him from his Service, for no other Reason but because he came to demand his Wages. After this he fired two Pieces in the public Palace at the then Commissary, through Revenge for the Process commenced against him for the aforesaid Murder: But not content with that heinous Attempt, and hearing there was a Warrant issued to apprehend him, he shot at the same Judge several times more, and then retiring with his three Brothers, he was so audacious as to fortify his House, and put armed Men in it; after which he infested the Highways, committing all Sorts of Excelles, in Contempt of divine and human · Laws,

Nevertheless, the public Council, in order to prevent greater Disorders, thought proper to pardon Peter Lolli, for the Murder he had committed; but he quickly shewed himself unworthy of Favour, for having leagued with Marino Belzoppi, they fecretly agreed to fpirit up the People against the public Authority, and even fixed a Day for executing their dampable Project. For this Purpose they were to make themselves Masters of the public Palace, throw the Counsellors out at the Windows, feize upon the Magistracy, and thereby make themselves Umpires of the Republicks but the Plot having been discovered, Peter Lolli was arrested; as we faid before, and Marino Ceccoli, a Citizen of Fiorentino, an enterprizing Fellow, and an Accomplice in that Plot, was apprehended at the same Time(6).

Those Men being imprisoned, we flatter'd ourselves that the Republick would have enjoyed some Tranquil-" lity; but by that very Step the afterwards found her-

felf plunged into greater Confusion.

the Profecution carrying on against their Brother proceeded merely from the Animosity of four Persons, whom they called Tyrants, (7) and who they said made an Abuse of the public Authority in order to destroy him. After having address'd themselves in vain to several Persons of Note for Protection, they went at last to Ravenna, where they found Access, and attracted the Compassion of the illustrious Cardinal, by means of a dignified Person in that Court, and several Ministers, whose Interest they had secured by various Arts.

In Fact, his Eminency being wrought upon by the eloquent Speeches of Loll's Defenders, really believed he was profecuted mal-a propos, and in that Persuation wrote in pretty smart Terms to the Republick to set him at Liberty: The Republick answered that great Man with all the Respect due to him, (8) and demonstrated that the Grimes which Lolli was guilty of were not light Faults, but capital Crimes. They stated themselves that this Answerwould prove satisfactory to the Cardinal; but soon after they received an anonymous Letter couch'd in these Terms: His Eminency's magnanimous Spirit may dissemble, but Affronts aftered to Great Men rever fail to turn out at last to the Prejudice of the Authors of them. We fear'd not thing at that Time; but the Sequel has but too fully convinced us of the Truth of that dire Prefage.

The Brothers and Defenders of Lolli did not flop there: After the Process was brought to an Affue, they produced a certain Patent of the Sanctuary of Lorretto; and having applied to Rome, back'd with the power ful Recommendations of the Cardinal Legate, they obtained Leave to make Reprifals on the Impabitants of San-Marino, in order to obtain by those Methods the Enlargement of the Priloners. In Confequence of that Permulion, they caused Dr. Marine to be arrested, and likewife Eneas Bonnelli and Cherico Confantino, two of the principal Citizens of the Republick, who were gone to Savignane, and who, though innocent, were detained three Months in Prison, from whence they ' did not come out until they had spent 2000 Crowns at Ravenna: All manner of Commerce between the K 2

Republick and the Territories of the Legateship was also

prohibited. (9)

The Republick endured all this patiently, (10) left in releasing Lolli the public Tranquillity should be exposed again to greater Troubles, and waited the Decision of the Affair of the Sanctuary of Lorretto's Patent abovementioned, which Cardinal Firrau, as Prefect of the Congregation of Lorretto, had referred to a private Con-

gregation.

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The Brothers and Defenders of Lolli being well acquainted with the Integrity of Cardinal Firrau, and justly fearing that the private Congregation established by his Eminency might decide in favour of the Republick, they pitch'd upon another Method, as crafty as it was abominable: They leagu'd with Vincent Belzoppi, Father of Marino Belzoppi the Prisoner, a caballing Fellow whom the Republick had outlaw'd for a Robbery committed by him to the Prejudice of Anastasius Marcelli, (11) and in concert together they fpared neither Money nor Promises to corrupt Dr. Anthony Almerighi, Commissary of the Republick and ' Judge of the Process against Peter Lolli and Correi.

'It was no hard Matter for them to succeed in this: " Almerighi was vastly indebted; he was an Alien, and cared but little for a poor Republick from which he hoped for neither Reward nor Protection; whereas he had great Expectation, from the adverse Party: He suffer'd himself to be perfuaded at last, and by a manifest ' Prevarication blacken'd his Reputation for ever, having with the Doors shut, without any previous Summons from the Advocate-Fiscal, and without the Concurrence of the Collegue given him by the Republick, pronounced a Sentence as contrary to all Forms of Law as it was unjust, (12) by which he decreed that Marino Belzoppi ought to be put again in the same e Church which he had been taken out of; that the c Cognizance of Peter Lolli's Case ought to be referr'd to « Rome; and that Vincent Belzoppi was innocent of the Robbery which he was charg'd with. After this Decision, the Insufficiency of which he was sensible of, e he took care to withdraw speedily from San-Marino, and carried away all the Writings of the Process. To Kryenaar All manner of Commerce berneen the

It is not proper to mention here all that paffed on this Occasion: It is enough to say, that Almerigbi, against whom the Court of Ravenna cried out so much while the Process was depending, was not only receiv'd with open Arms by that Court, but had the honourable Post of Podestate immediately conferred on him. besides several other important and sucrative Employ-

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It was not enough for Lolli's Brothers to have, in a manner, stissed Justice; as they were still apprehensive of some cross Decision from the sacred Congregation of Immunities, to which the Republick had applied, they took it into their Heads to lay a Scheme for entirely bulverfing the Foundation of the Republick. Knowing that Vincent Belzoppi had a great many Relations, they resolved to bring them over to their Party, and to establish a Council, in which they admitted, among others, the famous Jugglers Bentevigni, and Bartollucci, Notary Criminal of Rimini, the same Man who has fince figned all the Acts pass'd at San-Marino; (13) they likewise admitted into this Council D. Philip Ceccoli, a Priest of the Town of Fiorentino, who boafted that he had above 60 Nephews and Grand Nephews: He was the Uncle of Marino Ceccoli, and Grand Maternal Uncle of Marino Belzoppi, both Prifoners. In this Council they resolved to put their Defigns in Execution.

For this Purpose they privately sent Notice to all their Relations, that they must rise up against the Republick, as the only Means to preserve the Honour of their Families, which would be tarnish'd for ever by the ignominious Death of the Prisoners. Belzoppi, who was one of the richest Tradesmen in Town, had several poor Debtors, to whom he not only forgave part of their Debts, but also lent them Money; and in this manner he foon confiderably increased his Party. The Bishop of Montefeltro likewise contributed greatly to this Work: He was Belzoppi's old Friend; and, belides, had a Spite against the Republick on account of certain Jurisdictions, which the latter disputed with him. Through the Prelate's Connivance, feveral dif-

Colute Ecclesiasticks joined the Conspirators

The latter having thus confiderably firengthen'd their Party, they drew up certain Memorials which they fign'd, and even put Croffes or Marks to them in the Names of a great Number of People of the open Country, who knew nothing at all of the Affair, or at least were ignorant of the Importance of it. (14) being done, they caused those Memorials to be presented to his Holiness in the Name of the People of San-Marino, in which they fet forth their pretended Grievances, and what they suffered from the Practices of fome Men at the Head of the Government, who, according to them, tyranniz'd over the rest of the Inhabitants: And, by supposing themselves the most numerous and reputable Part of the People, they prayed his Holine's to deliver them from the cruel Yoke they groan'd under, and receive them among the Number of

the Subjects of the Holy See.

f It was in confequence of those Memorials that his Holinels, like a vigilant Father, and the common Paftor of the Faithful, thinking those People really grouned under a tyrannical Yoke, and being defirous to provide for the Necessities of the Petitioners, charged Cardinal Alberoni to take Cognizance of this Affair, and then execute his Intentions; but nevertheless, upon the Conditions prescribed in the Copy of the Cardinal Secretary of State's Letter, viz. "That his Holine's being willing to convince all the World that he did " not act with any Views of Conquest, but merely to deliver the People of San-Marino from the Tyranny of " a few Persons, ordered his Eminency, that as soon as he arriv'd on the Frontiers of that Republick, he must "there wait for those that should come voluntarily to " implore his Protection; and when he had found that 44 fuch Persons composed the most numerous and most " reputable Part of the People, he should at their In-If stances draw up an Act whereby they declared, that "they were willing to become immediate Subjects of " his Holine's and the Holy See, and then the Cardinal might receive them in that Quality, purfuant to the 4 Brief, and not otherwise (15).

What contributed to the Success of the Conspirators. Enterprize, was the electing Yohn Jacob Angeli, Peter, Loll's Coulin, one of the Captains of the Republick in

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the Beginning of October. About that Time circular Letters were fent to the respective Curates from the Bishop of Montefeltro, as Ordinary of San-" Marino, to the end that they should spirit up the People to a Sedition upon Cardinal Alberoni's Arrival. The 16th of October, at 1 o' Clock in the Morning, his E-' minency arrived at Rimini, to which Place he had pre-' vailed on the Bishop to bring the two Curates of Serd-" valle and Factano, in order to exhort them to disposo the People to come out to meet the Cardinal Legate, and cry, Long live the Pope, at his Arrival. The Recanswer to the Bishop, that his Lordship had indeed the Power to fend him to Prison, and use him with the ut-' most Severity; but that he should never prevail oh ' him to be guilty of an Action fo unworthy of him and his Character, by lending a Hand to perpetrate fo horrid a Piece of Treachery. It was not fo with the " Curate of Seravalle, he agreed to every Thing, and upon that Confideration, was honoured with the Title of Arch-Prieft. (16)

The latter employed all the following Night in going about from House to House in his Parish, to give Notice to his Parishioners, that their Bishop would come upon his Visitation the next Day, exhorting them, at the same Time, to affemble all in a Body, and cry out, Ling live the Pope, as soon as that Prelate arrived. Those ignorant Peasants not penetrating the Drift and Importance of such Acclamations, and thinking that nothing could be more laudable; than to wish long Life to such a Pontiss as the present one, for whom all those People have a peculiar Veneration, they very

" readily affembled themselves.

But instead of the Bishop, Cardinal Alberoni came, accompanied by Abbot Martinelli, Prebendary of Litran, and followed by several outlaw'd Persons, dimerighi, Lolli, Releappi, Sec. After his Eminency's Arrival, the Arch-Priest eried out, Long live the Pope, which was immediately echoed back by a few Girls bribed for that Purpose: After this pitiful Acclamation the Cardinal Legate made a Speech to the Inhabitants, infinuating, that he only came for their Good, and to confirm and enlarge their Privileges; the good simple K 4.

EPeople not being able to imagine that fuch smooth Words were capable of prejudicing their Liberties, could not refrain from giving some public Demonstrations of Joy, which they have fince had Leifure enough to

repent(17).

' His Eminency having taken Possession of Seravalle, march'd towards the Borough fituated at the Foot of Mount Tetano, on the Top of which lies the little Republick of San-Marino: Almerighi, who went before with a few other Persons, caused the Bells of St. Anthony's Church to be rung at his Eminency's Arrival; and it was then we began to know the Character of our Visitors, and justly to apprehend some Treachery.

As foon as the Captains of the Republick were informed of what passed in the Borough, they called a gee neral Affembly of the Citizens, and in the mean Time fhut the City Gates: But Captain Angeli, who in all Appearance had Notice of the Conspiracy, having opened the Gapuchin's Gate, the Cardinal entered it in the Evening, with the Acclamations of, Long live the Pope, made by fome idle Boys and Beggars, to whom they had distributed a few Pence: (18) His Eminency alighted at Valloni-House, where we heard immediately after repeated Acclamations of, Long live the Pope, by all his Court, by the outlaw'd Persons above-mentioned, and a few of their Adherents.

The People and the Citizens would have gladly made the like Acclamations, had they not known the Drift of them; but being informed that they tended to nothing less than their Destruction, they cried out in the Streets and at their Windows, Long live the Republick

and Liberty(19).

' Immediately after the Cardinal's Arrival, the Captains fent two Deputies to compliment him, and know the Occasion of his Eminency's coming; but they were answered, That they should know it in due Time. Those Deputies immediately reported this, adding, that his Eminency's Hall and Anti-chamber were crouded with 4 Vagrants, outlaw'd Persons, and several Citizens of Fiorentino, Relations of the Prisoner Ceccoli, all arm'd with Piftols and Daggers. Upon this Advice the Captains and Citizens held a Council, in which it was refolved, that Guards should be posted at the Gates, by way of Precaution, and that those at the Castle of la Rocca should be reinforced. Night coming on, the " Men of Fiorentino made themselves Masters by Force of the Gate of Ripa, and let in the Soldiers of Verucchio, and other adjacent Places. Towards break of Day, they likewise introduced the Soldiers of Rimini; so that in an Instant the Streets were filled with those foreign Troops: They blocked up the Caftle of la Rocca, and as they had also made themselves Masters of all the City Gates, we could not receive the Succours expected from the neighbouring Castles and Villages. Befides those Troops, they had likewise brought in a great Number of Sbirres, attended by a Hangman. The " Cardinal loudly threatned to put in Irons all those that fhould make the least Resistance, lay their Houses in Ashes, and deliver up the Country to be plundered by the Soldiers, if they did not quickly refolve to fur. render. In this Extremity the Captains and poor Citizens agreed at last to confign in a solemn Manner to his Eminency the Keys of the City, and those of the Castle of la Rocca, protesting, nevertheless, that they did it only because they were awed by a superior Force. The Cardinal likewise required the Seals, the public Cheft, the Archives, the Chancery, and in shortevery Thing belonging to the public Authority, to be delivered up to him. After his Eminency had put a Garrison in the Castle of la Rocca, under the Command of Benjamin Lolli, he thought fit to fet open the Prifons, and let out all the Prisoners, except Marino Belzoppi, who, at the Request of his Relations, was fill detained, until he could be conveyed to some Fortrefs (20).

The Inhabitants of Seravalle perceiving, though too late, that their Arch-Priest had imposed upon them, began to mutiny, and even threaten'd to massacre him; but the Dread of the Troops coming from the adjacent Legatship, and certain Stratagems seasonably employed, prevailed upon them to submit at last to the hard Law of Conquest. A few Days after his Eminency's Ministers summoned the neighbouring Castles to surrender: The Menaces made at first to force them with Cannon, not having made any Impression on the Minds of the Inhabitants, they went another way to work with them.

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They were given to understand, that all the Citizens of the Republick had voluntarily submitted to his Emisonery: They swallow'd the Bait and surrender'd. (24)

After this Expedition, the Cardinal imprison'd Valerio Maccioni and Lewis Belluzi, only because they had exhorted the People to be faithful to the Republick, their lawful Prince. Those two Citizens, though

lick, their lawful Prince. Those two Citizens, though of the greatest Distinction in the Country, both by their Birth and Deportment, were hand-cussed and loaded with Irons, as if they had been the vilest Rabble, and had committed some heinous Crime: Moreover, they were exposed bare-headed, in the Court of his Eminency's House, to the Sport and Insults of the Conspirators, and others; after which, the first was sent to the Prison from whence Poter Lolli had been released, and the other to the Tower where Marino Belzoppi was kept; and there they were left two Days together without any manner of Sustenance. Here we cannot sufficiently display the Cruelty of Almerighi, the base Executor of his Eminency's Orders, who stop'd

Lewis Belluni's Mouth with a Handkerchief, while they were leading him to Prison, in order to prevent his crying out, Vive la Liberte. (22)

At the Sight of this Tragedy, the poor unfortunate Citizens, fearing the like Usage, resolved to provide for their Sasety as well as they could: Some of them made their Escape over the Walls, others fied to the Churches with their Wives and Children; but an Order being published for the Citizens to appear in Person upon the first Summons, upon Pain of Death and Forsei-

ture of their Effects, every one returned to his Habitation.
In fine, the fatal Instant drew nigh, which gave the finishing Stroke to our Liberties. The Troops which were already in the Town, having been reinforced by the Cuirassiers of Rimini, headed by their Captain, on the 24th of Ottober, Bills were sent to all the Citizens, inviting them to assist at the solution Function which was to be performed the next Day.
The Cardinal, escorted by his Troops, and accompanied by the Bishop of Montefestro, the secular and re-

gular Clergy, the Citizens, and great Numbers of the foreign Nobility and Gentry, among whom were the Marquis Spretti, and M. Rasponi, Provost of Ravenni,

went

went that Morning to San-Marino's Church: His Eminency having placed himself under a Canopy, the Bishop began high Mass; and after the Gospel wasfung, the Cardinal called the ancient Counsellors, then the new ones, to the Number of fixty, and after these the Commons of the Castles, who were all drawn up in Ranks for their taking the Oath to the Holy See.

'John Jacob Angeli, Lelli's Cousin, formerly Captain, and now honoured with the Title of Genfalannier, was the first called up to the Cardinal, and made no Difficulty to take the Oath required by his Eminency. Alfonso Giango, second Captain, now first Conservator, was called next; but though he saw at a Distance a Party of Soldiers with their Bayonets fix'd to their Pieces, and a Band of Sbirres at the Door of the Church, yet he was so resolute as not to lay his Hands on the Gospels, but on the contrary spoke these Words: "I entered the first Day of this Month into the Magistracy, and then swore to be faithful to the Republick of San-Marino, my lawful Sovereign; I now confirm that Oath, and it is thus I swear(23)."

Giuliano Malpelo, Citizen, lately created Confervator by his Eminency, was the third Person called: He touched the Gospels, but did not utter one word, Peter Lalli, who was let out of Prison but a few Days before, and is now honoured with the Title of one of

the Fathers of his Country, did the same (24).

After them came Dr. Joseph Onufry, who boldly express'd himself in this Manner: "I am required to take the Oath of Allegiance to the present reigning Pope, Clement XII. If the Holy Father obliges me to it by an absolute Command, I am ready to comply; but if his Holiness leaves me at Liberty to act as I please, I confirm the Oath I formerly took, and swear to be ever faithful to my dear Republick of Son-Marino." He had scarce uttered these Words, but the Church rang with a general Acclamation of, Vive la Republique de San-Marino (25).

Girolamo Gozi having heen called up next to the Cardinal, spoke the following Words: "Most eminent Lord, the Situation I am in obliges me to address to your Eminency the same Prayer which Christ made in the Garden to the eternal Father, Si possibile of "transeat

transeat a me Calix iste; for while I behold SanMarino's Head, [It was then expos'd on the Altar] I
have not the Heart to be perjur'd; wherefore I shall
ever declare for San-Marino and Liberty." (26) A
Country Priest, who stood near the Organ, being
charmed with this Speech, cried out loudly, These are
brave Men, Vive la Liberté; which was immediately
tumultuously repeated by the People, so that even the
Priest, who served as Deacon to the officiating Bishop,
forgot himself so far as to join in the general Acclamation (27).

Biaggio Martelli, Giammarino Giangi, Lewis Ama-

had done.

His Eminency apprehending that their Example would prevail upon the other Counfellors to fwear for Liberty, refused to admit those that presented themselves, but ordered the Commons of the respective Castles to be called up to him: The latter swore, contrary to his Emineney's Expectations, and put him in no small Confusion; wherefore addressing himself to the People, he made a short but pathetic Speech, exhorting them to deliver themselves from the Oppression of the four Tyrants, and submit to the light Yoke of the Holy See; offering, at the same Time, not only to preserve their Privileges, but even to enlarge them, and allow them the use of Arms throughout all the Ecclesiastical State.

After this Speech his Eminency ordered the Bishop to go on with the Mass, which being ended, he began to fing Te Deum; but here so loud a Murmur was raised, accompanied with Acclamations of, Vive San-" Marino, Vive la Liberté, that it was rather Profanation of the Temple, than a Celebration of the Holy Mysteries: In the mean time Benjamin Lolli, the new Leader of the Troops, which were posted both within and without the Church with feveral Brigades of Sbirres, ordered them to level their Pieces, crying, at the same time, Save the Prince's Life. Thus ended this facred Function. The Cardinal returned to his " House; but the poor Citizens who had sworn to be faithful to their Country, not daring to do the fame, faid in the Church. In Fact, they were quickly declared 1200/2011 Rebels, Rebels, and immediately after Orders were iffued to ranfack their Houses. (28) The Officers and Ministers of the Court, both civil and military, at the Head of the foreign Soldiers and Sbirres, executed those Orders with furprifing Difpatch: The Houses of those who had fworn for Liberty in the Morning, were pillaged of all the Money, Clothes, Furniture, and other Effects, and even their Cabinets and Trunks broke in Pieces, notwithstanding the Owners had delivered the Keys to prevent it: They likewise broke all the Doors and Windows, and in short left nothing but bare Walls in every House; but what is most surprising, and cannot be expressed without Horror, the Priests themselves were robbed of their Livings and Effects, and barbaroully kick'd and cuff'd about, among whom was Dr. Augustini Giangi, venerable not only by his Character, but also on account of his great Age and good Life: Relicks and Crucifixes were thrown out of the Houses into the Streets; and on this Occasion horrid Blasphemies were heard, not only against San-Marino, but even against God. Their furious blind Avidity spared neither Age nor Sex; they talked impudently to the young Women, barbaroufly beat poor innocent Children, and carried their Cruelty to fuch a Heigth, that they turned a Citizen's Wife out of her Bed, in order to carry it off, though the had been brought to Bed but two Days before(29).

Cardinal Alberoni afterwards disapprov'd an Execution so precipitate, and carried on with so much Fury: His Eminency even protested that it was done without his Confent, and against his Orders. We are very much inclined to believe it, being well acquainted with his Eminency's Greatness of Soul, his Religion, his Piety, and the other eminent Qualities which for vaftly diffinguish him from the Bulk of Mankind: But the Circumstances of that Execution seem to infinuate, that it is almost impossible it could be done without the Cardinal's Knowledge. Among other Circumstances, it is proper to take Notice of the Time the Pillage lasted, which was from towards the Evening till one o' Clock in the Morning: The great Number of Cavaliers and Officers that headed the Soldiers, the Sieur Bertoli, Captain of Foot, and the Commissary Almerighi, having plundered the Houses of Gozi and Onufry; the Chevalier Felici, Captain of the Dragoons. accompanied by the Marquis Bondarata, a Voluntier, -having pillaged Giangi's Houfe; (30) and Benjamin Lolli, declared Captain for the Pope, having ranfack'd Martelli's House: Besides which, the Bishop of Montelfeltre fent Orders to the Nuns of St. Clara not to receive into their Convent any Effects that should be carried thither, and to cast out all those that might have been already lodged there by the Inhabitants of the City. During this Execution, the poor Citizens, whose Houses were plundering; staid in the Church at "the Feet of the Altars, where they were blocked up by a Band of Soldiers, with the Commissary Almeright at the Head of them, who let none go into the Church but fuch Persons as were sent to make ensharing Proofitions to the loval Citizens. The latter hearing that their Enemies threatened to fet Fire to their Houses, and that they were even preparing to come and drag, them out of the Church; and on the other hand, having taken no manner of Suffenance for two Days toe gether, they refolved at laft to accept the Propotals offered them in the Name of the Cardinal Legate, (who gave Affurances that he would receive them favourably,) and submitted to his Emmency on the Conditions he thought proper to preferibe to them. After this Submission the Cardinal ordered the Effects taken out of their Houses to be reffored; but notwithstanding his Eminency's positive Orders for that Purpose, only a few large Pieces of Furniture were brought back; which could not be concealed on account of their Bulk, and some Effects which were of no use to the Plunderers: So that the Citizens have been fome thousands of Crowns out of Pocket by this Execution. Such is the melancholy Detail of the Calamities we have fuffered. We have fet them forth with that Sincerity and Regard to Truth, from which we could not deviate in relating an Event which whole Provinces have been Eve-witnesses of This Bufiness is not a Scene that happened in a Corner of a private House, which might be represented in a falle Light, but a ' Tragedy acted in the Face of the Sun; in the Sight of infinite Numbers of People, not only of this City, whom!

whom it is needless to mention here, because their Testimony might be rejected, but great Numbers of Foreigners, whose Affairs or Curiofity had drawn to San-Marino, Vet notwithstanding all this, some People pretend that the Suhmission of the Citizens of the Republick was voluntary, and affert it with as much Affurance as if this Event had happened in fome uniknown: Country, separated from the Holy See by vast Seas. But though, half dead with all our Sufferings, yet we still breath, and this City is not so distant from the Capital: of the Universe, but that we may flatter ourselves that his Holiness, through an Effect of his fuflice, would charge some respectable Person, diverted of all manner of Prejudices, with a proper Commission, to make an exact Enquiry into all that has paffed, and affure hunfelf of our real and free Sentiments.

"In short, in order to give the whole World's Proof. how unalterably we are devoted to the Sovereign Pontiff, we folemnly protest that if his Idoline's had by an express Order enjoined us, to submit ourselves to the Holy See, we should have done it, with an entire Refignation to the Infallibility of his venerable Decrees; but knowing that thelewere not his Intentions, and that our Liberty depended folely upon our own Election, we thought ourfelves bound in Duty to publish our real Sentiments, to the end that those who may have feen the Account printed at Ravenna, without knowing any thing of the Engines that have been fet to work in this Affair, may not imagine, that we have loft our Liberty by our own Rault; and that our Posterity may not reproach us with having voluntarily religned fuch a precious Jewel, transmitted to us by our Ancestors, and during so many Ages preserved, under the powerful Protection of the Holy See (34) 1

The Remarks made by Cardinal Alberoni, and referred to by proper Figures in the foregoing Piece, were as follow, vizu

der to chabling the Lumber of

Remark, (11) From the printed Accounts it is easy Cardinal to fee, what this pretended Republick is. No one Alberon's can telly why Pius the IId should be brought in here, rather than Martin the Vth, who having granted to

the chief Magistrates of San-Marino, a Right to judge in Appeals from the inferior Magistrate, was in some measure the Founder of the Republick. Pius the IId, it is true, out of the Hatred he bore to Sigismund Mala-Testa, Lord of Rimini, got the San-Marines in 1492, to join with the Duke of Urbino in a War againft this Lord; which proved fortunate for both; for the San-Marines in particular got the Castles of Seravalle, Fastano, and Montegiardino, part of the Lordthip of Rimini, which the Pope allowed them to hold as Fiefs of the Holy See. Pius the Ild therefore, only inlarged the Bounds of San-Marino, but was not the Founder of the Republick.

(2) October 18, 1739, in the Morning the Captains of the Republick, accompanied by all the rest of the Magistrates, freely, and without any Protestation. delivered the Keys to Cardinal Alberoni, and in the Name of the Community made a voluntary Submiffion. The Authors of this Manifesto ought to blush at having caused print such a Heap of Lies and Falsities; (3) We must not be surprised at finding them here giving the Title of Smuggler to Marino Belzoppi. fince a little farther we shall find his Father, who is a Man of unblemished Character, treated as a common Thief; and the Probity of the Bilhop of Montefeltro, is too well known to the whole World, for believing, that he would have protected fuch a Rogue as they describe Belzoppi to be.

- (4) The San-Marines made use of no Permission, but one which the Bishop of Montefeltre had procured them. It is true, indeed, that the Person accused having been reconducted to the Church where they had committed this Violence upon him, they obtained a fecond Permission to drag him from thence. upon a Supposition of his being guilty of High Treafon, as a Rebel to the Republick; but this pretended Rebellion confifted folely, in his having joined with Peter Lolli in faying, that the Arringo ought to be put in force, in order to establish the Number of " Counsellors upon the Footing of fixty, in pursuance of that fundamental Law, and by this means to put an End to the Power of the few who tyrannized over their native Country.

tence of Rebellion, than that of having attempted to revive the Arringo, that fundamental Law of the Re-

publick of San-Marino before-mentioned. ( -- (6) The Irregularities of Peter Lolli are here exaggerated, their Acculations being for the most part false; and suppose they were not, the Republick had granted him a full Pardon. One cannot too much admire the Clemency of this Republick towards its Senators, in whom it pardons fo early fuch enormous Offences as those mentioned in this Manifesto, provided there be no mention made of the Arringo, nor of reforming the small Number of Counsellors who have ingroffed the Reins of Government. It is a Sign of the blackest Malice, for the Author of this Manifesto to compile a History of the Life of Peter Lelli, in order to charge him with Crimes he was never guilty of. (7) If the Brothers of Signor Peter Lolli, who are Gentlemen of the highest Esteem and Politeness. called the Members of the Council little Tyrants. they spoke Truth; for besides their leaving no Stone unturned for oppreffing this Family, which they looked on as an Obstacle to their maintaining their despotic Power, and their being but twenty three in Number instead of fixty, they had among them near a Score of Country Clowns, whom they had chosen on Purpole, and who durst not oppose the usurped Power

ful, was conceived in Terms as haughty as if it had been the Answer of the ancient Roman Senate, and not that of a Shrimp of a Republick to the Legate of its Protector and Sovereign. Let the Case be as it will, it was an excellent Opportunity, which the Republick ought to have laid hold on, for delivering itself from its Embarrassment, by giving the Prisoners up to his Eminence, who generously offered his Mediation.

of the rest.

(9) These Reprisals ought to have opened the Eyes of the Chiefs of the Republick, and prevailed with them to humble themselves before their Protector; but the Vanity of shewing to the World that they had the Power to cause hang the Signor Belzoppi, and behead the Signor Lolli, prevented their taking this Vol. II.

Step. Moreover, the Motive of these Reprisals, and for this Prohibition of Commerce between the Republick of San-Marino, and the Provinces of the Legate-fhip, is well known at Rome.

(10) To fuffer so much was not Virtue, but

Stupidity.

(11) Here they begin to calumniate Peter Belzoppi, a very rich Merchant, far advanced in Years,
and who has always been acknowledged to be an honeft Man. This Gentleman was one of the greatest
Ornaments of San-Marino; but being envied by many
for his Riches, and hated by the greatest part of those
who had Command in the City, and who owed him
Money, they accused him of a Thest, in order to get
rid of his Presence, and they began a Prosecution against him; a rare Example of the Justice of this pre-

tended Republick!

(12) The Sentence of Commissary Almeright, let it be pronounced in what Manner it will, was just, Vincent Bolzoppi and Peter Lolli being innocent of the Crime of Rebellion, of which they were accused. We should be glad to see the original Proofs of all the Facts related in this Paragraph.

Bartolucci is called a famous Juggler, fince this is a Name given only to Quacks. It is with as little Reafon they give this Name to Signor Bentevigni, who is a Man far from being fit for Things of this Nature. Likewife they commit a groß Mistake in setting Signor Bartolucci up as first Notary; because it was Signor Romoaldi Saporetti, Civil Notary of Ravenna, who executed this Function, and because the four Notaries were all called, and jointly employed.

Justice to the People, when they imprison the innocent for feigned Crimes, and when they oppress them by exorbitant Fines or by Confications, they ought not to complain of the People's inclining to revolt, or of their imploring the Affistance of the most powerful neighbouring Prince, for being delivered from the Yoke under which they groan, as has been done by the Subjects of this Republick, which had degenerated into a meer Oligarchy.

It

makes no Remark upon this Paragraph, though it feems

to be what he ought chiefly to have explained.

created Arch-Priest. It is not even likely that this Title would have made any Impression upon the Mind of this Philosopher, who, for the sake of being the better able to contemplate the Mysteries of Nature, had quitted the rich Curacy of Verziano near Rimini, for that of Saravalla, in order to be at the greater Distance from People of Fashion, and to be the more retired.

the authentic Attestations of the voluntary Submission of the Inhabitants of San-Marino, they the Falshood

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gate caused distribute Alms to the poor People, for making them join in any Acclamation. He repaired to San-Marino without any Solemnity, and behaved himself there in the same Manner all along very frugally till the 25th. After the Business of that Day, by the Hands of the Curates of the several Parishes, he distributed Alms plentifully; no one resuled what he offered but the Curate of Montegiardino, who resuled, upon Pretence of his having no Poor in his Parish.

Person heard to cry, Long live the Republick and Liberty! Only one hair-brain'd Fellow, upon hearing, cried, Long live the Pope! answered, Long live some-

thing elfe, &c.

did not come from Rayenna till two Days after the Submiffion; and there was no Hangman along with them, though a panick Fear made it be believed by this couragious People of San-Marino. Likewife, it was not till fix Days after the Submiffion, that the Prifoners were fet at Liberty, among whom was Signor Zampini, who, notwithfranding his Innocence, had been for a Month kept Prifoner in a horrible Dungeon, under divers Pretences; but in reality, because his Brother, the Abbot Marino, had wrote from Rome, that if they did right, they would deliver Peter Lolli and Marino Belzoppi into the Hands of the Car,

dinal Legate, and not intermeddle farther in that Affair. Moreover, it is false, that there was any Protestation made during the Solemnity of the Submission; and in the Account printed at Ravenna may be seen, why the Soldiers were brought into the Town, and how many of them were there.

Submiffion, except fifty Soldiers of Rimini, who were kept as a Guard for his Eminence. As to the Caffles of the Republick, they also submitted voluntarily, and without their having been any way threatned.

- (22) Valerio Maccioni and Lewis Belluzi were imprisoned for Sedition; because after having in Perfon made their Submission to the Cardinal Legate, the first incited the Inhabitants of Saravalla to revolt, and the fecond ran about the Streets like a Madman, crying out, Long live Liberty. It was for this that the Officers of Justice, who could not make him hold his Peace, even after his being taken into Cuftody, ftop'd up his Mouth, that he might the less appear to be out of his Wits. This was not therefore a Piece of Cruelty in the Commissary Almerighi, but a Piece of Prudence in the Sbirri. His Eminence is far from having had an Intention to flarve these two Gentlemen to Death; nor would the San-Marines suppose him guilty of fo much Inhumanity, but that they judge of his Disposition from what they feel within themfelves.

- (23) Upon all this the Account printed at Ravenna is clear and full, and what is there faid is confirmed by a public Act, which has been fent to Rome, as well as by feveral other authentic Documents, against which the Efforts of the Author of this Manifesto can have but little Effect.

Country before he was put into Prison, and his unjust Imprisonment could not make him lose that Prerogative.

the poor Figure he made upon this Occasion, may be feen in the Account published at Ravenna.

ther facrificed by Doctor Onufri, from whom he had learned

learned that Protestation, which was as ridiculous as it was impertinent; because it was then past Time to make any such. Messieurs the Republicans ought to have protested eight Days before, and not to have submitted voluntarily and freely, as they did by deliver-

ing up their Keys.

'—— (27) If the Protestation of Doctor Onusri was followed by so many Acclamations from the People of San-Marino, why did not they begin again upon the Protestation of Signor Gozi, which was no less bombast than the former! And why did not they continue them during the whole Time of the Ceremony

of administring the Oaths."

Allegiance to a Prince, and in a Week after pretend to revoke what they have done. The Moderation hewn by the Cardinal Legate is fo much the more Praise-worthy, in that he might have caused arrest them even in the Church itself, and in that upon one single Act of Submission, which they had at Night agreed to, his Eminence ordered every Thing that had been taken from them by the People to be restored.

(29) The Pillage of five Houses of San-Maring, is here exaggerated and talked of in a Strain as if they were describing the sacking of Constantinople by the Troops of Mahomet the II. or that of Rome by the Duke of Bourbon. Who is it can fay, he faw Crucifix's or holy Things thrown out at the Windows? It is likewife an Exaggeration, to fay, that no regard was shewn either to Sex or Age: In making use of fuch Expressions, they as much injure the Honour of those that suffered such Outrages, as the Honour of those that committed them. The Author of this Manifefto probably took for his Model the Description of some City taken by Assault; but he did not well understand his Business; for by overstraining Things that are manifeltly false, one deservedly comes to lose all Credit, with regard even to those Things that may not be fo.

'- (30) The Cuiraffiers now become Dragoons, and Captain Felici, the Son of a Gentleman of Savoy, is dub'd with the Title of his Father. The Author of this Manifesso L 3

makes every where surprising Digressions. He might have spared himself the Trouble of mentioning the Marquis Ronadrata, and might have considered that Nobleman's Destre of being present at an Affair which had all the Air of military Execution, as an effect of his Youth, and the rather as that young Lord was brought up in Piedmont, where they talk of nothing but War; but this Author, like most other Declaimers, lays violent Hands upon every one; he would, however, have done well to have supported with good Evi-

dence what he fo boldly advances.

(31) As the Author of this Manifesto has enlarged very much upon the Affair of Marino Belzoppi and Peter Lalli, though it has no manner of Relation to the voluntary Submission made by the Republick of San-Marino to the Holy See, unless it was that God in his Mercy, being touched with the Oppressions of that poor People, made this Affair the means of their Deliverance, it is necessary to trace it to its Original, in order to let the Public into the Knowledge of what this Author has maliciously or ignorantly concealed. The Truth of the Story is this. The Republick of San-Marino being defirous to fecure the Perion of Marino Belzoppi, the Abbot Belluzi, a Native of that City. and then Lieutenant for Civil Affairs to the Legateship of Romagna, peritioned Cardinal Alberoni to cause bim be arrested. His Eminence, who thinks himfelf bound in Duty every where to support Justice, gave Orders, by virtue of which an Attempt was made to leize the faid Belzoppi upon the 21ft of January 1737; but by two Wounds with a Knife, which he gave the Bailiff of Rimini, he fo frightned the Sbirri who affifted, that he escaped out of their Hands. In a short while after, the Republick caused seize him in a Church, after fuch a Manner, and with fuch Circumstances, as might scandalize even Heathens themselves. The Abbot Belluzi afterwards implored the Affiftance of the Cardinal Legate for arrefting also Peter Lolli; and his Eminence, animated by the fame Zeal for Juffice, caused make out an Order for this Purpose, directed both to the Bailiff of Rimini, where this Lolli went from Time to Time, and to the two Chiefs of the Country-Sbirri's; but the Magistrates of San-Marino

Lolli

having likewise found an Opportunity to seize him, they imprisoned him in a Dungeon, as a Person guilty

of High Treason.

Seven Months after, Benjamin Lolli, his Brother, came to Ravenna, accompanied by the Advocate Marfili, then the Auditor for Criminal Affairs at Ferrara. and now Auditor of the Rota at Genoa; and they beg'd of his Eminence to interpole his good Offices, for getting the Prisoner set at Liberty. They represented to him, that during this whole Time the Magistrates would allow this unfortunate Man neither Phylick nor a Confessor, nor would they allow any of his Relations to fee him, or to furnish him with that Affiffance which is never denied even to Brute Beafts. They then fet forth the Tyranny under which the Republick groaned, and concluded with faying, that as the Compaffion of the Prisoner's Relations began to turn into Rage, it might be attended with pernicious Consequences. These Remonstrances, notwithstanding their Warmth, made no Impression upon his Eminence. He refused the

Supplicants his Mediation, and dismissed them. But in a short Time after, they renewed their Application, and always concluded their Remonstrances and Prayers, with declaring, that if his Eminence did not interpole his good Offices, the Republick would in a short Time be seen involved in a great Conflagration. the Relations of Peter Lolli being very numerous, and highly enraged against two or three of the Magistrates who were his Enemies. His Eminence, being naturally inclined to Compassion, could not long relist their Sollicitations: He wrote to the Republick; and from thence received a Denial palliated with the Rebellion of the Criminal, and the over-grown Power of his Family. His Eminence was so well satisfied with this Answer, that upon Signor Belluzi's coming to make an Excuse for the Republick, on account of the Ne-cessity it found itself under, of not complying with what his Eminence defired, he told him, " he had always been an Enemy to exorbitant Power, " and having hever suffered it in his Legation, he should much less afford it any Protection in the Republick of " San-Marino, and that he would have nothing more to do with the Affair of Lolli." But the Relations of

fect, they turned their Eyes towards Rome; and the Affair was brought to such a Length, that two SanMarines were seized by the Pope's Order. Every
Thing the Legate afterwards did, was likewise done
by Orders from the Holy See, as will appear from the

Secretary of State's Office.

During these Transactions Signor Belluzi, who had been made Auditor of the Rota at Boulogna, being come to take leave of the Legate, his Eminence infinuated to him, that in passing through his native Country, it would not be amis to endeavour to put an End to this Affair, fince there was upon that Account a Storm arifing which might break out with Violence; and Signor Belluzi having intreated his Eminence to explain himself farther, he answered that he had already gone far enough, and perhaps even too far. Signor Belluzi promised to go to San-Marino, and was actually there; but fince the People's Submiffion, those of his Fellow "Citizens, who were most conversant with him, have complained bitterly of his not having imparted to them in time, the Declaration made by his Eminence, and have even made no Difficulty in throwing upon him the whole Blame of this great Revolution.

'This is a Fact, a Truth, which with a great many others, the Malcontents suppress, with Defign to make that pals for an Intrigue of Cardinal Alberoni's, which at the Bottom is nothing but an Effect of Divine Justice and Mercy. Let Falshood be set in never so deceitful a Light, the Truth cannot with Success be suppressed: Reasonable Men will at last refuse to give Credit to an artificial Labyrinth of Lies. On the contrary, they will adopt for Truth the Account printed at Ravenna, and will look upon it as a Piece founded upon a voluntary Act of Submission, made in the Prefence of a whole People, of a great Number of ils lustrious Witnesses, of several Notaries called there for that Purpose, and sealed with the Affirmation of a Cardinal of the Holy Church, an Apostolical Legate, which ought to be held facred. Those who have the Boldness to contradict an Account confirmed by an Act of so much Weight, and by many other authentic Documents deposited with the Notary Saporetti at Ravenna, will have the Rashness to endeavour to

banish all Human faith out of the World."

Having thus given the Cardinal's Remarks at large, it is unnecessary to give the Account of this Affair, so often referred to, printed by the Cardinal at Ravenna; but as Cardinal Firau, the Cardinal Secretary of State's Letter, fent along with the Pope's Brief to Cardinal Alberoni, is of great Consequence for clearing up this Matter, though a Part of it is pretty faithfully recited in the above Manifesto, yet I think it necessary to give the whole, which was as follows, viz.

Your Eminence will fee by the Contents of the The Car-Brief which I have the Honour to fend you, that the dinal's Information fole motive which has induced the Pope to receive the

Commons of San-Marino, under his immediate Go-

vernment and that of the Holy See, was his Defire to deliver them from the Oppression and from the Vex-

ations under which they groan, by the wicked Ad-

ministration of some of those who govern that Ter-

ritory, and who, instead of conforming themselves to the Laws and to their Duty, oppress the Inhabitants.

by Violence and Injustice, as appears from the reiterated

Complaints thereof, which have been brought before

the Pontifical Throne. Nevertheless, his Holiness

being willing to convince all the World, that he does

onot act with any Views of Conquest, but meerly to deliver the Inhabitants from Tyranny, has ordered me

to require of your Eminence, that as foon as you shall

arrive upon the Frontiers of San-Marino, you shall

there wait for those who may come voluntarily to

implore your Protection; and if you find that those

who come to your Eminence, compose the greatest

and most reputable part of the People of San-Marino, you are to cause draw up an authentick Act, by

which these Inhabitants declare, that they defire to be

the immediate Subjects of the Sovereign Pontif and

· Holy See, and then you are to receive them as fuch,

by Virtue of the Power given your Excellency by this

f present Brief, and you are to grant them a Confir-

mation of those Privileges and Immunities they now

enjoy, or fuch others as your Eminence in your great

Wildom shall think proper to grant them; provided

on Prejudice may from thence accrue to the other Subjects Subjects of the Ecclesiaftical State. This being done his Holiness leaves to your Eminency's Wisdom and Discretion to give such Form to the Political, Occonomical, and Juridical Government, as will in your Judgment best suit with the Customs of those Commons. His Holiness has so high an Opinion of your Eminency's Experience and Capacity in the Conduct of Great Affairs, that he believes it would be superfluous, and not at all necessary for the Success of this Affair, to say any thing more to you upon the Subject.

These were the Cardinal Legate's Instructions, and to shew that he was very far from keeping himself within the Bounds prescribed, which, indeed, in his Remarks upon the Republick's Manifesto he does not pretend to affert, I shall give the Copy of a Letter wrote to him by the same Cardinal Secretary of State, after the Pope had been informed of his Conduct, which Letter was as follows, viz.

The Cardinal reprimanded. CArdinal Carfini having thought proper to correspond with your Eminency concerning the Affair of San-Marino, since his Return from the Country, I judg'd it needless to encrease your Occupations by writing to you on the same Subject: Nevertheless, as I have receiv'd by the last Post, the Letter of the 7th Instant, which you were pleased to bonour me with, I cannot dispense with myself from returning your Eminency an Answer, in order to clear up some ambiguous Expressions which you may have found in my former Letters on this Affair.

'Tis then on this Occasion that I take the Liberty to tell you, that his Holines's Uneasiness proceeds from his finding that his real Intentions have not been follow'd in the Affair in Question. His Holines's Desire was, that your Eminency should not enter the Territory of San-Marina, before the soundest and major Part of the Inhabitants of that Republick had come to meet your Eminency in Ramagna to implore his Authority, and begg'd by an Act in due Form to be receiv'd among the Number of the Holy See's immediate Subjects. This Precaution was not taken in any Form whatever: On the contrary,

you entirely deviated from the Holy Father's Will. fince your Eminency enter'd the Territory of San-Marino before any Inhabitants of that Place came to meet you and make the above-mention'd Instances. You endeavour'd to palm upon us four Peafants of Saravalla for the foundest and most numerous Party in the Community of San-Marine, and upon that Pretence enter'd even the Territory of that City. without confidering whether the major Part of the Counfellors, who only are the true Representatives of the Community, demanded freely to submit to the Holy See; but far from taking that Precaution, you took along with you above 300 Soldiers, feveral, Bombardiers, and all the Shirres of Romagna, and with this Cortege proceeded to impose the Oath of Subjection on the People of San-Marino.

We leave the impartial World to judge, whether this can be deem'd a voluntary Act on the Part of that Republick; especially if they lend due Attention to the imprisoning of several of the Inhabitants, plundering the Houses of others, the Protests publickly made against that Violence, and the Flight of several Citizens to avoid having any hand in an Act which would be extorted from them. Your Eminency nevertheless pretends, that so compassionate and equitable a Pontis as the present reigning one, ought not to be any way oneasy about all this; and that his Holiness ought not to wish to restore Things to their former Condition, by taking such Methods as Justice, Prudence, the Bonne Foy and Honour of the

Hely See require.

'It cannot be faid that his Holine's changes his Mind in taking such a Step, since his Intention has ever been not to receive the Community of San-Marino under his Protection, unless they voluntarily submitted, without any Violence heing offer'd to them: And now that his Holine's sees that Matters have been managed quite contrary to his Intention, he thinks of providing for the Repose and Advantage of that Republick in the best Manner he is able. I have enlarged upon this Subject, in order to make your Eminency thoroughly acquainted with his Holines's real Sentiments, &c.

Done at Rome, Nov. 14, 1739.

The Republick reflored.

As Cardinal Alberoni was far from being a proper Person to be imployed, for extinguishing this Flame he had raised. Signor Enriquez was sent to San-Maring, as Apostolical Commissary, who immediately after his Arrival published a Brief of the Pope's, by which his Holiness confirmed the ancient Privileges of this Republick, and left it entirely in its priftine Liberty. After which the Commissary assembled the Council confisting of 60 Persons, all put in by Alberoni, and even of these 60, notwithstanding the Authority by which they were created, there were but four that declared for the Holy See, almost the whole Clergy declared for Liberty, as well as the Chiefs of every Community in the City, whom the Commissary had summoned together, in order to know their Sentiments, which shewed how voluntarily and freely their Submiffion was to the Cardinal Legate. In Confequence of this general Declaration for Liberty, the former Magistrates were all restored, and those appointed by Cardinal Alberoni were obliged to deliver the Commissions he had given them to Signor Enriquez; but what became of the Lolli's, Belzoppi's, and the other Traitors, I have not yet heard. I call them Traitors, because in the latter part of this Affair, they certainly were fo; for suppose they were innocent of the Crimes first laid to their Charge, suppose they were unjustly imprisoned, and oppressed by the Magistrates then in Power, which is not very probable, yet they were Traitors in making this a Pretence for offering up and afterwards furrendering the Liberties of their Country. If the Magistrates had overturned the Conflitution, and usurped a Despotick Power over the Commonwealth, these Gentlemen might with Honour have applied to the See of Rome, or to any neighbouring State, to affift them in restoring the Liberties and Constitution of their Country; but it was downright Treachery, it was Treafon of the deepest Dye, to assist in subjecting their Country to a foreign Yoke, and much more so, to make a voluntary Tender of their Affistance for that Purpose. The Cardinal Legate was at least willing, as appears by the whole Story, to accept of and to make the utmost use of the Service of fuch Traitors; but luckily for the Republick of San-Marine, the Pope was too good and too just a Man, to make use of such Treachery for extending his Dominion.

On the 26th of December last the Accommodation Courts of between the Court of Rome and the Court of Turin, was Rome and finally concluded, after having been in Negotiation for conciled. feveral Years. By this Accommodation, the Pope confented to declare the King of Sardinia General and perpetual Vicar of the Fiefs belonging to the Holy See in Piedmont and Savoy; and the King agreed to prefent his Holiness every Year with two Gold Chalices and fome other Trifles, by way of Acknowledgment of his Right of Sovereignty.

Soon after the Beginning of last Year the Apostolical Trade of Chamber entered into a Contract with the Bankier Rome Signor Lopez Rofa, by which the latter obliged himself from Sacred to get coined in the Pope's Mint, every Year for a to Prophane. certain Number of Years, a Million of Crowns in Gold. and 200,000 in Silver, and to take in Exchange for them from the faid Chamber, Cloth, Grain, and other Goods of the Produce or Manufacture of the Country,

which he is to export if he thinks fit. Thus the City of Rome, that for many Years has never traded in any thing but Things facred, and has formerly made a good Trade on't too, is now fetting up to trade in Things prophane. But if this latter Trade should put an End to their former, I fear they'll make but a bad Exchange.

As it is usual for Sovereign Princes to grant, from General Par-Time to Time, a general Pardon to all Deferters who don to shall return to their Duty within a Time limited, the have de-Pope, according to this Example, iffued, in the Month ferted. of October last, a General Pardon to all Priests and Monks who have deferted, by which he promised, that fuch of them as should return within the time limited, to their respective Convents, should be kindly received. and should be forgiven all their Faults and Strollings, without their being made liable to any fort of Punishment upon that Account; and in pursuance of this Indemnity his Holiness has impowered his Nuncio's at foreign Courts to give full Absolution to all such Deferters as are willing to return to their Duty.

The Prince Royal of Poland having been in the Year The Prince 1738 to pay a Visit to his Sister the Queen of the Two Royal of Sicilies, upon his departure from Naples, he came to Rome. Rome the 18th of November 1738, being incognito under

the Name of the Count de Luface where he staid till the 12th of October last. In this time he saw every thing that was curious about the City, and almost every Evening there was a Meeting of the Learned and Polite People at Rome regularly kept at his House, which fort of Meeting is frequent in that City, and well known by the Name of Conversozione. On the 12th of October he departed for Florence, after having made many magnificent Prefents both during his Stay, and at his Departure.

burnt at

Rome.

As the Roman Catholicks think it the easiest Way of Mason Book answering a Book, to commit it to the Flames, the Congregation of the Holy Office at Rome, took this way of answering two Books in the Month of February last, one of which was intitled, An Apological Account of the Society of FREE-MASONS, and the other, The Truth of the Miracles done through the Intercession of Mr. PARIS. As for the latter of these two Books, I do not wonder at the Roman Catholick Priests being angry with it, because it is pretended by many Devotees in France, that Mr. Paris while alive, and even his Ashes now he is dead, rivals them in their own Way, by working most wonderful Miracles; but I cannot comprehend what made these Priests angry with an Apology for the Society of Free Masons, for I am convinced no Free Mason ever did, nor ever will pretend to work a Miracle.

Antiquities Rome.

A Spring of fresh Water having been lately discovered discovered at at Solone near Rome, the Water of it is to be conveyed, as an additional Supply, to that City; and in April last, as the Workmen were digging for this Purpose, they discovered an antient Aquednet, which is supposed to be the Aqueduct made by Agrippa, Chief Minister and Son in Law to Augustus Cassar. This Aqueduch, if they can trace it will, 'tis thought, ferve for conveying this new Supply of Water to the City, which will fave a good deal of Expence, and in tracing it they may happen to make fome new Discoveries of curious Pieces of Antiquity. In the Month of August last the Apostolical Chamber purchased several Houses near Citatorio, with a Design to have them thrown down, in order to form a new Square, in which they are to raise the famous Column of the Emperor Antoninus, which has lain buried under the Earth for many Ages. The

The Administration at Florence having received Advice, The Great that the Grand-Duke, their Sovereign, with the Arch- at Florence. dutches his Spoule, not having thought fit to compleat their Quarantain at Buri near Verona, had departed from thence the 11th of January last, in their way to Florence, accompanied by Prince Charles of Lorrain the Grand-Duke's Brother, and all their Suite; the Bailiff Suares, Post Master General, set out immediately for Boulogna, to order and appoint the necessary Relays of Horses upon the Road, and a Company of Grenadiers was fent to wait their Arrival at Fiorenzola, upon the Frontiers of the Bonlognes. Upon the 20th of the same Month they entered the City of Florence by the Gate San Gallo, where they were received and complimented by the Magistracy in a Body, and went from thence directly to the Metropolitan Church, and heard the To Deam upon their happy Arrival, the Arch-Bilhop of Florence and all the Tufcun Bishops being present and affifting in their Pontificals: after which they repaired to the Palace Pitti, which had been made ready for their Reception; and that Night and the two following Days all the Shops were thut up, and great Illuminations, Fireworks, and other Demon-firations of Joy through the whole City.

March 1st the Grand Duke and his Duchess set out English for Pifa, where they arrived next Day, and flaid four Factory at Days in that City, during all which time there was compliment nothing but Rejoicings and Diversions. On the 6th, they him. went to Leghorn, where they were likewife received with great Acclamations and Rejoicings, and among other Diversions they were, on the 7th, entertained with a Sea Fight, supposed to be between the Corfairs of Barbary, in two Gallies, and a Legbern Man of War. As there are Factories of feveral foreign Nations fettled in this City, each of them wanted on him with their Compliments, and prepared fine Fire-works, and feveral other Divertions, for the Entertainment of their Royal Highnelles, among which those of the English Factory there,

were extremely splendid and magnificent.

On the 17th, their Royal Highnesses returned to Flo- He sets out rence, where they staid till the 27th of April, on which from thence Day they both fet out from thence upon their Return to for Vienna. Vienna. The Arch Dutchess took the Way by Boulogna, and the Grand Duke, with his Brother Prince Charles,

went to Legharn, in order to go from thence by Sea to Final, and return by the Way of Turin to Vienna; but the Wind proving contrary for some Days, he changed

his Resolution, and set out by Land for Milan.

Three pointed at Florence.

Before his Royal Highness's Departure from Florence, Councils ap- he offered the Regency of the Dutchy of Tuscany, during his Absence, to the Dowager Electress Palatine, but that Prince's excused her accepting it, on Account of her great Age and want of Health; whereupon his Royal Highness appointed three Councils, one for the Regency, one for the Military, and one for the Finances. Members of these three Councils were all to reside constantly at Florence; and the first was charged with taking Care of the Administration of Justice both in Civil and Criminal Cases; with the Preservation and Regulation of Commerce; with the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, and of the Univerlities; and with preferving the Privileges and Constitutions of the Military Order of St. Stephen: The 2d was charged with taking Care of the good Discipline of the Troops; the Preservation of the Fortifications, and the providing of the Magazines and Arienals: And the 3d had affigned them the Care of all his Royal Highness's Revenues, the appointing and removing of all Officers concerned therein, and the deciding of all Controversies that should arise relating thereto. For all which Purposes these Councils were to make fuch Orders and Regulations as they should think proper; and the People were injoined to shew them as much Obedience and Respect as they ought to shew to the Great Duke himself.

Regulations made for Im roving Trade.

During the Great Duke's Stay at Florence, several Regulations were made for encouraging Manufactures and Commerce. Among the rest, an Edict was publifhed forbidding under severe Penalties, the Importation and Confumption of any woollen Cloths, Serges, or Stuffs, manufactured in foreign Countries; and the Duties upon Wool and other Materials for Manufacture, which the Nonfense or Ignorance of former Times had imposed, were all either very much diminished, or entirely abolished. But the Merchants and Shop-Keepers were allowed two Years to dispose of the Stock of foreign Manufactures they had upon their Hands; and the Port of Leghern being by Treaty a Free Port, it could

could not be comprehended in this Edict. Another Edict was published for reducing the Interest paid by the publick upon the Fund of Mount-Piety to Three per Cent. Interest, the same having been before Three and a Half, by which it was reckoned the Duke would fave 60000 Crowns a Year; but those, who had not a Mind to rest fatisfied with this Interest, had leave to withdraw their Capitals; and a Third was published, commanding all Persons possessed of Lands in the Country, to set up a certain Number of Bee-hives, for increasing the Product of Wax and Honey, under fevere Penalties if not complied with. At the fame time about 50 Families of Peasants, arrived there from Lorrain, were fent to settle themselves in the Maremme of Sienna, in order to cultivate that Part of the Country, which was then for the most part uninhabited; each Family being allowed by the Government a certain Quantity of Ground, with some Cattle, and others things necessary, till they could stock their Settlements, and maintain themselves by the Produce.

Upon the Breaking out of the War between Great Great Duke Britain and Spain, the Great Duke declared for a Neu-declares for trality, and ordered that none of his Subjects should be a Neutrality. concerned in fitting out Privateers, either against the English or the Spaniards; yet so fond are the People in all Countries of plundering their Neighbours, without confidering its being downright Robbery when they are not the real Subjects of either Party engaged in the War, that some Merchants at Leghorn were preparing to fit out Privateers, with a Defign to cruife upon and plunder the British subjects trading in the Mediterranean; but as there are several British Merchants settled, and have a great Trade at Leghorn, they got an Account, and informed Mr. Mann, the British Minister at Florence, of these Preparations, who thereupon complained of it to his Royal Highness's Ministers there, and orders were immediately fent to the Persons concerned, to give over their Design, under the Pain of being all banished and their Goods confiscated. This put an End to that Defign, and to prevent any fuch for the future, the following Edict was published at the End of the Year, viz.

His Edict for that Purpose.

sol sensiti

FRancis III, by the Grace of God, Duke of Lorrain and Bar, Great Duke of Tuscam, King of Ferufalem, &cc."

So far as we have resolved to observe an exact Neutrality in the present War between Spain and England, we therefore declare and ordain, that all our Dominions and Sea Ports shall be equally free and open to these two Nations; and to the End that the Sube jects both of the one and the other may there remain in full Security, and free from all manner of Hostility, particularly in our Ports of Leghorn and Porto-Ferrajo, Gialiano Capponi, Lieutenant General of our Armies, and Governor of the City and Port of Leghorn, being provided with the necessary full Powers on the Part of our Council of Regency, and the Confuls of the faid \* two Nations being duly authorifed on the Part of their respective Courts, have agreed upon the following 4 Articles Plantadi I

'1. That no Hostility shall be committed on the Part of these two Nations at the Mole or within the Road of Leghern, nor respectively within the Port of Porto-Ferrajo, or its Diffrict, the Limits of which extend to

ncerned in assent

the End of the Scogliatto.

2. That no armed Veffel of War, let her be a Royal Ship or a Privateer, that shall happen to be at Anchor either at the Mole or in the Road, shall weigh Anchor, upon feeing the Signal put out for the Arrival of any Ship, in order to go to meet fuch Ship coming in. 3. That the Merchant Ships both of the one and the other Nation, that may have cast Anchor at the Mole or in the Road, shall have free Liberty to depart before or after those that may have cast Anchor there before them; but in case any War-Ships shall happen to be at Anchor in either of those Places, none of them fhall be allowed to depart within 24 hours after the Departure of those of the other Nation, nor within 24 hours after the Departure of any Merchant Ship of the other Nation.

And farther, as we are defirous to contribute, as s much as possible, to the pacifick Performance of what is above mentioned, for the reciprocal Security of the two Nations, and for the Benefit of Commerce, for this this end we forbid as well our own Subjects, as others that refide in any of our Sea-ports, or any of the maritime Places of our Dominions, or that sojourn there but for a certain Time, to fit out in whole or in part, any Ships either for War or for Privateering, or any other Vessel whatsoever, whether for Sailing or Rowing, without any Exception, by themselves or others, directly, or indirectly, nor even under the Pretence or under the Form of a trading Vessel, on Pain of being liable to a Fine of 1000 Growns for each Trespass, one half whereof to belong to the Informer, known or concealed, and the other half to the Public.

'Under the same Penalties we also forbid all and every Person or Persons to enlist or raise any Soldiers, Mariners, or others, or to furnish Arms or warblike Provisions, of any kind whatsoever, to the afore-

faid armed Veffels.

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Moreover, our Will is, that it shall be unlawful for any of our Subjects, of whatever Rank or Condition, either by themselves or others, directly or indirectly, to be Partners or any way interested in the arming of the above-mentioned Galleys, Ships, or Vessels, either for War or Privateering, under the like Penalty of 2000 Crowns for each Trespass, to be applied as before-mentioned. And every one of our Subjects who, without being Partners in such Armament, shall barely co-operate, encourage, or give any Manner of Assistance to the committing of such Trespasses, shall incur the like Penalty.

But on the other hand we declare, that it shall be lawful for all and every one, to ship on board the Veffels of War or Privateers that shall touch at the Ports or maritime Places of our Dominions, all Sorts of Merchandize, in order to transport them to other Ports, for the Benefit of Commerce in general, and that in the Manner and Form, and under the Conditions practifed heretofore; and in particular, according to the Tenor of the Edictof the 14th of June 1702.

We hereby direct all our Ministers, Magistrates, Go-

'ing to the Tenor of the Edict of the 14th of June 1702.
'We hereby direct all our Ministers, Magistrates, Governors and Officers, as well Civil as Military, and in particular those of our Ports and maritime Places, to cause publish this present Ordinance, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, and with the most exact At-

M 2 tention,

## The ANNALS

- tention, during the whole Course of this War, notwithstanding, &c. From our Council of Regency
- December 28, 1739.

## Sign'd

The Prince of Craon.

Sale of the allodial Effects of the late Duke protested against.

The Beginning of last Year the Sale of the allodial Effects of the House of Medicis was resumed, and carried on without any farther Opposition, except from the Prince Ottajano de Medicis, who upon finding no Regard had to his Pretensions at last published the following Manifesto, viz.

HE under-written Don Joseph de Medicis, Prince of Ottajana, can no longer dissemble his Sentie ments concerning the Resolution taken, and partly effected by the Council of Regency of Florence, to fell, alienate, and transfer into other Hands, the full Domain of the allodial Effects arifing from the Succesfion of the most Serene House of Medicis. He is moreover persuaded, that even supposing that these Effects were free and difingaged from all foreign Bond, they could not be disposed of without Prejudice to his Rights; wherefore he has Recourse to Remonstances, as the properest Method to give the Members of this Regency ' a true Idea of the Nature of the Effects in Question, and incline them to represent to the most serene Great Duke, that according to the Testamentary Dispositions of Pope Clement VII. the Great Duke Francis I. and his most serene Predecessors, namely the late Great

and his most serene Predecessors, namely the late Great Duke John Gaston, all the allodial Effects, Lands, Farms, Palaces, and other Parts of their Succession, are subjected to a strict Fidei Commiss, by Virtue of which they are to be preserved and maintained entire, in order to be transmitted, for ever, to the last Branches of their Kindred. And as by this Regulation, and the Death

of the Great Duke John Gaston, of glorious Memory, the last Prince of the House of Medicis, the aforesaid Effects fall to the under-written Prince of Ottajano, he

finds himself, consequently, obliged to make good his Pretensions before the Council of Regency of Florence:

But if, contrary to all Expectation, and notwithstand-

ing his Representations, they pretend to proceed any farther in the Sale and Alienation of the aforesaid Effects, he cannot dispense with himself from making use of such Methods as the Law directs, and protesting, as he does by these Presents, that he neither consents, nor ever will consent, that the Effects in Question shall be disposed of in any Manner whatever; declaring void and of no Effect all that shall be done in Prejudice of this Protest, &c.

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This Piece was immediately suppressed by Order of the Government, who, by way of Answer to this Piece, among other Things said, 'That there never was any fuch Thing as a Fidei Commiss or Entail, with regard to the allodial Lands, Farms, Palaces, or other Estects left to the reigning Branch of Medicis, and that those Lands, &c. were designed for nothing but to maintain in splendor, for ever, both that Branch, and those that should succeed it in the Sovereignty, without any regard to the other Branches, who were always treated upon the same Footing as private Persons, &c.

To let my Readers know what is here meant by allo-Allodial dial, I must observe, that among the Germans, an allodial Effects ex-Estate is such a one as is not held of any Lord or Supe-plained rior, and a Fee or Feudal Estate is such a one as is held of and pays some Rent, Service, or Acknowledgment to a superior Lord; and I must farther observe, that the Dutchy of Tuscany is claimed and lately acknowledged as a Fee held of the sacred Roman Empire, and is consequently a Feudal Estate, therefore the allodial Estects of the late Duke of Tuscany were such as had been left to, or acquired by that Family, and did not make Part of

We had last Year, and for several Years before, most Great Defrequent Accounts of the Desertion of Soldiers from the sertion from Imperial Troops in Tuscany and other Parts of Italy. the Imperial They deserted not by single Men, but by half Dozens the Cause and Dozens at a Time; and though the Laws were most thereof, severely put in Execution against most of them that were retaken, yet it was found altogether ineffectual for putting an End to the Mischief. But this is not at all surprising; for Men are always apt to think the Evils and Inconveniencies of the Station or Service in which they

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are, much greater than those they can meet with in any other Station or Service; and when Soldiers are bred up to be governed by no Principle or Duty, but that of shewing themselves Men of Courage and Resolution in that Service in which they are engaged, as most Soldiers now are in all Services but the French, it is no wonder to find them deferting the Service they are in, upon every little Ruffle they meet with. The French, indeed, are bred up, by the wife Policy of that Nation, with fuch a Notion and Pride of their being Frenchmen, that though from the Levity natural to the People of that Country, they sometimes desert into foreign Service, yet most of them return upon the first Indemnity offered, as foon as they can fafely leave the new Service they are This confirms me in an Opinion I have alengaged in. ways had, that it is not Punishment but Principle that prevents Men from being guilty of Crimes of any kind; for when there is nothing but the fear of Punishment to deter, there will always in every Country be found many Men daring enough to commit. The Innocence of the People is not then a Sign of their Virtue, but of their want of Courage to perpetrate, or Want of Genius to invent.

Prince Royvifits Florence.

The Prince Royal of Poland arrived at Florence towards al of Poland the latter End of October; and though, as travelling incognito, he refused to be lodged in the Ducal Palace, or entertained at the public Expence; yet he was met at Sienna by the Great Duke's Coaches, and lodged at the Palace of the Marquis Robert Caponi, which had been prepared for that Purpose. He staid there till the 12th of November, and faw all the Rarities of the Place, as well as making himfelf acquainted, and converling with all the learned and polite Persons of that City. On the 12th he departed for Bologna, after making magnificent Prefents to all those he had received any Favours from, which Presents we had a long Detail of, but it is needless to give here a particular Account of them.

Mereditary Prince of Modena married.

Towards the end of last Year, the Hereditary Prince of Modena, was married to the young Dutchess and Heires of Massa and Carrara, by which Marriage the latter Dutchy, which was before a little distinct Principality by it felf, will be annexed to the Dutchy of Modena; and the Duke of Modena and present reigning

Dutches

Dutchels of Massa, immediately after the Marriage, agreed and set People to work, to make a fine Highway between Modena and Massa, which it is thought will be of great Advantage to the Commerce of that Part of Italy; because after making a good Road from Massa, which lies upon the Mediterranean or West Side of Italy, Goods may be conveyed at a cheap Rate by Land Carriage to Modena, and from thence by Water Carriage down the Secchia to the Po, and so to the Venetian Gulph or Adriatick Sea.

About the same time, we had the following remark- A Prodigy able Prodigy, in a Letter from the Father Inquisitor of of an Ideot.

Modena, viz.

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That at the Village of Forla, a Mile from Mirandola, there is a Peasant, about twenty two Years of
Age, who, though so stupid that he could never be
taught to read or write, nor brought to any Sort of
Work in the Country, besides feeding of Cattle, yet
he has a prodigious Capacity with regard to the Knowledge of the Epacts, and the Festivals of Easter, for
several Ages past or to come; so that he gives very true
Answers to all Questions put to him upon that Head.
And if he be ask'd, for Instance, What Day of the
Week the 20th of May happened upon in the Year
1310, or the like, he tells it exactly, without Hesitation. As incredible as this may seem, the Father Inquisitor adds, that he himself examined him.

But I must observe that such Stories are always sufpicious, especially when they come from a Country where Ignorance prevails among the Vulgar, and Priestcraft among the Clergy; and where the Laity dare not detect or expose the deceitful Practices of the latter.

With regard to the Affairs of Genoa, which come the Murmurings next in Courfe, they mostly related to the Business of among the People of Corfica, which I have already given an Account of, Genoal therefore I shall here only add, that as the Republick has been put to great Expence in reducing that Island, they were obliged to lay a new Tax upon Fuel, and another upon Wax, in order to raise the necessary Sums for defraying that Expence; and as both these Taxes fell heavy on the Poor, they occasioned great Murmurings among the People, and many Satyrs to be spread about

against the Nobles and Senate, one of which was very remarkable, because it seemed designed to stir up a Sedition among the Populace. The Words were thefe, Patres noftri peccaverunt, et nos iniquitatem eorum portamus : Vindica, quæso, Popule mi ! Our Fathers have sinned, and we must bear their Iniquities : Relieve yourselves, good People, I befeech you! But as the Nobles have a mercenary Army to protect them, they minded neither the Complaints nor the Threatnings of the Populace.

Genoese forbid Privateering.

Soon after the War broke out between Great Britain, and Spain, Mr. Jackson, the British Consul at Genoa, having acquainted the Doge and Senate, that he had received Orders from his Master to inform them, that feveral Commissions had been fent thither from Spain, for fitting out Privateers against the British Subjects; whereupon the Senate issued an Order, expressly forbidding any of their Subjects, or any Foreigner refiding in their Dominions, to have any concern in such Practices; or in fitting out armed Vessels for cruifing upon the Merchant Ships of any Christian Power whatsoever, under the Pain of being punished as Pirates.

Prince of Poland vifits (wolearned

After the Prince Royal of Poland's Departure from Florence, the next Place he made any Stay at, was at Mi-I adies at lan, from whence he did not depart till the 12th of December. Whilft he was there, he took up his Time, as he had done at Florence and other Places, in feeing every Thing that was curious, and converfing with the learned and polite Persons of the Place; and among the rest, the Night before his Departure, he went to fee the two learned Sifters Agnesi, who have made themselves famous all over Italy for their Learning and polite Behaviour. The Prince was attended thither by many of the Nobility and learned Men of Milan, and the eldest Sister, at the Prince's Desire, entertained them with a learned Differtation, upon the Flux and Reflux of the Sea, and upon the original Cause of Springs or Fountains. She delivered her Difcourse partly in Latin and partly in Italian, mixing it with many Greek, German, and French Quotations; and after the had given the Opinions both of the Ancients and Moderns, upon these two Questions, with great Learning, she delivered her own with great Modesty. After this the youngest Sister, who is likewise famous for Musick, entertained the Prince with

with a fine Performance upon her Harpficord; and both shewed that with regard to the Sciences, Women would be no way inferior to Men, if the same care were taken of their Education. Indeed, it is furprifing that Care is not taken to give Ladies of Fortune a more learned and folid Education; for I am perfuaded, it would make them more dutiful Daughters, Wives, and Mothers, as well as more agreeable Companions: Besides, it would prevent their falling into those idle and expenfive Diversions in which they now waste their Time, and would prevent that irksom Distemper, the Vapours, which generally proceeds from People's not knowing how to dispose of their Time; and to these Benefits I must add another very great one, that it would prevent fuch Ladies being fo apt to fall in Love with Fops, Fidlers, Dancing-Masters, and Harlequins, which would of course have a very good Effect upon the Male Part of the Creation, by making them endeavour to recommend themselves to the fair Sex by some substantial Virtue or Indowment.

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On the 10th of May last, the Archbishop of Milan A new Carmade his public Entry into that City, upon his being umphal Ennewly created a Cardinal; which Entry was more like try. an ancient Roman Triumph, than that of a humble and meek Apostle or Disciple of Jesus Christ. His Eminence's Coach cost above 100,000 Growns, and was preceded by several others proportionably rich and delicate. Besides these, there were sixteen Mules and a great many Saddle Horses, all most superbly harnessed, with his Eminence's Arms richly embroidered upon the Houfings. Both his Coach and Saddle Horses had been pick'd from the most famous Studs in Europe, and his Liveries were most sumptuous, and of an exquisite Taste. The Cardinal Archbishop himself, who was on Horseback, under a magnificent Canopy, supported by Persons on each Side, was accompanied by the Colleges, Magistrates, Chapters, and all the Ecclefiafticks of Milan; and it was reckoned, that at least 100,000 Lay-Strangers, and 15000 Priests came to Milan to see this Raree-shew. which, I am convinced, was not a Triumph over the Devil, whatever it might be over Mankind.

In the Month of February last, the People in and about A Phano-Castel-Godolfredo in the Mantuan were surprised with the Mantuan

a terrible Noise in the Air, which at first resembled that of a great Number of Battering Pieces. It continued for fome time afterwards, but with less force, resembling that of a Number of Drums, which made the People fear an Earthquake was a coming, and therefore many of them forfook their Houses, and betook themselves to the Fields, where they observed the Tops of the high Trees agitated as if it had been by a Hurricane, and yet there was hardly a Breath of Air stirring below. The Noise ended with a loud Crack like the first, and something was observed to fall down from the Firmament near the Oratory of St. Michael. Upon fearch there was a Hole found in the Ground of a Court Yard belonging to a House near that Oratory; and upon digging there was found at the Bottom of this Hole, not very deep, a triangular pointed Stone, of a black Colour, about fixteen Ounces weight, and rough of one fide, and finely polished of the other: Which would be a very extraordinary Phænomenon, if one could depend upon every Circumftance's being true.

Venetians terribly apprehensive of the Piague.

Of all the People in Christendom, the Venetians feem to be the most afraid of the Plague; for upon its Appearance in Hungary in the Year 1738, they had not only forbid all Commerce or Communication, without performing Quarantain, with Hungary and the neighbouring Provinces; but also with all the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria in Germany, and with the Swifs and Grifons; but what was most extraordinary, they prohibited all Commerce and Communication with Poland, which seemed to be a fort of Blunder in Geography; for there was no coming from Poland to Venice. without passing through some of the Emperor's Dominions, or making a Tour round them. If any Person came from Poland through the Emperor's Dominions, by fo doing he was obliged to perform Quarantain, and if he made a Tour round them, it was such a Journey as was of it felf a fufficient Quarantain, so that it was ridiculous to make their Prohibition extend to Poland. But farther to shew how terribly apprehensive they are of the Plague, upon hearing that the great Fair of Sinigaglia, which is held there in the Month of July, was to be opened as usual, they thereupon forbid all Commerce and Communication with the Pope's Territories, either

by Sea or Land; and that for no other Reason, but because a great many foreign Sorts of Merchandize are brought there to be fold, fome of which might poffibly be infected with the Plague, though not probably; because all Commerce was at that very Time forbid between the Pope's Territories, and every Country that then appeared to be actually infected; which is to me a Proof, that the Nobles of Venice, who are the only Persons that have any Power in that State, are more follicitous about the Preservation of their own Health, than about the Profperity of their Country; for it is impossible for Trade or Commerce to flourish in a Country, where it is inter-

rupted by fuch chimerical Apprehensions.

These Fears happened to be very inconvenient to the D. of Lor-Duke of Lorrain, in his Journey from Vienna to Tuscany. rain obliged Though no Signs of the Plague had ever appeared at Quarantain. Vienna, though they were there very careful to prevent its being brought from Hungary, yet the Venetians had forbid all Commerce with the Austrian Dominions in Germany. The Duke of Lorrain was obliged to pass through their Territories, and was therefore obliged to perform Quarantain, before they would let him pass through. This he freely confented to, imagining that in a Case where there was so little Danger, they would in Complaifance have shortened the Time of his Quarantain. On the 28th of December 1738, the Duke, the Arch-Dutchess his Spouse, Prince Charles his Brother, and their Attendants, arrived at the Confines of the Veronese, where they were met by the Republick's Deputies, who complimented them in the Name of the Senate, and conducted them to a Palace in the Neighbourhood of Verona, prepared for their Reception, where they were to perform Quarantain. The Duke made strong Applications to the Senate, by means of the Imperial Minister at Venice, to have the Time appointed for his performing Quarantain shortened; but all to no Purpole, he and his whole Retinue were kept here in a manner Prifoners, of which I cannot give a more lively Description than is given in the following Letter from a Lorrain Gentleman in the Duke's Family to his Friend at Geneva, which was thus:

SIR,

INTE have been here ever fince the 27th of December O. S. and as strictly guarded, as if there was onot the least doubt of our being infected with the Plague. The Great Duke and Dutchess, who are in the Palace of Buri, have only a few of their Attendants; and we are confined in a Pest-house, where we have no Communication with any living Soul. All Manner of Provisions are brought to us three times a Week, and placed at the Entrance of our Barrier, to which we fend for them; but the Persons that bring them retire with fuch speed, that if they do us the Honour to speak to us, it is at a Distance, and with Abundance of Compliments and Excuses for not daring to come near us. The Barrier is guarded by Soldiers of the Republick, who keep strict Watch Day and Night, to hinder any of our People from feeking to get out of their Prison. The Character we sustain here, has nevertheless fomething in it that is comical; and for the first three or four Days it made us merry; but in Truth we begin all to be heartily tired of it. We count the Days with the last Degree of Impatience. Eleven are already past, and after eleven more shall be fet at Liberty; for it is intended that we shall have the very great Favour to be obliged to no longer a Quarantain than twenty one Days. We have received a 'Vilit from the Phylicians, who have kindly admonish'd us to take some Remedies by way of Precaution; but we have thanked them for their Care of us, and affured them, that we flood in need of no Remedy but Pa-The Baron de K-, being under an indispensable Necessity to speak with the Great Duke, he with some Difficulty obtained Leave to repair to the Pa-' lace of Buri. He tells us, that their Highnesses are at ' least as much disgusted with their Situation as we are, especially Prince Charles. If we may depend on what this Prince fays, we shall break the Quarantain To-" morrow, and quit the State of Venice with all the ' fpeed that can be: And the Great Duke has wrote to the Senate, representing, that after all, the Quarantain which he performs is a Matter of pure Complaifance,

and not at all necessary; and that therefore he desires it may be shortened, and an End put to a Ceremony which all Mankind must think so extraordinary: For is it credible, that if the Plague was, I will not fay at Vienna, but only ten Miles from it, their Imperial Maiesty's, or any of the Nobility, or any foreign Minister, would flay there twenty four Hours? Prince Pio, the Imperial Ambassador at Venice, is expected with their Highnesses in three Days. We long to know what Comfort he will bring us from the Magistrates of Health. To conclude, though the Venetian Gentry keep us in some measure Captives, they do however regale us very handsomly: Flesh, Fish, and the best of Wine in the Country, are furnished us in Plenty; they have also been fo good as to furnish our Rooms with Stoves after the Manner of Germany, which I really believe is the first Time that any such Conveniencies have been seen in the State of Venice.

As this Gentleman expected, the Duke at last lost all Hebresksie, Patience, and refolved to depart without Leave of his and departs Keepers, who, notwithstanding their Obstinacy, durst Leave. not use violent Means to stop him, which should have been a prevailing Reason for their doing that out of Complaisance, which they durst not refuse to do if insisted on. Accordingly their Royal Highnesses, with all their Attendants, departed without Leave upon the 11th of January, passed through the Veroneze, and arrived at Mantua the next Day. By this the Venetians, or at least the Magistrates of Health, were put into a most extraordinary Pannick: They immediately interdicted even their own Territory, the Veroneze, as also the Mantuan, the Modeneze, the Bologneze, Tuscany, and in short all the Places through which their Royal Highnesses had passed, or were to pass; but the Imperial Minister, the Prince Pio, prevailed on them to revoke this Order, in a few Days after it was published.

This ridiculous Dread of the Plague subjected the Ve-Venetian netians to another Dispute with the Imperial Court, in Health-which they came no better off than in the former. The guards drove Interdiction of Commerce was probably very inconvening Germans. ent to the Inhabitants on both Sides the Frontier between the Imperial and Venetian Territories, and both were

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probably convinced, it was unnecessary and ridiculous Those of the Venetian Side durst not complain, or do any Thing against it; but those of the German Side took more Liberty; for in the Month of March, a Party of 400 Men of the Imperial Troops quartered upon the Frontier in Carniola; came and drove away the Guards posted by the Venetian Magistrates of Health between Palma Nuova and Marano, fet fire to the Barracks of Carniola, Perpetto, and Caftello, and marching down the River Laufa, at the Mouth of which there was a Galley-foift, with some Artillery, and some more of the same fort of Guards, they drove away the People belonging to it, burnt the Veffel, and carried off the Artillery. Upon the News of this Infult, there was an extraordinary Meeting of the Senate at Venice, and an express dispatched to their Minister at Vienna, to complain of it; but I have heard nothing of any Satisfaction they ever received.

Prince of Poland arrives at Vemice.

Towards the latter End of last Year, the Prince Royal of Poland arrived at Venice from Padua. For some Days after his Arrival he kept the Incognito, as he had done at all the other Places he had been at in Italy; but here he at last appeared in his own Character, and as foon as he did, the Senate appointed four Deputies to compliment him upon his Arrival, and to entertain him during his stay in that City.

In the Accounts from France, I mentioned the King of Sardinia's Accession to the definitive Treaty of Peace concluded between the Emperer and France, but bur-Accession to thened with a Declaration, of which I shall here give a

Copy as follows, viz.

Declaration tack'd to the King of Sardinia the Treaty with the Emperor.

HIS Imperial Majefty and his most Christian Majesty having, at the Instances of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, carefully examined the eighth Article of the definitive Treaty, and caused the Writings made use of in drawing up the said Article to be laid before them, have found that what is mentioned in them about a pretended Convention made between the Generals, concerning Serravalle and the Regulating of Limits, is not entirely conformable to what paffed there; and, confequently, declare that no Convention was made concerning Serravalle, the Gene-

rals

rals having had no other Intention than to conform to the Preliminaries. His most Christian Majesty also declares, that his Majesty the King of Sardinia signified to him by his Ambassador, that his Imperial Majesty should be intitled to claim the said Town of Services when he could clear up what has been proposed in his Name, viz. that Sarravalle is not a Part of the Tortoneze; whereas the King of Sardinia possessite by no other Title than the Cession made to him of that Province.

'His Imperial Majesty and his most Christian Majesty have likewise agreed, that the Writings mentioned in the said eighth Article, are those which relate to the Countries ceded to his Majesty the King of Surdinia by the present Peace; and that they will take the utmost Care that every Thing which remains to be executed in these Respects, as well for delivering the said Writings as settling the Limits, shall be terminated in an amicable Manner within the Space of fix Months.

They moreover declare, as is faid in the third Article, that the present Treaty has been concluded, and is to subfish upon the Foundation of the Treaties of Westphalia, Nimeguen, Ryswick, Baden, and the Quadruple Alliance in all the Points from which the present Treaty has not derogated.

The Emperor also declares, that all the Writings and Papers relating to the Countries ceded to his Majesty the King of Sardinia by the Treaty of 1703,
hall be delivered to him within the same Term of six
Months, &c.

It is faid in the King's Act of Accession, "That his Majesty having examined the Treaty, the separate Article and Declaration, and being always animated with a sincere Desire to concur towards the firm Establishment of Peace, he accedes to the abovesaid eighth Article of the Treaty, as explained by the abovesaid Declaration, and conformable to his Accession to the Preliminary Articles by the Act of the 16th of August 1736, his Imperial and his most Christian Majesty accepting the King of Sardinia's Accession.

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Peace proclaimed at Turin. His Sardinian Majesty having thus acceded to the Treaty, the Peace with the Emperor was proclaimed at Turin, upon the 24th of June, with a great deal of Solemnity and Magnisicence; three thousand Men of the regular Troops being for that Purpose drawn up in order of Battle upon the Esplanade of the Citadel, who made a triple Discharge of their Firelocks, and were answered by a Discharge of 300 Pieces of Cannon from the Ramparts and Outworks of the City and Citadel; and at Night there were Bonesires, Illuminations, and Fireworks through the whole City.

Duke of Liraring arrives there.

Upon the 3d of May the Duke of Lorrain arrived at Turin, accompanied by his Brother Prince Charles. At St. Michael he was met by the King's Coaches, and a great many Lords of the Court, and towards ten o'Clock at Night he arrived at the Apartments provided for him in the Palace. Immediately after his Arrival, he was waited on by the King and Queen, and after the mutual Salutations were over, they fat down to Supper together; after which the Duke was conducted to his Bed Chamber, where he was laid in the rich Crimson Velvet Bed, embroidered with Pearls, which had been carried to Palermo in Sicily for the late King's lying in the Night after he was crowned King of that Island, and which had never from that Time been made use of. His Royal Highness spent the 4th and 5th at Turin, passing all the Time incognito under the Name of the Count de Sorano, and the 6th at two o' Clock in the Morning he departed for Milan.

French propole an Alliance with the Swifs. Towards the latter End of the Year 1738, the French Minister acquainted the Swiss Cantons, that his Master was desirous to renew the Alliance with them, and that it should be formed upon the Model of the Treaties in 1663. This Proposition has been in Agitation ever since, but as yet without Success. During the Course of the Negotiation, the King of Prussia applied to have the Territories of Neuschastel or Newemburg and Valaugin, which he is now in Possessian of, included in the Treaty; and the House of Wirtemberg likewise applied to be included in it, so far as to have the Dutchy of Montbelliard, now in their Possessian, always declared neutral, in case of a War between the Empire and France.

About the Middle of April, the Deputies of the Grison Emperor's Leagues held a Conference at Caire, at the Defire of the the Grifent. Emperor's Minister, who, in the Name of his Master, delivered them a Memorial, whereby he represented, That the Chancellor Marino, who had fuffered fome Prejudice on occasion of the Troubles in the Territory of Engadin, having taken Refuge in Vienna, and his Imperial Majesty having granted him his Protection; he required the Grison Leagues to give the Chancellor a proper Indemnification, and put him again in Possesfion of what belonged to him; that in Quality of the Emperor's Minister, he had received Orders to complain of the difrespectful Manner in which several Perfons, depending on the Leagues, expressed themselves in regard to his Imperial Majesty; and that he was likewife obliged to make Complaints concerning fome Intrigues, prejudicial to the Dignity and Rights of his Imperial Majesty, carried on in their Country during his Absence.' This Memorial being examined in the Conference, they returned the following Answer to it: That they had strictly conformed to the Laws of the Country in every Thing relating to the Affair of the Chancellor Marina, wherefore it was impossible to make any Alterations in that frespect; that as to the Complaint about the difrespectful Terms which might have been made use of in speaking of the Emperor, it was necessary that the Imperial Minister should give them a more ample Explanation of that Article, to the end that they might know the Nature of the Offence. by whom and when it was committed; because if the Leagues find that any Body has been guilty of Want of Respect to so great a Prince, they will make him all the Reparation possible, according as the Case requires, and conformable to the Conftitutions of the Country; and that as to the Intrigues faid to have been carried on against the Emperor's Rights, his Excellency is defired likewise to give some Ecclaircissement on that

In the Month of June the Grison Leagues had a pretty Foreign Mineractraordinary Proposition under their Consideration, infers which was, Whether or no it would not be an Advan-a Natince, tage to them, never to allow any foreign Minister whatever to reside amongst them. Upon which Occasion it Vol. II.

was observed, That all the Business they had with soreign Powers might be transacted by particular occasional Envoys, and that such Ministers, by residing amongst them, were often the Authors and Promoters of sactious Intrigues, which were very prejudicial to the public Tranquillity; but they came not, it seems, to any Resolution upon this important Question.

Bishop of Basil stipulates Succours from the French,

The Beginning of November the Cantons of Zurich and Berne were furprised with a Letter they received from the Bishop of Basil, by which he acquainted them, 'That as neither he, nor his Predecessors, had been able to make their rebellious Subjects return to their Duty, he had concluded a Treaty with the most Christian King, in order to endeavour to reduce them to Obedience, by the Succours that Prince would lend him, in case the fresh Exhortations which he intended to make to them, had not the defired Success, &c. These Cantons immediately fignified to the Bishop their Discontent, that he should conclude a Treaty with any foreign Power, without the Consent or Participation of the Helvetick Body, of which he was a Member; and if these French Troops had entered his Bishoprick, it might have been attended with fatal Confequences; but this was prevented by the People's chusing to submit to their Bishop, rather than fee their Country involved in a War, By this and feveral other late Instances we may see, that the French are following the political Maxim of the Reman Commonwealth, which was, to intermeddle in every Dispute that happened in any neighbouring Country, by which they always secured to themselves a Party of Friends in that Country; but as the Form of the French Government is different from that of the Roman Republick, the former always takes the Part of the Governors, whereas the latter generally took the Part of the governed. This, indeed, is a material Difference; but the End is certainly the same, viz. To make themselves Masters of both.

St. Gal Disputes as yet unaccommodat-

In the Year 1738, the Cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Scaffhausen, sent Deputies to Frauenfeldt, to endeavour to put an End to those Disputes so long subsisting, which relate to the Abbot of St. Gal; but those Deputies returned the Beginning of last Year, and reported, that they

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had found it impossible to terminate those Disputes, so that they still remain upon the same Footing as before.

A Difference having been for some Time substitting Abbot of St. between the Abbot of St. Blaise and his Subjects of the Blaise distributed in the Black-Forest, that Abbot commenced a Prosecution a-his Subjects. gainst them before the Aulick Council, and obtained a Decree, with Costs of Suit, in his Favour; but his Subjects resused to comply with it; whereupon he applied to the Court of Vienna, and got a Detachment of 1200 German Troops to reduce his Subjects to Obedience. Upon this they openly took Arms to the Number of 3000, and seemed resolved to defend themselves to the last; but upon hearing that a Reinforcement from the Garrisons of Frybourg and Brisack was marching against them, a great many of them lost Heart, and the rest were obliged to submit.

The Humour having last Year greatly prevailed a Transmimong the poor People of Lorrain, of following their grating
Duke, and going to settle in his new Dukedom of Tuf- fent back,
cany, the French who well know the Usefulness of such
People, applied to the Helvetick Body to stop them, as
they passed through their Country, which the laudable
Body, not very laudably, complied with; and accordingly a great many Families of these poor People were
last Summer stop'd in Switzerland, and sent back to their
own Country.

About a Month ago, we had an Account, that four Grand Italian Officers in the Service of the Grand Seignor, had Seignor propartived at Berne in Swifferland, to inlift 300 Men for soldiers in the Service of the Sublime Porte; but as this is a very swifferland, improbable Story, and as it is not likely that the laudable Helvetick Body would allow their Men to be carried into that Service, we ought to suspend our Belief of it.

## CHAP. IV.

The important Occurrences that happened in Germany within the Year 1739.

WITH regard to the Affairs of Germany, I shall be Order obgin with the Advices we had from Ratiston, be Chapter.
cause they relate to the Empire in general: Then I shall
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give an Account of such as relate to the Auftrian Dominions, which will include Hungary and Flanders; and from the Circle of Austria, I shall make the Tour round Germany, by the Circles of Bavaria, Swabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Leige, Westphalia, and Lower and Upper Saxony; taking Notice only of fuch Things as were remarkable: and those Circles where nothing happened very remarkable, I shall pass over without mentioning.

Increach-

One of the most material Things that happened at ment upon Ratiston in the Course of last Year, was the Pretence set the Rightsof up by fome of the Members of the Germanick Body, to carry their Complaints directly before the Diet of Ratifbon, without first applying either to the Emperor as Head, or the Elector of Mentz as High Chancellor of the Empire. Upon this Subject the Emperor published a Rescript, dated the 25th of May last, which was pretty remarkable; but as it is very long, I shall give only the following Extracts from it.

upon this Head.

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His Rescript CHARLES VI. &c. We were offended to the last Degree, when we heard of the Contents of two Letters that were lately published at the Diet; the one of which was delivered the 21st of last Month to the Dictatorship, by the Electoral Minister of Saxony; and the other, directed to the Minister of Mentz, by the

Minister of Heffe Caffel.

'The more Pains we have taken, by all the Methods compatible with the Constitutions of the Empire, with our Character of fupreme Judge, and with the Rights of a third Person, to put a Stop to all the Disturbances raifed as well on account of the Succession of the Dutchy of Hanau, as by the Abbot of Fulde's Demand to redeem the Bailiwicks mortgaged by his Predeceffors to the Saxon Family; the more Lenity, Patience, and Anxiety that we have discovered for the Advantage of the Empire in general, and every Member in particular; the more careful and indefatigable we have been in cementing the facred Ties which unite the

Head and Members, not fo much from the Authority granted to us by the Constitutions of the Empire, as by endeavouring to operate on the Confciences of all the States of both Religious, by an invincible Con-

· viction

viction of our Tenderness and paternal Affection for every one of them; the more are we concerned, not only at receiving no Return at all from a few of them, but to find ourselves treated, as well as the first Elector and Arch-chancellor of the Empire, with such insolent Menaces, and indecent Rudeness, as is not to be easily parallel'd in the History of the most turbulent Times of

the Empire.

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' Nothing can be more mortifying, than the Ingrafitude of those who return Evil for Good, and oppose the purest Views and Intentions with the most pernicious Designs and Attempts; yet this is what has happened to us, and is the Case now more than ever, in the Affairs we have just mentioned: Not that the Zeal of the greatest Part of the States for us is quite extinct. (confidering, that we have with true Satisfaction, particularly in the late perplexing State of Affairs, received shining and folid Proofs of the contrary, which we shall never forget) but, because a small Number of them, some of whom suffer themselves to be overreach'd and feduc'd by turbulent and malicious Counfellors, while others want to fish in troubled Waters, think themselves above the Laws and Constitutions of the Empire, boldly commit all Sorts of Violence in foreign Territories, and by Confequence looking upon our fupreme Authority with Eyes inflamed with the blackeft Malice, cannot conceal the wicked Toy they feel at any Misfortune that happens to us; in a Word, trample the Constitutions of the Empire every where under Foot, and have no other Aim but to impose upon other States, and, under the deceitful Pretext of preferving the common Prerogatives, to arrogate to themselves an undue Authority, to deprive others of the Freedom of voting, and of their most valuable Royalties, even in their own Dominions, and by fuch Artifices to overturn the whole Empire.

But there are Marks that diffinguish Truth from Fashood, and such Views as are for promoting the Good of the Empire from those that tend only to sap

its Foundations,'

The Emperor, after having fet forth the Integrity, Difinterestedness, and Equality of his own Conduct, ex-N 3 poses poses the Inconstancy of the Behaviour of the States whom he complains of.

If a Sentence, fays he, be paffed by the Tribunals of the Empire, (as happened in the Affair of Rochefort) in favour of a Protestant State, then there is a Complaint, that the Rights of the States are wounded. If a Catholic Chapter and a Protestant State are concerned in two Causes of the same Nature, the latter is defended, and the former condemned. If in another · Cause it happens, that a Catholic State be the only Adversary of a Protestant State, what then? Why this \* Cause presently is made a religious Grievance, and the Protestants are appealed to for Aid and Affistance against the supreme Tribunals of the Empire. Now as what is faid to be lawful to one State ought not to be denied to another, 'tis eafy to foresee what would be the Case, if the Catholicks should take into their Heads to act upon the same Principles. From hence it is visible, that Inconstancy is the Character of those who have occasioned, and do still foment that pernicious Ferment which is observed at the Diet of the Empire; nevertheless they discover an unshaken Refolution to keep up the Troubles, with a Zeal equal to that with which we labour to suppress them. They are likewise constant in their Failure of respect to crown'd Heads, and especially to the supreme Head of the Empire, in spreading Invectives and Menaces against the other States, and in forming groundless Accusations against the chief Tribunals of the Empire, the Heads as well as the Members: Our Moderation has only ferved to encourage their Audaciousness. There are no Bounds that can stop them, and they abandon themselves to fuch Outrages, as would be a Scandal to Persons of a much inferior Rank. We are really displeased to fee Things pushed so far; by those who had Recourse to the Diet, that we can no longer excuse ourselves from giving that Name to their Conduct which it deferves; and, by confequence, to declare, that the Reproach which they cast upon us, of having formed a Defign to do them an Injury when Occasion serves, is impudent and shameless. After

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After this Preamble, the Emperor enters with the fame Spirit into the Detail of the two Cases in Question, and points out the Impropriety of having recourse to the Diet in either, fince neither has the least Shadow of a Grievance. He concludes with declaring, that he has hitherto opposed, and always will oppose it; being perfuaded, that the well affected Electors and Princes will fecond his paternal Views and Cares with all their Power. And to manifest his Resolution the more, he uses these remarkable Terms: 'We will never ' fuffer ourselves to be diverted from this our firm and unalterable Resolution, by the Measures with which we have been so boldly menaced; and the Elector of " Mentz would not perform his Obligations to us, to the Empire, and to himself, as Arch-chancellor and Protector of the Laws of the Empire, and of the Prerogatives of the States, —if in the Affair of Fulde he ' did not act intirely in concert with us, foralmuch as Matters are not yet come to fuch a Pass, as that we ' should want Power to protect that Prince from the 'Misfortunes and Calamities with which he is threat-' ned, by fuch Measures as are consistent with the Con-

'fitutions of the Empire."

Upon this Subject and some others, the Elector of Elector of Mentz wrote a Letter to the King of Poland, which was Mentz's Complaint afterwards made Public at Ratifoon, and made a greatagainst the Noise there. Among other Things his Electoral High-Protestants. ness in that Letter said, 'That the Protestants not' only arrogate to themselves, in their own Dominions, the Right and Privilege of Reformation with respect to

Religion, which they deny to the Roman Catholicks in theirs; but they likewife go fo far as to introduce the Simultaneum whenever they have a Mind. That the

City of Bareith, the Residence of the Margrave of that Name, was a manifest Proof of both these Assertions; for though the Lutheran Religion was there the

only Religion tolerated, as being the Religion there professed in the Year when the Religion of the several

Parts of Germany was established; yet the Margrave had of his own Head introduced the simultaneous or

' Joint-Exercise both of the Roman Catholick and Re-

formed Religion, which Innovation the Protestants had not so much as thought of being alarmed at, nor of N 4 making

making any Complaint upon that subject to the Diet. Whereas the Church which the Roman Catholicks are building at Cronenburg (in order to transfer to a Place. where no Umbrage can be given to the Lutheran Service, the Publick Exercise of their Religion which is incontestably established in that City) has put all the Protestants in a Ferment, as if the Glory, the Honour, and the Preservation of their Religion were concerned, and as if it were upon the Point of being utterly abolished, &c.'

Memorial of gelick Body the Proteftants.

The Evangelick Body at Ratifbon fent last Summer a the Evan- Memorial to the Court of Vienna, in which they rein favour of present, That the Protestant States of the Empire are very forry to fee that all the Pains they have hitherto taken, to obtain a Redress of their Religious Grievances, have been to no Purpose; that far from diminishing, they augment every Day, and consequently become harder to accommodate; that the Constitutions of the Empire are violated in that Respect; and that the frequent Infringements the Treaty of Westphalia has fuffered of late Years, makes them justly fear, that, in time, the Protestants will be deprived of the Churches and Schools they have in the Roman Catholick States of the Empire, from whence they would afterwards be blig'd to retire themselves.'

Another by the Stares General,

But little or no Notice being taken by that Court of this memorial as usual, the Minister of the States General, by Orders from their High Mightinesses, presented, towards the latter End of the Year, a Memorial to the Diet at Ratisben, insisting upon a speedy Redress of Religious Grievances in the Empire; and some of the Protestant States began to renew their Applications for having the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ryfwick revoked, though with as little Success as those they have been making upon the fame Subject for feveral Years past.

Emperor new Freegift.

Upon the 16th of July the Prince of Furstenburg, the applies for a Emperor's first Commissary, presented in his Name to the Diet at Ratifbon a Memorial containing a Demand of a new Contribution, or free Gift, for enabling him to carry on the War against the Turks. Tho' this Demand was not immediately complied with, yet as most of the States feemed willing to agree to it, his Imperial Majesty renewed this Demand, when he communicated to them

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the Peace concluded with the Turks. In the Memorial presented upon this Occasion he complained bitterly of his being precipitately led into that Peace, and concludes with saying, 'That he had given so many Marks of his 'indefatigable Care for establishing the Repose and Security of Christendom, and of the great Sorrow he was affected with at a Success so contrary to his just Expectations, that no one could be ignorant of them; and therefore no one could doubt but that what appeared necessary when they had Reason to slatter themselves with every Thing they could wish for, was incomparably more necessary now that they found themselves unluckily disappointed in all their Hopes.'

About the beginning of last Year, the Prince of East Prince of Friseland wrote a Letter to the Diet of Ratishon, by way East-Frise of Protestation against the King of Prussia's assuming the testation Title and Arms of East-Friseland, the Substance of against the which Protestation was as follows, viz.

' It was in the Year 1732, that his Prussian Majesty began to assume the Title and Arms of the Prince of East-Friseland. The Prince of that Name then reigning, father of the present, protested against it at the Imperial Court, and took Care to have that Protestation notified to the King of Prussia. In 1734. the Prince now reigning renewed this Protestation at the Diet of the Circle of Westphalia, to which the Principality of East-Friseland belongs. In 1735, he made another Renewal of it, upon occasion of the Circular Letters which were dispatched by the said Circle, for demanding the Payment of some Roman Months. The Prince of East-Friseland flattered himself, that his Representations would have had some Effect; but he has been disappointed of his Expectation. He has been told, that the King of Prussa's Minister at the Diet of Ratistion, has laid before the Diet his full Powers, in which this very Title is, among others, assumed; that it has likewise. been inserted in the new Letters of Convocation for the Circle of Westphalia; and that upon the same Occasion. the Arms of his Principality have been made use of. Tis for these and other Reasons, founded in Law, that the Prince of East-Friseland has thought himself obliged to enter his Protestation of new before the Emperor and Empire; and he declares, that in making Majesty's

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this Step, he nevertheless retains all possible respect

" and Veneration for his Prussian Majesty."

In Answer to this, his Prussian Majesty caused deliver a Memorial to the Diet, containing in Sub-His Profian stance as follows, viz. It is to be observed that the Electoral House of Brandenburg, by shedding its Blood, and facrificing its Fortune, for the Benefit and Advantage of the Emperor and Empire, has upon that Account excited the Acknowledgments of both: That the Emperor. Leopold being defirous to give this House a Testimony of his Gratitude, in 1694 granted to the 'Issue Male of the Late Elector Frederick William of Brandenburg the Succession expectant of East-Friseland, in case the male Line of the present House should happen to fail: That this Expectancy, having been confirmed by the Emperor now reigning, gave the House of Brandenburg a feudal and natural Right to that Succeffion; and that by this Means it is equally natural for the King of Pruffia, by being in Possession of such a Right, to make use of the Title upon which his Right depends.

' His Prussian, Majesty has in his favour the Example of many other Princes of Europe, who are in the fame Circumstances, and who enjoy Titles and Arms by the fame Sort of Right; but in taking up those of the Prince of East-Friseland, he never pretended, nor will ever pretend, to prejudice in any Manner the Princes of that Name, while any of them remain; and he . leaves it to the General Diet of the Empire, and to all impartial Persons, to judge, if this Declaration ought not to be deemed sufficient for satisfying the Prince of East-Friseland, and if that Prince can defire any Thing farther for making him easy. He therefore flatters himself, that the Reasons he has alledged being found just by the Diet, that Assembly will dissuade the Prince of East-Friseland from profecuting a Pretention to very unfit for being supported.

From hence the Reader will fee, that the King of Prussia has a Probability of succeeding to be Prince of This affair of East-Friseland, which is an Event that may not perhaps great Confequence to much affect this Kingdom, but it deserves the most the Dutch, serious Attention of the Dutch; for if ever the King of

Pruffia

Pruffia should come to the Possession of that Expectancy he now enjoys, they will find in him a much more powerful, and confequently a more troublefom Antagonist, in the long disputed Affair of the City of Embden, than they have ever found in the Princes of

East-Friseland.

With Regard to the Affairs that relate to the Austrian Incursors Dominions, I shall begin with the War which, at the and skir-Beginning of last Year, was carrying on against the misses between the Turks. Whilft the Armies were in Winter Quarters; Germans and both Sides were making continual Incursions, and some Turks. Skirmishes happened, a few of the most remarkable of which I shall give an Account of. Towards the End of December 1738, a Detachment of 500 Huffars, of the Garrison of Hermanstad in Transilvania, made an Incursion into Moldavia, where they plundered and burnt feveral Villages, and returned fafe with a Booty, computed to amount to the Value of 20,000 Crowns. Success encouraged another Party of Hussars of the same Garrison, consisting of 400 Men, to get Leave to make another Incursion, soon after the former, in which they were fo successful, and got such a considerable Booty, that when they divided it at their Return, the Share of each Man was reckoned worth near 100 Ducats. To balance this, a Detachment of Turkish Troops, being joined by a large Gang of Vagabonds, made an Incursion, about the same Time, into the Bannat of Temefwar, where they plundered more than 40 Villages, and returned with their Booty to Lagos; and a Detachment of the Garrison of Belgrade, confisting of 130 men, having been fent out to forage, had the Misfortune to fall into an Ambush, and were entirely cut off. - A numerous Party of Vagabonds having for fome Time infefted the Bannat of Temeswar, General Lentulus marched out in January last, with a Detachment of regular Troops in quest of them; and luckily happened to come up with them near Carenfebes. Though they amounted to near 1200, he immediately attacked them, and obtained a compleat Victory; for as they had no Place of Safety to retreat to, they were mostly either killed or taken Prisoners, whereupon most of those in that Bannat who, for the Sake of Plunder, had joined with the Turks against the Emperor, fued for Pardon, and submitted, after having

having given a great Number of Hostages, as a Security for their future good Behaviour. But as this Detachment was returning, its Rearguard, confifting of 300 Huffars, was attacked by a Body of 2000 Turks and Wallachians: The Huffars stood the Attack bravely for some Time, but at last were obliged to yield to Numbers, and betake themselves to Flight, leaving 50 of their Number dead upon the Spot, befides several wounded and taken Prifoners. However by the resolute Stand they made, they gave the main Body an Opportunity to retire to Temeswar, with the Prisoners they had taken, and the Booty they had recovered from the Rebels; and upon their retiring the Turks burnt Werschnitza, one of the largest Towns in the Bannat, maffacred many of the Inhabitants, and carried the rest into Slavery. On the 7th of March, a large Detachment of Turks surprised the Post of Havala, where there is a Silver Mine, about three Leagues from Belgrade; the small Garrison that was there, consisting only of 20 Men, made a gallant Defence for some Time; but were at last overpowered by Numbers, and obliged to betake themselves to flight. But of all the Skirmishes that happened before the Armies took the Field, the most considerable was that which happened in the Country of Kutschay. The Inhabitants of that Country having, at the beginning of the War, withdrawn their Allegiance from the Turks, and put themfelves under the Protection of the Emperor, the Bashaw of Petky was in March last sent with a Body of 6000 Men to chastise that People. As they were informed of his March, this brave People, without the Affiftance of any regular Troops, took up Arms in their own Defence, and planted themselves in Ambush among the Defiles of their Mountains. The Bashaw not expecting to meet with Opposition, marched rashly on, and fell into this Ambush; by which his Army was immediately put into the utmost Confusion, and the Bashaw and most of the Troops he had along with him, were cut to Pieces, before they could recover, or put themselves into any Order, at which the Turkish Troops are not very expert, because of the bad Discipline they generally have among them; for the great Advantage of good Discipline is, that fuch Troops are not apt to be seized with a Pannick, and may alter their Order, or recover from Surprife

Surprise or Confusion, much sooner and more easily than

Militia or ill disciplined Troops.

The Emperor having about the Beginning of last Year Conditions acquainted Count Wallis, that he intended to appoint demanded by Count him General in Chief during the enfuing Campaign, the Wallis. Count answered, that before he could accept of the Honour his Imperial Majesty intended him, he must insist upon the following Conditions being promised him, viz. That no Officer, from the highest to the lowest, should, under any Pretence whatsoever, not even that of Sickness excepted, absent himself from the Army without his Permission: That the Hospitals and Magazines should be fupplied with all Necessaries, and that every Regiment should be provided with expert Surgeons: From whence we may suppose, there was a Deficiency in every one of these Respects during the preceding Campaigns; and to this probably the ill Success of the Campaigns was principally owing, though Count Seckenderff was loaded with the whole Blame of the first.

These Conditions being promised, the General's Com-He hangs mission, with most ample Instructions, to make such missiaries for Marches as he should think proper, and to give Battle cheating. when he should think fit, were made out; and upon the 2d of April he let out from Vienna for Hungary to take upon him the Command of the Army. Upon his Arrival at Belgrade, he went to visit the Magazines, and in one Magazine of Corn, he found hardly one third Part of the Corn specified in the Account delivered by the Commissaries General; and in another of Powder, he found the greatest part of it was of a very bad Quality; whereupon the Commissaries, who had the particular Care of these two Magazines were seized, and not being able to justify themselves, they were both immediately hanged up, as an Example to others to be more careful of what

was committed to their Charge.

As foon as the General arrived at Belgrade, he began Grand to take Measures for opening the Campaign, and for the Field. this Purpose, Orders were sent to the Troops to march to the feveral Incampments appointed for them. The main Body of the Army, which confifted of 13 Battalions, 16 Companies of Grenadiers, and 13 Regiments of Cavalry, were ordered to affemble at a Camp marked out for them between Segedin and Arradt; 10 Battalions

and 2 Companies of Grenadiers, had Orders to repair to a Camp marked out at Futack near Peterwaradin; and 12 Battalions, and 23 Companies of Grenadiers, were ordered to encamp at Semlin, and were to be joined by a large Detachment from the Garrison of Belgrade, if Occasion required. These Troops began accordingly to encamp about the Beginning of May, and by the Beginning of June, the whole Army was encamped, consisting, as was computed, of 75000 Men, viz. 50000 under the Command of Count Wallis in the Camp near Peterwaradin, and 25000 under the Command of Count Neuperg, in the Camp between Segedin and Arradt; besides the Army under the Command of Prince Lobkowitz in Transilvania, which consisted of about 25000 Men.

It marches to Semlin. From Peterwaradin the Grand Army marched to a new Camp at Semlin, where Prince Waldeck, with the Van of the Army, arrived the 9th of June, and was followed by the rest in a sew Days after. At the same time the Body of Troops under the Command of Count Neuperg began to approach towards the Danube, in order to be ready to pass that River, and join the Grand Army if Occasion required.

From thence

On the 27th and 28th of the fame Month the Grand Army paffed the Save, and encamped within a League of Belgrade; when they had certain Information that the Prime Vizier with his Army, confisting of 90000 Men, was incamped between Nissa and Jagodina. In this Camp the Army remained but a very few Days, having marched the Beginning of July, to a new Camp marked out at Mirava. Whilft they were here, viz. July 7th, a Turkish Aga, escorted by fifty Spahis, arrived at the Camp, with Letters for Count Wallis, which were supposed to contain some Propositions for a Suspenfion of Arms, but those Propositions were too high for being at that Time approved of by the Imperial Court; and on the 10th there happened a most violent Storm of Hail, some of the Hail-stones being of such a prodigious Size, that feveral Soldiers were wounded, and one Sentinel killed by them; and during the Shower the Wind was fo violent, that the Bridges upon the Danube and Save were broken down, many of the Tents overturned, and the whole Camp put into Confusion. Soon after the Grand Army arrived at this Camp, Count Neuperg,

with the Body of Troops under his Command, came and eneamped at Gzerlock, where Count Wallis went to confer with him; and on the 13th of July the Army received Orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, and the Commissaries at War visited all the Regiments, and ordered the Sick to be sent to Belgrade. On the 15th the Quarter-Master-General set out from the Camp, as was given out, to go and mark out a new Camp on the other Side of the Danube towards Semendria, which was done, I suppose, to make the Enemy believe, the Army was going to pass that River, in order to lay Siege to Orsova.

As for the following Operations for a few Days, I Several shall give the Accounts of them which were sent from Marches want of them which were sent from made by is-

From the Imperial Camp near Zweybrook, July 21ft.

ON the 17th the Army, after being joined by the two Bavarian Regiments which remained at Semlin. marched to form a Camp at Wischnitza, and the same Day the Imperial Flotilla fell down the Danube, and took Post partly opposite to the new Camp. General Neuperg having Orders to join the Army with all speed, a Bridge was laid over the Danube on the 7th ' near Belgrade, in order to facilitate his Passage. The fame Day there came certain Advice, that the Grand Vizier had passed the Morava with his Army of 60000 Men, and was marching to Semendria; whereupon it was refolved to decamp, in order to approach to the Enemy and take a View of them. Accordingly the Army left the Camp at Wischnitza Yesterday, and came to this. The Flotilla failed likewise the same Day, to give Chace to a great Number of Turkilb Saigues that were cruifing off of Crotzka, and which at the Sight of the Flotilla immediately failed away, except two or three that were funk to the Bottom; but we are told just now, that the Turkish Saigues returning in a greater Number, the Imperial Fleet was in a manner furrounded. We hear mighty firing upon the' Danube. General Bernclau, who was detached Yelterday with 600 Horse, 200 Hussars, and some Foot Soldiers, to observe the Enemy, came this Morning

to the Camp, after having had a very tharp Skirmiff with a great Number of Turks that had like to have furrounded him. Upon Advice that a confiderable Body of Turkish Troops is arrived at Crotzka, and was followed by the rest of the Army, a great Council of War was held this Afternoon, in which it was resolved to go and drive the Turks from Crotzka, that they may not have Time to fortify themselves in so advantageous a Post. The Prince of Saxe Hilburghausen, the Count de Styrum, the Baron de Seher, and General de Neuperg, were present at the faid Council, and the Latter came this Morning to the Camp, having left his Troops on this Side of the Danube, between Wischnitza and Belgrade.

And the following Account came by Express from the Army to the Court of Vienna, viz.

Battle of Kretzka.

First Acperial Camp at Wischnitza, that the Enemy's Army was advanced as far as the Fort of Rowna, and making the necessary Preparations to pass the Morava; whereupon the Velt Marshal de Wallis resolved immee diately to march against the Turks, and sent for the Count de Neuperg to come and join him with the Body under his Command.

On the 20th, the Army quitted Wischnitza, and went and incamped at Schlaikan. The Major-General de Bernelau was detached with some thousand Men. among whom were several Hundreds of Voluntiers, to go and take a View of the Enemy's Situation, found that the greatest Part of their Forces had al-5 ready passed the Morava. The Turks attacked his Detachment no less than three times successively, and cobliged it to give Way; when the General retreated in as good Order as possible to the Camp, and made his Report to the Count de Wallis. In this Skirmish there were but twelve Men killed and twenty wounded on the part of the Imperialists. As the Enemy's Flotilla was gone up the Danube as far as Crotzka, the Admiral Pallavicini, who commanded the Emperor's Flotilla, · received Orders to attack it; in doing which he immanoth and this hickans mediately

mediately funk three of their Saicks, and cannonaded the Camp which the Turks had just formed near Crotzka: But the Ships of the latter returning in a greater Number surrounded the Imperial Flotilla on all Sides,

and how it got off we are not yet informed.

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On the 21st we were informed, that the Enemy's Body, which was advanced to Crotzka, had received a confiderable Reinforcement, and was likewise affembling in a great Number at Semendria. The Body under the Count de Neuperg being not yet come up, a Resolution was taken not to wait for it, but to go and attack the Turks before they had Time to intrench themselves.

The next Night the Velt Marshal de Wallis and the Baron de Seher, marched with fourteen Regiments of Horse, and eighteen Companies of Grenadiers, the former having ordered the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghaufen to follow him next Morning at Day-break with the rest of the Foot, and not doubting but the General de Neuperg would join him without Delay. The Count de Wallis, in order to come at the Turks, was forced to clear his Way through Defiles, Bramble-Bushes, and Vineyard Plots, which however he accomplished with very great Order; but the Regiment of Hobenzollern, which formed the Van-guard, advancing too forward, was hemm'd in by the Turks, and cut to Pieces. The Turks, improving this Advantage, fell upon the rest of the Forces with incredible Fury, which, though they made a very brave Defence, were put into Confusion, and obliged to retire; and just as they had recovered the Hill, the Prince of Hildbourghausen arrived with the Infantry, and favoured his Retreat. To do this the better, the Prince posted himlelf on the Right, where the Turks fired briskly upon him, but were not able to break his Ranks. But after all, there was some Disorder in his Retreat, which extended even to the Baggage; and it would have been still greater, had not the Count de Neuperg come up speedily with his Body consisting of 13000 Men, for whose greater Dispatch he left his Baggage behind, and made the Men leave their Coats. The Marshal de Wallis, upon the Arrival of this Reinforcement, renewed the Engagement with the Enemy, which was VOL. II.

continued on both Sides with very great Obstinacy and · Firing, that lasted without Interruption till Night, so

that it proved a bloody Action both to the Imperialifts and the Turks. The Marshal de Wallis returned after-

wards with his Army to his Camp of Wifebnitza, un-

der the Cannon of Belgrade. 'The Turks fought upon this Occasion like Desperadoes, and far from being discouraged at the Loss of their Men, which must certainly be very considerable, they returned to the Charge with the more Obstinacy, and the most hideous Outcries. As to the Loss of the · Imperialifis, we cannot yet exactly fay what it is, Some Officers make it amount to 3 or 4000 Men. Of the two Princes of Waldeck, the youngest, who was a Colonel, was kill'd, and the other wounded, The General Count Caraffa, and General Lershner, are also in the Number of the Dead. The Prince de Birckenfeldt, the Generals Down and Bernes, and the Marquiffes de Spada and St. Julian, Adjutant-Generals, were wounded. Prince Charles of Larrain gave a great Proofs of his Bravery in this Engagement, as well as the Prince of Heffe Rheinfels, who, it is affirmed, was also killed. While the Imperial Forces were thus engaged with the Turks, great Firing of Cannon was heard all Day between the Imperial Flotilla and that of the Enemy; and it was not known on the 22d how Admiral Pallavicini got off. Subfiftence being scarce at Wischnitza, and the Neighbourhood, and there be-

ing, as it is faid, only three or four Days Forage, it is thought the Imperial Army will not ftay there long. We learn, by a particular Letter from the Camp that the Detachment under General Bernelau was in e great Danger of being intirely cut to pieces, if he had a not made use of the following Stratagem, which succeeded very happily: He ordered all his Trumpeters to retire and take Post behind a Hill in a Wood near the Enemy, where they founded a March;

made the Turks believe, that fresh Troops were coming up to support our Men, and so alarmed the Enemy, that they retired with the utmost Precipitation to-

wards Crotzka; fo that the General Bernelau had Time to join the Army with his Detachment, and some

· Horses that he had taken from the Turks.

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These were the first Accounts of this obstinate and Future Acbloody Battle, to which I shall add some following Accounts that correct the Errors or supply the Defects of The Names of the chief Officers killed or wounded in this Action were as follows, viz. The Lieutenant-Field-Marthal Baron Witterf; the Majors-General the Prince of Heffe Rheinfels, Count Caraffa, and M. Lershner; the Colonels Count Berthold, Minquitzburg, the Prince of Waldeck; the Lieutenant-Colonels Plida, and the Marquis Litta; the Majors Count Lanthieri, and M. Palude, killed. The Lieutenant-Field-Marshal the Prince of Waldeck; the Majors-General the Prince of Birckenfeldt, Count Dawn, Count Geifruch, and M. Grune; the Colonels Dungern, Dernthal, Wetzel, Villanova; the Lieutenant-Colonels Count Wurmbrand, Sonnau, the Prince of Baden-Durlach, Radicati, the Count de Collovrat; the Majors Ullfeld, Levrier, Kleinboltz, and Sebottendorf, wounded. The Earl of Crawford, of Scotland, a Voluntier, wounded.

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And according to the Accounts published at Vienna of the killed and wounded in general, there were of the Infantry 3974. Men, including Officers killed, and 3766 wounded; and of the Cavalry, there were 1741 Men, including Officers killed, and 794 wounded, and of Horles there were 1565 killed, and 619 wounded. As for the Lois of the Infidels, no Account can be given of it; but it must have been very considerable, the Battle having lasted near nineteen Hours, which was very extraordinary, especially in the Germans, who fought all that Time against superior Numbers, with great Duladvantages of Ground, and without any Refreshment either for Man or Horle, from the Beginning of their March. What might such Troops have done, had Care been taken to bring the Enemy to an Engagement

upon an advantageous or equal Ground!

From the above Accounts it appears, that during the the two very Time of this Battle, the *Imperial* and *Turkifb* Fleets en-Fleets upon the *Danubs* were likewise engaged, of which the *Danubs*. I shall give the following Account, viz.

THE Marquis Pallavicini, General of the Imperial Ships and Vessels on the Danube, having received

Advice, that forty of the Enemy's Saicks, in the Form of Gallies, were to come up to Crotzka at the fame time that the Van-guard of their Army was to arrive there, he fell down the River on board the Commodore Ship the Triton, which has two Decks, and was built at Vienna in 1737, and four Prames or large Gallies built at Vienna also this present Year, and arrived at Crotzka half an Hour before the faid Turkish Van-guard, confifting of 4000 Horfe, which drew up on the Side of a Hill towards the River. He caused his Veffels to move near to the Shore, and fired thirty Cannon Shot at the Enemy, which did fuch Execution upon them, as obliged them to retire precipitately over that Hill, to avoid being exposed to the Artillery of our Flotilla. The General finding he could do them no more Damage, proceeded down the River the fame Day to meet the Saicks, having Intelligence that they were advancing; and forming a Line with his Veffels before an Island at a little Distance from Crotzka, he proposed by that Situation to hinder the Enemy from paffing, and to cover the faid Island. Half an Hour after appeared the forty Turkish Saicks making towards that Island; but seeing how our Vessels were ranged, they retired to Semendria, where was the Enemy's Camp. Of all this the General gave Information to Velt Marshal Wallis, and sent to him the Bailiff of Crotzka, who affured him that the Enemy's whole Army was on the March thither. On the 21ft at Day-break, the Turkifb Gallies or Saicks advanced as though they would attack our Flotilla, but before they came within Cannon Shot they stopped; at which Time the Van of the Turkish Army came in View, and was followed orderly by all the reft, with their Baggage and Artillery, and posted themselves at Crotzka, of which General Pallavicini fent Advice to Velt Marshal Wallis. The 22d in the Morning General Pallavicini descried two Batteries, which the Enemy had made in the Night on the Bank of the River in a Place that " was covered with large Trees, and he ordered his Veffels to fire at those Batteries; but seeing he could do them no confiderable Damage, he retired to a Point of the Island which covered his Vessels: From that Point he had a View of the Turkish Land Army formed into c two

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two Lines, and marching towards the Top of the Hills. from the Foot of which the Imperial Troops were to advance against them; and soon after he saw, with regret, an Attack made, and the Enemy's Fire carried forwards, from which he observed that they fought with Advantage, and that our Troops could not beat them back and possess themselves of Crotzka, according to the Resolution which had been taken, and which had been communicated to him by Velt Marshal Wallis. Then General Pallavicini resolved to retire, without giving the Enemy Time to make other Batteries, which they were actually beginning in three different Places, and which might have rendered his Return the more difficult. When he had taken this Resolution, and was in Motion to pass up the River, the Turkish Gallies advanced: One of them which expoled itself the most, in hopes to pass between the Triton and the River-fide, was presently funk by the 'Cannon of that Commodore-ship; and four others which followed that Galley, were so galled by the Guns of the other Imperial Vessels, that their Rowers fled to Land, leaving them to float with the Stream. The rest of the Enemy's Gallies kept out of the Reach of our Cannon, and took the Opportunity of the Darkness of the Night to get to a Place of Security. The 23d at Day-break, General Pallavicini with his Veffels was before Crotzka, where he faw the Turkish Gallies lying under the Protection of the Enemy's The Triton in passing up the River having loft three Hours by one of the Prames running foul of her Prow, was obliged to abide the Fire of five Batteries, which fired from heavy Cannon Iron Bullets of 36 Pound, and from Haubitzes Stone Balls of 50 Pound Weight, besides the Shot from lesser Cannon. By the Slowness of making Way up the River, our Flotilla lay exposed for nine Hours to that Fire: And of 443 Cannon Shot, almost all of them were aimed at the Triton, on board of which General Pallavicini had always his Station; above forty Shot struck the Ship, but not one of them endangered her or did her any coniderable Damage: Nor were more than three Officers on board her wounded, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Count Lilliers dangerously in the Thigh, by a Piece of a 0 3 ..

Stone Bullet that broke in the Ship; and but three Men were killed and twelve wounded, though we paffed in Sight of the whole Turkifh Army, which by the Extent of Ground on which they encamped appeared to be very numerous. At Noon sprung up a favourable Gale of Wind, which enabled our Vessels to use their Sails; and in the Evening we came up over against the Imperial Army, and kept coasting by them till they entered the Lines of Belgrade. In our Passage we fired continually at the Turkish Army, where we judged our Guns would bear upon them, putting as close to the Shore as we could. Our Vessels fired in all about 500 Cannon Shot, of which the Triton alone 171.

I shall now pursue the Journal of the Grand Imperial Imperial Army passes Army from this unfortunate Battle at Crotzka. From the Field of Battle the Army retired in pretty good Order to their former Camp at Wischnitza; but as Forage was fcarce thereabout, and as they did not probably think themselves in a Condition to withstand an Attack in that Camp, they retired within what were called the Lines of Belgrade, The 25th in the Morning a great Body of the Enemy appeared, and approached near the Lines; and in the Afternoon their whole Armycame and encamped upon the rifing Grounds about Wifchnitza, but they did not offer to attack, only a few Skirmishes happened between the advanced Guards of the two Armies. However, as Count Wallis was that Evening informed, that a confiderable Body of the Enemy was marching up the other Side of the River Danube, and as his Retreat might by this means be cut off, it was that Evening refolved in a Council of War, that the Army should pass over the River, in order to attempt fomething against that Part of the Enemy's Army; and

Accordingly on the 25th early in the Morning, the Army passed over the Danube, by the Bridge at Belgrade, and encamped at Ponza, having left twelve Battalions at Belgrade, so that the Garrison then consisted of fifteen Battalions, all chosen Troops; and as there

because by being upon the other fide, it would be difficult for the Enemy's main Body either to attack them or li

was a Communication preserved between them and the Army, and the Forts of Ratscha and Sabatsch upon the Save, still in the Possession of the Imperialists, all these Circumstances rendered the taking of that important

City extremely difficult.

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On the 27th in the Evening Count Wallis had Infor- And mation, that a Body of 20 or 30000 of the Enemy, marches tounder the Command of the new Seraskier of Widdin, zova. were encamped at Panczova, whereupon it was immediately resolved in a Council of War, to go and attack them; in pursuance of which Resolution, the Army began that very Night their March to Jabucka, on the other Side of the Temes, over which two Bridges were instantly laid, and Count Neuperg, with nine Battalions, and two Regiments of Cavalry, and after him Count Wallis, with the like Number of Battalions and Regiments, passed over the same Night. In the Morning, upon their Appearance, the Enemy began to put themfelves in Order of Battle, but the remaining Part of the Imperial Army, which was left under the Command of the Field-Marshal Baron de Seher, being retarded in their March by the Defiles they were obliged to pals through, the Imperialists remained in their Camp at Jabucka, and the Turks in theirs at Panczova the 28th and 29th, without either of them attempting any Thing.

But on the 30th in the Morning, Count Wallis with Battle at his whole Army marched to attack the Enemy in their that Place.

Post, after having left all the Baggage in the Camp at fabucka, with a Detachment of 1000 Horse, besides the usual Compliment of Foot to guard it. The Grass was then extraordinary high, which rendered the March a little fatiguing; and for that Reason the Left Wing could not march in Front with the Right Wing, which had better Ground along the Temes. They had hardly marched an Hour, when they faw the Enemy drawn up in a Line, in order of Battle to receive them, who after crying out three Times, Allah, Allah Mahamet, as usual attacked the Imperial Army with very great Fury, most of which they discharged upon the left Wing commanded by the Prince of Saxt Hildbourghausen, and the Count de Styrum; but they were vigorously repulsed. Nevertheless they returned to the Charge, and penetrated a little Way into the main Body, but they were foon repulsed pulsed there also; particularly by Charles Palfy's Regiment of Cuiraffiers, which obliged them to return the fame Way they came, after having fustained a very brisk Fire from our Small-Arms; upon which Occasion a great many of their Men, and several Officers of Distinction, loft their Lives. The Enemy's Left Wing made some Motions also to fall upon our Right, which was commanded by the General de Neuperg, but they found him fo well prepared for them, that they durst not attack him. Upon this the Velt Marshal de Wallis advanced towards them, with all his Troops in one fingle Line, which forced the Enemy to retire in Haste towards Vipalanka. A great Rain, which fell at that very Instant, obliged the Imperialists to halt in their Pursuit, so that the Turks had Time to carry off their best Tents, but they abandoned the others, as well as feveral Waggons laden with Baggage and Provisions, as also the Bridge they carried with them to lay over the Temes, and feveral Pair of Colours, which the Count de Wallis immediately fent to Belgrade, to be planted on the Works there. Number of the killed and wounded, on the Side of the Imperialists, in this Action, is inconsiderable.

This Action, though inconsiderable as to the Number of Men killed of either Side; for the Imperialists lost not above thirty, and the Turks but a few Hundreds, yet it might have been considerable as to the Consequences, if the Emperor had happened to have any great Number of Troops in the Neighbourhood for reinforcing his Army; because it contributed very much to revive the Spirits of the Soldiers, and to make them consident of Victory when they could engage upon equal Terms; and Victory generally attends those Armies, where the Soldiers march to the Attack with Considence, and their

Generals lead them on with Caution.

The Imperial Army obliged again to retire,

This fmall

might have been of Con-

Sequence.

The 31st of July, and the tst and 2d of August, the Imperialists remained in the Enemy's Camp at Panczova; but on the 3d they returned to their former Camp at Jabucka, where they remained till the 7th. In this Time the Body of the Turkish Army that had been beat from Panczova, being augmented to 60000 Men, and in daily Expectation of being joined by a large Body of Rascians, and 10000 Janizaries, they returned to Panc-

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Panezova; and as Count Wallis probably thought it dangerous to venture another Engagement with them, fince they were now superior in Number to his Army, he marched on the 7th up the River Temes, and encamped that Night at Thomaschowitz, which made it be believed, that he was to march to Temeswaer, to meet Prince Lobkowitz, who had marched from Transitvania, with a great Part of the Army under his Command, and next Day an Express brought an Account of his being actually arrived at Carenfebes in the Bannat of Temeswaer, with 14000 Men, which would have been a fine Reinforcement for Count Wallis's Army. But as there was a great Distance between them, and as the last mentioned Turkilb Army was following Count Wallis close at the Heels, and might be able to force him to an Engagement before he could join Prince Lobkowitz, that Defign was laid afide; therefore from Thomaschowitz he marched to Czentos, between the Rivers Theisse and Temes, about fix Leagues above Belgrade, and Prince Lobkowitz, foon after, marched back into Transilvania.

The Army under Count Wallis arrived upon the 11th Abrave Deat Czenios, and the same Day they had an Account, that fence made three of the Imperial Gallies which lay at Anchor in the Gallies, Mouth of the River Temes, had been surprised and surrounded by more than fixty Saicks; that the Malthefe Knight who commanded them had defended himself with great Bravery for feveral Hours, but finding himfelf like to be overpowered, he at last ordered the Ships to be blown up, having first put all his Men into little Boats, in which they made their Escape, and all arrived fafe at Belgrade, which had still an open Communication with the Danube, both above and below, notwithstand-

ing its being befreged by the Turks.

At Czentos the Army remained till the 15th, when Imperial it re-passed the Danube, and incamped at Surdock, where Army repassed the Troops, who had been very much fatigued fince the Danabe. Battle of Croizka, expected to have had some Repose; but in a few Days Advice came by an Express, that the Enemy's Army then employed in the Siege of Belgrade, were at work in building two Bridges over the Same, without the Reach of the Cannon of Belgrade, wheupon Count Wallis resolved to put a Stop to their Work, and for this Purpose detached fix Regiments of Cavalry, under the

Command of the Generals Styrum, St. Ignon, Holly, and Philibert, and nine Regiments of Infantry, with two Battalions of Cologne, and five of Bavaria, under the Command of the Generals Molck, Lewis, Hildbourghaufen, Lutzen, Satzenhoffen, Moravitsky, and Lerchenfeldt, the Whole commanded in Chief by the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghausen. This Detachment arrived at Semlin the 22d, and immediately upon their Arrival the Prince of Saxe Hildbourghausen made fuch Dispositions, and took such Measures, that the Turks despaired of being able to accomplish their Design of passing that River, or foresaw at least that it would be attended with the Danger of being entirely defeated, and therefore they not only abandoned their Works, but also demolished the Batteries they had erected for Covering their Workmen, together with two large Batteries they had erected for facilitating the Paffage of their Cavalry or Spahis, by swimming over the River, whilft their Infantry or Janizaries were passing over the two Bridges designed to be erected.

And ap-Saus.

On the 24th, the Imperial Army marched from Surproaches the dock, and incamped at Bellegisch; and on the 27th they marched from thence, and came to a Camp marked out for them at Banoffza, near the Save, where I shall leave them, and now give an Account of the Operations of the Grand Army of the Turks, commanded by the Prime Vizier in Person, who marched directly from the Battle of Crotzka, and laid Siege to Belgrade; for no sooner had the Imperial Army left the Lines about that Place, than the Turkish Army marched into them, and began to form the Siege, though they could not furround the Place, because of their not being able to pass the Save, which it was very furprifing, they did not attempt, whilft the Imperial Army was in the Bannat of Temeswaer.

The Turks beliege Beigrade.

The Imperialists having left the Lines of Belgrade, and passed over the Danube upon the 25th of July, as before-mentioned, the Turkish Army took post in these Lines, the 27th in the Morning, and invested the Town upon the South-fide, from the Danube to the Save, haying for that Purpose raised Lines of Circumvallation round their Army, from one of these Rivers to the other. They immediately began to raise Batteries against the Place, and others to deffroy the Bridges of the Imperialifts, and annoy their Ships in these two Rivers; and that very Day they began to throw Bombs into the Town. As the Turks are

upon

upon all Occasions extremely prodigal of the Lives of their Soldiers, they made an Assault the Night following upon the Town, near the Gate of Sabatich, which ended, as could not but be expected by any reasonable Man, in the Death of all thole who were most forward upon the Attack, for they were repulfed with great Slaughter. On the 26th, their Batteries began to play upon the Ramparts of the Town, which they continued with great Fury, but with little Success from that Time to the 11st of August, when the Preliminary Articles were figned by Count Neuperg in their Camp. In all this time, which was near five Weeks, they made but one inconsiderable Breach, which they made in the Bastion called St. Elizabeth, and in case of their making an Affault, this Breach would have been of little Service to them; because Baron Success had made a Coupure in the Bastion, with Mines ready to be blown up, between it and the Breach; fo that the Breach was only a Snare for drawing the Affailants to their Destruction; yet the Prime Vizier being forced thereto by his clamorous Janizaries, was preparing Scaling-Ladders, and every Thing necesfary for giving a general Affault, and would probably have been compelled to make the Experiment, by the Impatience and Clamours of the Janizaries, if he had not been prevented by the Peace. As there were then nineteen Battalions in the Town, Count Wallis having fent four more into it, after he paffed the Danube; and as the whole Imperial Army might easily have come to the Support of the Garrison, it is more than probable, the Turks would have failed of Success in their Assault; and if they had, a general Sally of the Garrison and Army, upon their confused Retreat, might perhaps have put their whole Army to the Rout.

During this Siege, viz. upon the 8th of August in the They make Evening, a Body of 15000 Turks appeared before the an Attempt Fortress of Sabatsch: They worked all that Night in Sabatsch. erecting Batteries, and began next Morning to batter the Place with great Fury, which they continued for two Days; but the Batteries they erected in the Night-time, being every Morning dismounted and rendered useless by the Artillery of the Fortress, they gave over their Enterprise on the 11th, and returned to the Grand Army. The besieging Army had likewise no better Success against the Fort upon the other Side of the Danube, over

against

against Belgrade; which they attacked upon the 15th and thought to have taken it, in their usual way, by Affault; but they were repulfed with great Loss. However this did not discourage them from making a second Affault upon the same Fort, which they did with great Bravery, or rather stupid Rashness, upon the 27th in the Morning, and with the fame Success; for they were a fecond Time repulsed with the Loss of above 1000 Men killed, besides the wounded, and with very little Damage to the Garrison, who had but very few Men either killed or wounded.

Inflance of ftrict Discipline among the Turks.

These were the most remarkable Accounts of this famous Siege; but I cannot conclude, without observing a very remarkable Instance of strict Discipline among the Turks, with regard to their commanding Officers, which was this. The Seraskier of Widdin, who commanded that Body of the Turkish Army that was beat by the Im perialists on the 30th of July at Panczova, as beforementioned, and who was a Man of great Courage and Capacity, being brought to the Turkish Camp before Belgrade, to answer for his Conduct, he was there condemned to lose his Head, for fighting without Orders: which feems to have been a fevere Sentence, confidering he was attacked by the Enemy, and could not avoid fighting without quitting his Post, which would probably have been as fatal to him, and more shameful. However, this Sentence, severe as it was, was immediately put in Execution, notwithstanding the many Services he had rendered the Porte by his Courage and Capacity, which in arbitrary Governments are often the Caufes of a Man's Destruction, especially if he happen to meet with bad Success in any one fresh Attempt.

A fmart En-

As for the other Parts of the Seat of War, there was gagement in nothing very remarkable happened, except one Action Transitivania in Transitivania, when Prince Laborates marched with in Transilvania, when Prince Lobkowitz marched with the greatest Part of his Army from thence to the Bannat of Temefwaer; and another in Creatia. The Account of the former was as follows, viz. ' The Turks being informed, that Prince Lobkowitz had begun his March towards the Bannat of Temeswaer, they formed the Defign to go and attack the Fort of Perischan, fituate on the Frontiers of Transilvania and Walachia; for which

Purpose they affembled in all Haste a Body of 8000

Men near Bucherest, and coming up before the Fort on the 26th of July, they began to batter it with five Pieces of Cannon. Major-General Picolomini, who commanded there, had the Precaution to fell a great many Trees in all the Avenues to the Fort, and to post therein some Hundreds of Heydukes of the Country intermixed with regular Troops: The Turks made all posfible Efforts to force them, to the end that they might afterwards attack the Fort on every Side; but they were always repulfed there as well as in three Affaults they made on the Fort itself. In short Count Picolomini, and Baron Hagenbach, who commanded under him, having at last fallied out with all the Garrison and the Heydukes, attacked the Infidels with fuch Bravery, that they forced them to fly with the utment Precipitation, and to abandon their Camp, Ammunition, Cannon, and Baggage.

And the Account of the other Action in Creatia, was Another in

as follows, viz.

## From the Imperial Camp near Orilo Sluinziza in Croatia, August 3 1st.

COUNT Herberstein having received Intelligence from Carlstadt, that the Turks to the Number of 1500 Men, under the Command of three Bashaws, Ibrahim Bashaw of the Arnauts, Ali Bashaw of Scopia, and Mahomet Bashaw of Kalinowich of Vacup, had formed a Defign to enter the Bannat of Croatia, or to attack the Camp, confifting of several thousand Men, commanded by Count Herberstein, he the faid Count thought proper to frustrate this Design by a Diversion. Accordingly he ordered Colonel Joseph Depozi, a Native of Greatia, who commanded at Licca and at Corbavia, to advance with a thousand Men towards Bibatz; and the Enemy not daring to stir out of that Fortress, the Colonel turned with half of his Men to Vacut, whence a Number of the Enemy issuing out to take a distant View of his Troops, he intercepted them in their Return to the Place, and killed ten Turks, among them an Aga of the Janizaries; he also burnt fome Villages of the Neighbourhood, and carried off a Booty of 30 Black-cattle and 2000 Sheep, The Enemy hearing heating of this, march'd towards Corbavia, plundering and burning the Country, and carrying with them the Inhabitants Prisoners all the Way they went. Upon Notice of this, General Herberstein fent to Col. Depozi to affemble all the Militia he could that were about Corbavia, to enable him to make Head against the Enemy, because the Succours which he was sending him from his Camp near Orilo Slainziza might arrive too late, confidering the usual Agility and Swiftness of the Turks; and besides, there was a Bashaw near his said Camp, observing it, which hinder'd him from sending a large Detachment. Col, Depozi drew together with all Diligence rooo Militia, and, with the Troops he had before, attack'd the Enemy the 25th of August, at Four in the Morning; the Action continued till Two in the Afternoon, at which Time the Succours fent him happily arriving, the Turks were broken, and took their Flight feveral Ways; one Party of them fled into the Venetian Albania, forcing their Way into the Territories of the Republick; the Inhabitants in vain opposing their Entrance. In this Action above 1000 Turks were kill'd in the Field of Battle; 100 were made Prisoners, among them Ali-Beg. There were taken 300 Horfes, the Tents of three Bashaws, with all their Baggage, 12 Standards, a great Number of Arms, two small Pieces of Cannon, and considerable Stores of Ammunition and Provisions; the Prisoners the Enemy had taken in the open Country were reftored to their Liberty; and the Enemy, whose Delign was to lay waste the Frontiers, were dispersed; On the Side of the Imperialifts 80 Men were killed, two Captains, one Enfign, and 15 Soldiers wounded; and 20 Horses loft.

Negotiations for a Peace. Having thus given the most important Operations of the War, I shall now give an Account of the Negotiations and Conclusion of the Peace. Notwithstanding the Advantage gained by the Turks at the Battle of Grotzka, yet the Prime Vizir was continually offering Propositions of Peace, and had sent several Messengers to the Imperial Army, while it was upon the other side of the Danubes, for that Purpose. The Propositions sent by these Messengers were communicated to the Imperial Court, and full Powers being sent to Count Walks to treat of and conclude

conclude a Peace, the Count de Grofs, Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons of Young Savoy, was fent to the Prime Vizir's Camp upon the 13th of August in the Morning, and returned in the Afternoon to the Imperial Camp at Semlin, to which a great Part of the Army had moved, to support the Prince of Hildbourgbaulen, in Case the Enemy should attempt passing the Save. On the 14th, the Count was fent back to the Turkish Camp. and returned the same Day with his Answer; and on the 16th he went a third Time to the Turkish Camp, (where the Marquis de Villeneuve, the French Ambassador, had that Day arrived) and returned about Six in the Evening. Every Time he went to the Turkish Camp, the Prime Vizir ordered the firing against the Town to be suspended during his Stay there, which shewed great Complaisance as well as a nice Regard to the Law of Nations. What paffed between the Prime Vizir and the Count de Grofs was not made publick; but upon the 18th the Count de Neuberg repaired to the Turkifb Camp, with full Powers from Count Wallis, and at the Defire of the French Ambassador, who had sent him Passports for that Purpose.

Upon Count Neuperg's Arrival, the Prime Vizir Conference declared to him, That he was vested with full Powers between to conclude a Peace; that if the Emperor was desirous perg and the

of one, his Imperial Majesty must previously determine Prime Vizirto restore Belgrade, and the Kingdom of Servia, to the Grand Signior; that if on the contrary, Belgrade

fhould be expos'd to an Affault, and should be taken, the above Conditions would not be sufficient; that the Qtroman Army would take Advantage of its Successes.

and would endeavour also to recover Temeswaer and Peterwaradin; that it was now in the Emperor's Power to keep these two Places, by giving up Belgrade;

that in all other Respects the Treaty of Passarowitz should be renew'd; that the Emperor should remain in

Possession of the Bannat, with the Territories thereunto belonging; and that the Charges of the War should be reimbursed, &c.' Count Neuperg not thinking these Propositions acceptable, answer'd the Grand Vizir,

That the Emperor, for the Sake of Peace; was willing to yield up Orlova, and to abandon Servia; but that his Imperial Majesty could by no Means determine to yield

vield up Belgrade, which was in a good Condition of Defence; and that the Turks would find more Diffi-

culty in making themselves Masters of it than they 'imagin'd.' The Count asked the Vizir whether Rushia was to be comprehended in the Treaty, in case the above Conditions should be accepted, who answer'd, that Russia might be included if the would consent to

restore Asoph, and fulfil the Treaty of Pruth.

When the Count arrived in the Turkish Camp, he was received with great Honours, and the Prime Vizir told him, that he would filence his Artillery, as long as he had an Imperial General in his Camp; but the Count answered, that amongst Christians, when they had a Mind to do Honour to any Person of Rank, they always fired their Cannon, and that therefore there was no Occasion to filence his Artillery, nor did he desire him to discontinue in any manner the Siege he had undertaken. Whereupon the Siege was carried on with the fame Vigour as formerly, and the Count, which was very furprifing, continued to the End of the Month in the Turkish Camp, without its being publickly known what he was about. Nay it was given out at Vienna, as well as in the Imperial Camp, that he was detained Prisoner by the Turks, notwithstanding the Passport that had been fent him; but the contrary foon after appeared.

Whilst the Count was in the Turkish Camp, viz. upon the 22d, Advice was fent to him from the Imperial Camp, that a Courier was arrived from the Velt-Marshal Count Munich, General of the Muscovite Army, wherein he advised the Imperial Generals not to be too forward in their Negotiations for a Peace; for that he was able to make a powerful Diversion in their Favour, and even advance as far as the Bannat of Temefwaer, if Occasion required. Count Neuperg immediately told the News to the Prime Vizir, who made answer, with an Air of Indifference, that he was not at all uneafy about the Matter; but as they had then an Account of Count Munich's having passed the Niester, above Checzim, and consequently within three or four Days March of Tranfilvania, the Prime Vizir was not probably fo easy as he pretended; and it was observed that a Divan was that Evening called by him, and as foon as it broke up, expreffes

presses sent away to several Places, particularly to the

General of the Turkish Forces in Walachia.

These Considerations probably induced the Prime Vizir to accept of what Count Neuperg had offered at his Arrival, and to send an Express to the Ottoman Court for an Authority to do so, which having arrived towards the End of the Month, the Preliminary Articles of Peace were concluded and signed upon the 31st of August, and next Day Count Neuperg returned with them to the Imperial Camp. These Preliminaries were as follow, viz.

In the NAME of the MERCIFUL GOD:

THE Peace formerly concluded between the Holy Preliminary Roman Empire and the Ottoman Empire having Articles of Peace; been broke by unforeseen Accidents and Causes, the most Magnificent and Most August Emperor of the Romans, Charles the Sixth, has been defirous to make Friendship succeed Enmity, in order to avoid any mere Blood-shed, and with a View of procuring Tranquillity to his Subjects: The Mediation of France having been required and accepted for this Purpose, the Marquis de Villeneuve, his Most Christian Majesty's 'Ambassador Extraordinary at the Ottoman Porte, not only fulfilled the faid Mediation, but even acted in the Beginning as his Imperial Majesty's Plenipotentiary, by Virtue of the Full Powers fent to him for that 'Purpose; but the Ottoman Army arriving afterwards before Belgrade, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, with a View of restoring more speedily Peace and 'Tranquillity in his Provinces, gave us his Full Powers to negotiate and conclude it; pursuant to which we went to the French Embassador's Tent in the Ottoman Camp, and, after divers Conferences held, in Conjunction with the faid Embaffador, and by the Confent of the most Magnificent Mehemed-Bashaw; Grand Vizir, with the most happy Ali Bashaw of Bosnia, Ali Bashaw of Romelia, and in Sight of Hassan-Aga; Aga of the Janizaries, &c. the following Preliminary Articles were agreed upon, under the Guaranty of his Most Christian Majesty, and by the Mediation of the faid Embaffador. VOL II.

I. The Fortress of Belgrade, which the Imperial Arms took in 1717, shall be restored to the Ottoman Empire, with its ancient Inclosure, the Reparations made thereto, and the Works infeparably attached to it: The Powder Magazine, Arfenals, Caferns, and all the publick and private Edifices extant in the City. shall be left to the Ottoman Empire. The rest of the new Fortifications, Walls, little Forts, as well of the Castle as the Town, as far as the Covert-way and Glacis, both inclusive, as likewise the opposite to them on the other Side of the Danube and the Saove, fhall be demolish'd, upon Condition that no Damage be done to what is ceded.

II. The Fortress of Sabatsch shall likewise be restord to the Ottoman Empire in its former State, and upon the Conditions stipulated in regard to Belgrade. All the Artillery actually in Belgrade and Sabatsch, together with the warlike Stores, Provisions, and such like Things that may be removed, including the Men of War and other Vessels in the two Rivers belonging to his Imperial Majesty, shall remain in his Possession; and, in Exchange, all that is flipulated above concerning the faid Places of Belgrade and Sabatfeh, shall be left to the Porte.

III. His Imperial Majesty cedes the Province of Servia, wherein Belgrade lies: The Danube and the Spave shall be the Bounds of the Provinces belonging to the two Empires; and as to the Limits of Bofnin, they shall be the same as were fettled by the Treaty of Carlowitz.

IV. His Imperial Majesty cedes to the Porte all the Austrian Walachia, including the mountainous Part: " He likewise gives up the Fort Perischen which be built there; but the Porte shall demolish it, and never

fortify it again.

V. The Island and Fortress of Orsova; with Fort St. Elizabeth, shall remain in the Hands of the Grand Signor in their present Condition. The Bannat of . Temeswaer shall likewise remain entire in his Imperial " Majesty's Possession, as far as the Confines of the Austrian Walachia, except the little Plain over against the the Island of Orsova, which is that in by the Rivulet of Zerna which runs from Meadia, by the Danube, by

hy another Rivulet which serves as a Limit to the Austrian Walachia, and lastly, by the first Hills of the faid Bannat, &c. which faid Plain is to remain to the Porte; nevertheless it is agreed, that if the Turks can turn afide the Course of the whole River of Zirna, fo that it may run upon the Back of Old Orfove, in this Case the Town of Old Orsova, not including its Territory, becoming contiguous to the faid little Plain, shall belong to the Porte, but she shall never fortify that Place; and for the Purpose aforesaid the Porte shall have a Year granted to her for turning aside the Channel of the faid River of Zerna, which if not perform'd within the faid Term, the loses her Right to the faid Town of Old Orfova, which shall then re-main in the Emperor's Hands. The Fortifications of Meadia, which his Imperial Majesty is to keep, shall forthwith be destroy'd by the Porte, and never be reftor'd by his Imperial Majesty, who also engages not to re-establish those that are to be demolish'd on the Seave and the Danube.

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## CONCLUSION.

Within five Days after the Signing of these Pro-Iminaries, without including the Day on which they were figned, the Demolition of the Fortifications of Belgrade shall be begun, and shall be continued, without ceasing, under the Inspection of Commissaries to be appointed by the Porte. All possible Means shall be used for having this Demolition executed according to what has been agreed on, and the whole shall be compleated within a Term to be fixed, after having had the Advice of Engineers upon this Head. For infuring the Execution of this Demolition, Hoftages of a proper Rank shall be given by his Imperial and Catholick Majesty, who shall repair to the Ottoman Camp, within five Days after figning the Preliminaries. The Turkish Commissaries shall within the same time be received into the Town, and the Holtages shall remain with the Prime Vivir until the Demolition be compleated. As foon as the Fortifications near Wirtenberg Gate are demolished, the said Gate shall be put into the Possession of a Vizir, who, with 500 P 2 men,

men, shall be quartered in Prince Alexander's House, or in the Barracks; and a Barrier shall be made for feparating that Quarter from, and preventing the Froops from having any Communication with the reft of the City, none of whom shall be allowed to go into any other Part of the City, fave only the Commander in Chief and the Officers of the faid Body of 500 Tanizaries, nor shall any of those Janizaries enter the fame, till after the Fortifications are all demolished,

and the City evacuated; and the same shall be likewise observed with regard to the Citadel, of which the Ot-

toman Troops shall not take Possession, till after the Demolition of every thing that is to be demolished, and the Place entirely evacuated of every thing that is

to be removed.

· Hostilities and Contributions shall cease from the Day of figning the Preliminarics, and all Slaves that fhall happen to be made, after their being figned, shall be reciprocally reftored. And farther it is agreed, that ' the Day of figning the faid Preliminaries Orders shall be iffued, for causing all the Ottoman Troops that are in the Bannat of Temeswaer to retire forthwith, except those that are to be employed in the rasing of Meadia.

A full Pardon shall be granted to all the Subjects of the two Empires that have, in the Course of the War, taken part against their Sovereign, and particularly to

the Inhabitants of Meadia.

'In Ten Days after figning the Preliminaries, Conferences shall be held for concluding a definitive

" Treaty.

When the Preliminaries, which are to ferve as the Basis of a definitive Treaty, shall be accepted and figned, Conferences shall in like manner be immediately after held for endeavouring to conclude a Peace between the Ottoman Porte and her Majesty of all the " Ruffias, by the Interpolition of his Excellency the Ambassador and mediating Plenipotentiary of France. This Preliminary Treaty was ratified in common form by the Two Powers concerned; but as it was not very honourable for the Emperor, the following De-

claration was afterwards printed and published at Vienna,

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The Imperial Court will foon make known to the Emperor's World what has happen'd respecting the Preliminary against these Articles of Peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte; Prelimiin the mean Time his Imperial and Catholick Majesty naries. has already written to the Empress of Russia, and has. not only declared to the Ruffian Envoy at this Court, in a particular Audience given him for that Purpose, his Displeasure at what has been done without his Knowledge, and contrary to his Intention; but has likewise order'd all his Ministers at foreign Courts to declare, that Count Neuperg went to the Turkish Camp without his Knowledge, much less by his Order; that as well in what relates to Belgrade, as in all and every. one of the other Articles, and particularly in the yielding to the strangely precipitate Execution of them, the faid Count has not only very much exceeded the Limitations of the full Powers entrusted to him, but even acted directly contrary to the Orders therein contain'd; fo that neither his faid Imperial and Catholick Majesty, nor his Ministry, are in any Fault, having had no Part therein; for they had not the least Information of what was transacted in the Turkish Camp till after the thing was done, and after the precipitate Execution; and confequently it being become impoffible to apply any Remedy, his Imperial and Catholick Majesty does on the one hand highly disapprove the Preliminary Articles fo concluded, and will not fail at a proper time to do what Justice requires; and on the other hand, pursuant to the Ratifications which have already pass'd, he will facredly fulfil, and firmly observe and keep what is agreed upon with the Ottoman Porte.'

At the same Time his Imperial Majesty wrote the following Letter to the Czarina, viz.

[X] HILE I am writing this Letter to your Im-His Letter perial Majesty, my Heart is filled with the most of Excuse to excessive Grief. I was much less touched with the the Czarina.

News of the Siege of Belgrade undertaken by the Enemy, and the Advantages they had gained, than with the Advice I have received concerning the shameful Preliminary Articles concluded by Count Neuperg.

[Here the Emperor gives a short Account of the ill Conduct of the Velt Marshal Wallis and Count Neuperg, which which being at full Length in the Rescript following, it is needless to insert it here.]

We cannot find in the History of past Ages any Veftiges of fuch an Event as has happened in our Days .-I was on the Point of preventing the fatal and too hafty Execution of these Preliminaries, when I heard that they were already partly executed, even before the Delign had been communicated to me: Thus I fee my Hands tied by those who ought to glory in obeying me. All those who have approached me fince that fatal Day, are fo many Witnesses of the Excess of my Grief; and though I have many times experienced Advertity, yet I never was to much afflicted with any Thing as with this Event. Your Majesty has a Right to complain of some People who ought to have obeyed ' my Orders; but I had no Hand in what they have done. Though all the Forces of the Ottoman Empire were turned against me, I was not cast down, but still did all that lay in my Power for the Good of the common Cause. I shall not, however, fail to perform in due Time what avenging Justice requires of me. In this difmal Series of Misfortunes, I have still one Comfort left, which is, that the Fault cannot be thrown upon me. It lies entirely upon fuch of my Officers as ratified the wretched Preliminaries without my Knowledge, against my Confent, and even against my express Orders to the contrary: But, nevertheless, I ought to conform to what has once been ratified, though unjustly. We must keep Faith inviolably, even with Infidels, while they observe it on their Part, However, the happy Success of your Majesty's Arms before Cheezin, ought to procure you more advantageous Conditions of Peace than you could have obtained before; and I do not doubt but the Peace between your Majesty and the sublime Ports will be concluded at the same Time with mine. It is what I have most at Heart at present, as also to perpetuate the Ties which to fortunatly attach me to your Majesty, notwithstanding all the Machinations of those who wish to see them dissolved. I am the first to own, that the Counts Wallis and Neuperg are highly guilty; but your Majesty will discover more and more the Sincerity of my Sentiments for you, in which I have not failed, nor ever will fail in the leaft, And

And foon after, the following Rescript, or Letter, was sent to all the Emperor's Ministers at foreign Courts,

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VOU had Information, at its proper Time, of the His Mani-Circumstances that accompanied the imprudent feste upon and unlucky Affair of Grotzka. Count Wallis gave Subject. the Turks Time to take Post near Semendria, though we had fent him repeated Orders to march towards the Morava, in order to be before-hand with the Infidels ? and it is to the Neglect of these Orders we must impute the Cause of all the Disasters that followed. This General, by putting forced Constructions upon the Orders fent him from hence, made a longer Stay in the Lines of Belgrade than he ought to have done, and thereby he began to give a fatal Blow to the Cavalry. As Complaints multiplied upon this Head, he at laft took a Resolution to advance; but he was so late in taking it, that the Infidels had prevented him both at Semendria and Crotzka. At leveral different Times he had been ordered, that in case the Prime Vizir should advance towards him, he should avoid coming to an Engagement, before having affembled all his Forces; but after having let flip the most precious Time, under Pretence of waiting for the Body of Troops commanded by Count Neupers, he took fuddenly the Refolutions by a Sort of Conduct diametrically opposite to his Inffructions, not only not to wait for that Body, but to attempt an Attack with eighteen Companies of Grenadiers, and the Cavalry only which he had along with him; and that in a Ground where he was ignorant of the Difficulties he had to encounter before he could bring the Troops to Action.

This Resolution he communicated to the Court, by a Letter of the 21st of July, and under Pretence of art imminent Danger, he immediately put it into Execution; so that we had no Account of it here till the 26th, whereas the Attack was made on the 22d by

break of Day.

Neverthele's, in all human Appearance, the Tarks would have been forced from their advantageous Post by the Bravery of the Troops, if those Troops had

been conducted in a different Manner; but they were

not allowed Time to form, and the Attack was made against all the Rules of War, a Fault which such an experienced General as Count Wallis could never have been suspected of. The Success was answerable to the Irregularity of the Attack; and it is even furprifting, that after the Horse had been repulsed and put to the Rout, the Foot alone should have been able to put a stop, in the Middle of Victory, to an Enemy fo active and quick as the Turk, are. Thus the bad Success of the Affair at Crotzka ought not to be imputed to the Troops, but to the General; and the Behaviour of the Infantry is a fufficient Testimony of what might have been reasonably expected, if, without even waiting for the Body commanded by General Neuperg, which was in the Neighbourhood, the Attack had been made, according to the Rules of War, by the Horse and Foot ranged in Order of Battle.

The Number of killed and wounded being at most but 6000 Men, and Count Newperg's Body of Troops, after their joining, being a Reinforcement of double that Number, it was not at all impossible to have pref vented the unlucky Confequences that enfued from that Affair, if the General had applied himself, as he ought to have done, to the reinforcing of the Army by every Method that could be imagined, instead of applying himfelf, as he did, to ruin it still farther; for by the following continual Marches it fuffered more than it f did by the Fire of the Turks in the Engagement at f Crotzka; and he had no Thoughts of reinforcing it, till after having loft all the means he could conveniently make use of for that Purpose. Count Wallis might even have improved much more than he did the Advantage gained over the Turks at Panezova, if he had not neglected the Measures he ought to have taken, and that even without going to Vipalanca, contrary to the Advice of all the Generals, and , again a mountain

It was impossible to find a Remedy for all these Overfights, and the more so, because it could never have been believed, that Count Wallis could be guilty of them, and because it was impossible to understand thoroughly his Accounts; for he was always more full in the Letters he wrote to others, than in those he directed to us or to our Council of War. His Letters, and f and the Accounts he fent were nothing but a Heap of Contradictions: He never gave a categorical Answer, neither to the Orders figned by our own Hand, nor to those fent him by our Council of War. What he approved by one Courier, he condemned by the next; and oftentimes the same Courier brought Dispatches of different Dates, which it was impossible to reconcile.

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"He rendered himself no less culpable with regard to the Bufiness of Peace. He had no other Sort of full Power than has been usually given to the Generals f of Armies employed against the Turks: He embroiled the Whole, having done many Things of his own Head. without waiting for our Answer, and others contrary to the positive Orders he had upon the Subject; so that we were obliged to forbid his meddling himself any more in the Affair of Peace, ordering him at the fame Time to apply himself with all possible Attention to the Business of the Military, particularly the Preservation of the Troops, and to put his Full Powers into the Hands of Count Neuperg, by an Instrument of Substitution conceived in the usual Terms. We the more willingly determined in favour of the latter, because, after the Peace of Passarowitz, he had been employed in regulating the Limits with the Turks, and bad acquitted himself as he ought of that Commission.

Before receiving this Order, Count Wallis had already, without our Knowledge, fent the Count de
Groß feveral Times to the Prime Vizir; and had engaged himself in a Correspondence with that Prime
Minister, very inconvenient and even dangerous in
many Respects, but principally with regard to Belgrade;
which among others was the chief Motive that engaged
us to forbid Count Wallis's meddling himself any farther in the Business of Peace, or to entertain any

Correspondence relative thereunto.

Two Days after the lucky Affair of Panczova, to wit the 2d of August, Count Wallis wrote, not to us, nor to our Council of War, but to a particular Friend, and gave him to understand, that Belgrade was absolutely lost, and that neither the Officers nor Soldiers could be any longer depended on, both the one and the other having lost all Courage; and that Affairs being thus in a desperate Situation, a Moment ought not

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to be lost in purchasing a Peace at the Price of Belgrade. He repeated the same Thing in several other Letters he wrote since; and even to us, he at last communicated the same in Terms still more positive, by adding thereunto, that the Question was not about Days, but about Hours.

It is easy to imagine, that we were struck with these Advices. Scarce had we received the News of the Action at Grotzka, when, having Reason to be dissident of the Conduct of Count Wallis, we ordered the principal Generals of our Army, as well as the Baron & Suckew, Commandant of Belgrade, to send us in Writing their Sentiments upon what related to the Preservation of that Fortress. But to this Hour we have not yet received the Sentiments of the latter; and those of the other Generals were not sent away till the 14th of Sugus, and consequently were not received by us till the 20th of the same Month.

ceived by us till the 20th of the fame Month. Before our receiving these Advices, Count Wallis. in all his Letters, had again and again represented the Danger as extremely great and imminent; but the Diffidence we had conceived of him, did not permit us to approve in any Degree of the Proposition upon which he infifted with fo much Ardor, and much less to give him full Powers for that Purpole. On the constrary, we were confirmed in the Refolution we had taken, not to let him take any Share in the Work of Peace. We believed, nevertheless, that it was necesfary, and we refolved, though contrary to our own Sentiments, and folely to be able to juffify ourselves in all Events before God and Man, to make an exact Enquiry into the Truth of what the General in Chief fo constantly repeated, and to authorife Count Newperg, but folely in case of the last Necessity, to wit, in that of its being absolutely impossible to be able to save Belgrade, to grant to the Turks a Part only of what he has e yielded to them, and not by a great deal near to what he has granted them, provided that, on the other hand, he obtained those Advantages in favour of our Heredicary Dominions which were preferibed to him. For this end, Count Nouperg's Hands were tied up, as much as it was possible to do in an Order or Instruction. Neither can he ever shew the least Sort of Instrument " figned

figned by us for justifying, nor even for giving any Sort of Colour to the least Part of his Conduct.

In spite of all these Precautions, Matters have been pulhed farther. Very far from ordering him, it never entered into our Thoughts to permit him, to repair, as he did, to the Ottoman Camp; nor is there for this Purpose one fingle Word in the Letter we wrote him the 17th of August, being the only one he received before his Departure, that fatal Source of all the Evilsthat enfued. Nevertheless, Count Newberg departed for the " Turkish Camp the 18th of August, without defiring our Leave to go thither, and fo far from waiting for our letting him know our Intention in that Respect, he did not fo much as give us the least Hint of his intending to go. In this Manner he delivered himself into the Enemy's Hands, before having begun to treat with them; and even without having taken the Precaution usual in such Cases, of making them give Hostages for the Security of his Person, and what appears incredible, though nevertheless very true, is, that to this very Hour we have had no Account, by the ordinary Means, neither of what paffed before Count Namery's imprudent Journey to the Turkish Camp, onor of what passed in that Camp, nor of any Thing relating to that Negotiation. Count Wallis contented himself with writing to us upon the 18th of August fingly, that upon that Day Count Neuperg was gone to the Turkifb Camp; so that it was not till the 23d that we had Advice of it, and then it was past Time to apply any Remedy. Our Council of War having at the fame Time made Report to us of a Letter wrote by General Suckew upon the 14th, by which that brave Officer gave Notice, that the City of Belgrade, which Count Waltis, by his Letter of the rath, had represented as irrecoverably loft, might hold out till the End of September, provided the Army advanced towards Semlin; we thereupon, without Delay, not only fent politive Orders for the Army to march that way, but by a Letter wrote with our own Hand upon the 23d of August, we communicated this Advice to Count Neuperg; that is to fay, we told him that Belgrade, so far from being in imminent Danger, was scarcely in any, and thereto we added in express

Terms, that as the Preservation of that Fortress was the Object of greatest Importance to us, we made no doubt but that, before treating of Peace, he would confult the Commandant of that Place, in order to have from him an exact Information of the State it was in. Thus we gave him by these means clearly to understand, that the Condition of the utmost Necessity did not as yet exist, and consequently, that he was not authorised to grant any Thing to the Turks, beyond what our Generals, who had been consulted upon that Head the preceding Winter, then thought might be yielded to them; that is to say, to demand the Demolition of Orsova, and to preserve to us that Part of Servia on this Side the Morava.

eafily have received our faid Letter of the 23d of the fame Month, consequently Time enough before the fatal figning of the Preliminaries; and according to Count Wallis's Account, he must have received it by that Time, unless it was intercepted by the Turks. Nevertheless Count Neuperg, by a Sort of Neglect without Example, never fent us the least Hint of what was transacting in the Turkish Camp, relating to the important Affair of Peace, during the whole Time he flaid there; neither did he give the least Hint of it to our Council, or to any one else to our Knowledge. He now indeed endeavours to vindicate himself upon this Head by faying, that he avoided doing fo, in order not to give any Umbrage to the Turks; but even fince he has returned he has done no fuch Thing, execepting that he accompanied the defective Copy of the Preliminaries with a short Account dated the 2d of September, which was of no Signification, and in which he gave us not the least Infight into any one Article of

the Negotiation.

Even Count Wallis himself was surprised at a Silence so very extraordinary, as he signified by his Letters of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August; so that after the Receipt of these Letters, which were sent us by an Express, we dispatched upon the 31st of the same Month, such express Orders to Count Neuperg, that he himself now acknowledges, they made him before-hand sensible of our having a just Resentment.

ment against his Conduct. However, neither Count Neuperg, nor Count Wallis, avoided proceeding to the too much precipitated Execution of what had been agreed on, although these Orders arrived before the Time which, in a manner never before heard of, had been fixed for the Execution, before the Rati-

fication.

' The 2d of September we received Letters from the " Turkish Camp, not from Count Neuperg, but from the Marquis de Villeneuve. By these Letters we learned, that Count Neuperg, without the least regard to our Orders, and confequently in manifest Violation of the Full Powers which Count Wallis had delegated to him, had, in entering upon the Negotiation, at first offered the Turks to restore to them the City of Belgrade demolished, though the Marquiss de Villeneuve had signified to them the contrary, conforming himself in this to our Intentions, which we had communicated to him. This News furprised us more than can be expressed, and by the unanimous Advice of our Ministers, we divested Count Neuperg of the Full-Power that had been given him for negotiating. But this Precaution, and many others, which it would be tedious to relate, were partly useless, and partly too late. In eight Days after we had the News of Count Neuperg's having repaired to the Turkish Camp, we were apprised, that he had there concluded and figned Preliminaties, which were in every Article expreisly contrary to those clear and limited Orders that had been prescribed to him; and to finish the Misfortune he agreed with the Turks, that these Preliminaries should be carried into Execution, before it was possible to

We have already said, that upon the salse and artful Accounts, by which we were affured that Belgrade was infallibly lost, and that Things were in a desperate Situation, we had allowed ourselves to be induced, contrary to our own Opinion, and in order to have nothing to reproach ourselves with, to give Count Neuperg an Authority to yield up the City of Belgrade to the Insidels, but this only in the Case of the last Necessity, and in stipulating expressly, as a Condition

give us any Account of them.

fine qua non, the Demolition of Orfova, and the Sur-

render of the whole Bannat of Temeswaer; and that having been afterwards informed, that these Accounts were void of all Foundation, we had given Count Neuperg timeous Warning, to wit, upon the 23d of August, that this Case of the last Necessity did not exist. In effect, this Case not only did not exist, but Count Neuperg might and ought to have known before us, and before his repairing to the Turkish Camp, the contrary of what had been so fally related to us, by sinistrous Methods, and in a manner that deserves

the most exemplary Punishment.

" General Suckow, who, fo far as depended upon him, has, by his vigorous Defence, so well deserved of us, of our House, and of all Christendom, had already, by his Letter of the 14th of August, as before-mentioned, given Affurances that he would preferve the City of Belgrade till the End of September at leaft. From that Time Things did not become worse, but on the contrary, took a better turn, and at the Time of concluding the Preliminaries, fo far from there being any extreme Danger, there was not only no immediate Danger; but on the contrary, there were Hopes well founded, and almost certain, of preserving the Place, and even perhaps by the total Ruin of the Infidel Army. The Enemy, after five Weeks open Trenches, were as yet 5 or 600 Paces from the City: The Breach they had made, was not confiderable; and the Intrenchment that had been made behind that Breach, was as firong as the Bastion was before the Breach was made. The Garrison of the Fort of Borcza had twice repulsed those that had affaulted it: The opposite Bank of the Danube was secure; and by the March of the Army towards Semlin, in pursuance of our Orders, the " Turks had been prevented from passing the Sauve.

Now supposing that Count Newperg was partly igforant of these Things, because by his own Fault he found himself rather as a Prisoner, than as a Minister in the Enemy's Camp; yet he ought not to have allowed himself to be ignorant of at least some of those Things which it was absolutely necessary for him to know, in order to prevent his going beyond the Bounds of his Full Powers, and acting diametrically contrary to the

Orders he had received.

" Upon the 28th of August, the Count himself had privately advised General Suckery, by the Gentleman named Schwangheim, who returned from the Turkish Camp, that a vigorous Defence was the only Method left for prevailing upon the Haughtiness of the Enemy, to agree to reasonable Terms of Peace. But how can this Advice be reconciled with the Offer he made them of Belgrade, at his Arrival in their Camp, which the Marquis de Villeneuve acquainted us of with Astonishment? This Advice which he privately gave to General Suckow, ought to have made him think that there was nothing to be got by making the Offer of this Place, or rather that it was not as yet necessary to give it up; and confequently he ought to have confidered, that he was not authorised either to make the Offer or the Surrender. From hence we may fee, that there is good Ground for what was faid in the Letters we afterwards wrote to Count Neuperg, as well as in those which were wrote by Count Sintzendorff, our High Chancellor, to the Marquis de Villeneuve, to wit, that the Prime Vizir would not accept of the Offer of Belgrade, unless he had loft all Hopes of being able to carry it by Force; and as that Prime Minister agreed to have the Place demolished. it is an evident Sign, that he faw no Appearance of his being able to make himself Master of it. Afterall, Count Neuperg having his Hands tied up as to what related to Belgrade, ought he not, in the Doubt he was in, with regard to the Defence which the Beliered might still be able to make, to have addressed himfelf to us, and to have waited our Orders before going any farther? This was the least a Minister could do in Circumstances less important and less difficult than thefe.

Yet notwithstanding, Count Newarg not only yielded Belgrade to the Turks, but granted them likewise other Advantages which exceeded the Full Powers with which he was provided, and the Orders that had been given him. He even did not rest here: Without waiting for our Approbation or Disapprobation, upon which nevertheless depends the Validity or Nullity of every Thing negotiated by a Minister, he agreed to a Term for the Execution of those Advantages he had granted

granted to the Turks, which was so short, that he was obliged to deliver to them one of the Gates of Belgrade, and did actually deliver it, before it was possible for us to hear of the fatal Conclusion of the Preliminary Articles, a defective and unintelligible Copy of which we did not receive till the 7th at Night, being informed at the same Time, that upon the 6th the Demolition of the Place was to be begun; and we have since learned that even before that Day they proceeded to the Execution.

Such a false Step would have been blameable, even suppose Count Neaperg had conformed himself to our Orders as much as he departed from them; but as he had no regard to them in any one other Point or Step of this Negotiation, this Business cannot be looked on but as an Event of which History surnishes no Example; and which even yet can be scarcely believed, though it has but too truly happened, and for this very Reason it was impossible either to foresee it, or prevent it.

It was not with regard to the first only of the Preliminary Articles of Peace that Count Neuperg was guilty of Mistakes, in every one of the rest he was likewise guilty, and that in a manner almost incredible; so that as it was not possible to foresee his being guilty of such Mistakes, it was not possible to pre-

vent them. Upon examining the fecond Article, we found ourfelves entirely disconcerted. We had, it is true, al-Iowed Count Neuperg to offer the Demolition of Sabatich, but it was upon Condition, that the Turks " should demolish Orsova, and that we should keep Belgrade. It was in this Manner the Marquis de Ville-" neuve had already made the Turks an Offer of this, according to our Intentions. Our Instructions upon this Head being so clear, and our Orders so precise, how could Count Neuperg be permitted to yield joint-· ly, what he was not to yield but separately, and at the fame Time to yield to the Turks Orfova in the Condition it is now in, and to yield Sabatsch in the Condition it was formerly in? This he ought the less to have done, as in all Appearance the Prime Vizir might probably have accepted of the first Propositions, in order to get off with Honour from his Enterprise . проп

upon Belgrade: How could it be imagined that Count Neuperg would in every Thing, and every where, have done quite the contrary to what we had so positively.

commanded?

As to what is found stipulated in the 3d Article, with regard to the Limits of Bosnia, not so much as one Word had been ever faid of it in any one of our Letters; and we do not remember that there was ever so much as a Question about it. Could it be imagined, that a Servant, a Subject, a Minister, would thus according to his own Fancy dispose of the Dominions of his Lord and Sovereign, without having his Leave for so doing, and even without having the least Cause? This is certainly beyond all human Forefight.

'The Surrender of the Austrian Walachia, of which mention is made in the 4th Article, was indeed agreed to, but this ought to have been upon the Condition Sine qua non, that the Highways, which fince the Peace of Possarowitz had been again opened, should be destroyed, and that the Turks should not hereafter be allowed to repair them. 'Tis true, the Turks can have no Ground to take Advantage of this Omission; but after all it was not lawful for Count Neuperg to neglect mentioning what had been so positively enjoined him.

'If Count Neuperg was not authorifed to do what he has done with regard to the Island and Fortress of Orfova, of which mention has been made above, he had still less Authority to yield any Part of Temeswaer, or to accept of the Temperament he agreed to concerning Old Orfoua, which is to be found in the 5th Article. We shall pass over the other Mistakes, as well as the Irregularities and indecent Expressions, which the Preliminaries are full of, and which it would be too

long to repeat here.

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'The greatest Faults are to be met with at the End of the Preliminaries. Though according to the last Advices we received, they were upon the Point of concluding a Peace between Russia and the Parte, Count Neuperg, nevertheless, took not the necessary Precautions, as he ought to have done, with regard to the Interests of the first of these two Powers. He stipulated no Time for the Exchange of the Ratifications, nor did he fix a Time for the Continuance of the Peace. Who could could ever have believed, that a Man of Sense, as Count Neuperg is, should have appointed the 5th Day for beginning the Execution of the Preliminaries, and the 10th for beginning the Conferences for a definitive Treaty of Peace? Even suppose the Case of an extreme Necessity, with regard to Belgrade, had really existed, (which was not so) he would not have the less contravened the Contents of our Letter of the

11th of August.

It is this precipitated Execution which aggravates the Crime of Count Wallis. For though he had been forbid to intermeddle in the Affair of Peace, it did not from thence refult, that he was obliged, without waiting our Orders, to proceed, upon a simple Letter from Count Neuperg, to the Evacuation and Demolition of the important Fortress of Belgrade, and still less to deliver up one of its Gates to the Insidels. All the Rules of War directed the contrary, even though we had not so often and so strongly recommended to him the Preservation of Belgrade, as well in our own Letters, as in the Instructions of our Council of War.

By this precipitated Execution, all our Deliberations were rendered useless, all the Remedies we could have recourse to were annihilated, and our own Servants took from us the Liberty of rejecting what they had been pleased to grant to the Turks, in contradiction to our Orders and their Full Powers, and to the Disadvantage of our Hereditary Dominions, and of all Christians.

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Even the Turks themselves could not have found Fault, considering the Circumstances above-mentioned, with our having entirely rejected Preliminary Articles concluded by a Plenipotentiary, who was in the Condition rather of a Prisoner than of a Minister. In effect, we had taken a Resolution to reject them, by the unanimous Advice of our Ministers, and still more from our own Inclination, in case the Execution of them should not be begun before our Orders for putting a Stop to it arrived. Conform to this Resolution, we observed to the Marquis de Villeneuve, that his most Christian Majesty's Guaranty could not take Place before our Ratification; and in like Conformity, we had caused draw up a Letter for Count Neuperg;

but when it was just going to be dispatched, to wit, upon the roth in the Morning, we received Advice, that they had already proceeded to the Execution, even before the Time prefixed; so that nothing more remained to be done, but by an involuntary Ratification to give that Validity to the Preliminaries, which of themselves they could never have had.

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g; but After what had passed, we firmly resolved to observe the Preliminaries, as religiously as if none of the Circumstances we have related had subsisted, and as if those Preliminaries had been as much to our Advantage as they are infinitely disadvantageous for us; of which we caused Assurances to be given to the Porte by the Marquis de Villeneuve and by Count Neuperg.

Nevertheless, as our Honour, our Dignity, and even our Conscience require of us, that we lay our Sentiments, with regard to fo extraordinary an Event, before the Eyes both of our Subjects and of Foreigners, we have communicated them to her Majesty of all the Ruffias, and we next refolved to communicate to all 'Christian Powers the Circumstances, such as they are related in this Rescript, expressly declaring, that as, on one fide, we entirely disapprove of these Prelimi-'naries, fo on the other, we shall observe them with all possible Exactness, after the Exchange of the Ratisications shall be made; that Count Neuperg not only 'exceeded the Bounds of his Full Powers, but also directly contravened the Orders we had fent him; that our Ministers had no Share in all this; and finally that we shall not fail to take in its proper Time that Refolution which Justice shall dictate to us.

By executing the Contents of these Presents, you will fulfil our most gracious Intentions. We are & r.

From this Piece, and indeed from the whole Tenor Definitive of the Negotiation, it is evident, I think, that both Treary concount Wallis and Count Neuperg deferved the feverest Punishment, if they had no private Instructions which are not yet come to light; but notwithstanding the great Resentment expressed in this Piece against Count Neuperg, and the many gross Faults laid to his Charge, he was employed as first Plenipotentiary for concluding the definitive Treaty of Peace; and soon after concluding

the Preliminaries, he repaired again to the Turkish Camp for that Purpose, where a definitive Treaty was concluded and figned the 18th of September, the first five Articles of which were an exact Repetition of the Preliminary Articles, and the rest were as follows, viz.

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ART. VI. The Demolition of the Fortifications of Belgrade shall be continued with all possible Expedition. In the mean time the Seraskier Pacha of Romelia shall stay in the Quarter appointed for him, with no more than 500 Men, with Permission to him and his Officers only to go beyond the Bounds of that Quarter, until such Time as the faid Fortifications shall be rased. The same Regulation shall be observed during the Demolition of the Citadel, of which the Ottoman Troops shall not be allowed to take Possession till after its being entirely demolished. Such as may have been taken Prisoners upon either side, since the figning of the Treaty, shall be fet at Liberty without paying any Ransom; and the Contributions shall cease from that Day. The Ottoman Troops shall entirely evacuate the Bannat of Temefwaer, except fuch as are appointed for rasing the Works of Meadia; and these fhall likewise retire as soon as that Demolition is completed, without molefting in any manner the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty in the said Bannat.

VII. As to the Banks of the Danube and the Saave, one of them shall belong to the Emperor, and the other to the Porte; but as to the Fishing in these Rivers, the Navigation, the Watering of Cattle, and the other Uses that may be drawn from the Waters in them, they shall belong to the Subjects of the two Empires in common; upon Condition nevertheless, that the respective Fishers shall not advance beyond the Middle of these Rivers. Both Sides shall have Liberty to erect Mills upon the Rivers, provided they do not incommode the Navigation, and that they be erected with the Consent of the neighbouring Governors, as well on the Side of the Imperialifis, as on that of the Turks. The respective Subjects of the two Empires may, in case of need, approach with their Vessels, either by means of their Oars, or by any other Method, to the other Side of the River; but on condi-

tion that they give no Cause of Complaint.

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VIII. All the Bojars both of Walachia and Moldavia of any the least Rank, and all the other Inhabitants of the Countries subject to the Ottoman Government, of whatsoever Condition, who, during the War, have taken Part with the Emperor, may, by virtue of the present Peace, and the Amnesty therein stipulated, return to their own Homes if they think proper, and shall there, quietly and securely, enjoy their Lands and Goods. The other Subjects, and namely those of Servia and the Bannat, who, during the War, have withdrawn themselves from the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign, shall also have their Pardon, and they shall have leave to return Home, and to re-enter into the Possession of their Goods, without fear of being ever troubled upon that Head.

"The Capitulations, Edicts, or Mandates, which preceding Ottoman Emperors have granted in favour of the Christian Religion, and of the Roman Catholick 'Church, as well before as after the Peace of Paffarowitz, thall all, and particularly all and every one of the Points granted to the Fathers of the Redemption, upon the Emperor's Recommendation, be maintained and confirmed in Time coming by his Highnefs. So that the faid Fathers may not only, with his Consent, repair, but also improve their Churches, and exercise their Functions according to ancient Usage, without its being lawful to enterprise any Thing against their Conflitutions or Rules; but that these Ecclesiafficks, and all others, be who they will, shall neither be molested, or made subject to any Exactions of Money, nor to any Outrage. Moreover, the Emperor's Minister at the Porte shall have the Liberty to represent and recommend to his Highness every Thing that shall be proposed to him, with respect to the holy 'City of Jerusalem, or other Places where the said Ecdefiafticks have Churches.

"X. The Prisoners taken by either Side in this War, or the preceding, who are detained in the public Prisons, shall be reciprocally set at Liberty, within the Space of fixty Days, to be computed from the Day of

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figning this Treaty. As to those that are in the Posfession of private Persons, if they have persevered in the Christian Religion, they shall obtain their Liberty, upon paying a reasonable Ransom; and the Judges of the feveral Places shall be obliged to interpose, in order to prevent their being put off by the Devices of their Masters. If the Minister of the Parte, who shall be fent to his facred Imperial and Royal Majefty, should incline to fet at Liberty fuch Ottoman Prisoners as he may find in the Places he passes through, the Imperial Governors and Officers shall lend him their Affistance, in case those Prisoners be such as persist in the Mahametan Faith. If those who shall be employed in the Redemption of Mahometan Captives, before or after the Ottoman Embassy, have not procured their Liberty, the Imperial Commandants shall take Care to oblige their Masters to release them, upon Payment of a reafonable Ranfom in ready Money, and to cause conduct them to the Frontier. And to the end that this good Work may be performed on both Sides with equal Piety, both Parties shall take Care to have the Slaves humanely treated in their unhappy Servitude, always until the Time of their Deliverance.

'XI. The trading Subjects of the two contracting Powers shall sail and traffick securely and peaceably in the respective Dominions. The Imperial Traders sailing in their own Vessels, with Passes from his Imperial Majesty, and upon paying the ordinary Duties, may freely go and come, buy and sell, in the manner used in the Ottoman Dominions; and shall there enjoy all the Privileges and Advantages enjoyed by the most savourite Nations, namely by the French, the English, and the Hollanders. The Traders of the Ottoman Empire shall enjoy the same Privileges and Advantages, with respect to their Commerce in his Imperial Majesty's Dominions, and shall there be protected and defended.

The most strict Orders shall be given to the Algarines, to those of Tripoli and Tunis, and to all others whom it may concern, not to attempt any Thing in Time to come, against this Treaty of Peace and the other Conventions.

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The same Orders shall be given by the Ports to the Inhabitants of Dulcigni, and the adjacent Places depending upon the Ottoman Government, not only to forbid their attacking in Time to come the trading Vessels, but even the Vessels they make use of in their Piracies shall be taken from them, and they shall be forbid to build any such; and finally, as often as these Corsairs shall violate the present Peace, they shall be obliged to restore the Prizes they take, to repair all the Damages thereby occasioned to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, and they shall be punished with the utmost Rigour of Law.

'XII. His Imperial Majesty's Subjects trading to Persia, and those of Persia trading to the Dominions of his Imperial Majesty, shall have free Liberty to do so, upon paying in the Ottoman Dominions the usual Tolls and Customs, without its being lawful to exact any Thing farther from them,

'XIII. Within the Space of a Month, experienced, faithful, and pacific Commissaries shall be named of each Side, who shall meet at a proper Place, as soon as

possible, to regulate and fix the Limits of the two

\* XIV. These Limits being once fixed, an inviolable regard shall be had to them by both Sides, so as that they may not be altered upon any Pretext; and neither of the two Powers shall pretend to any Sort of Right or Authority over the Persons or Estates situated within the Limits of the other.

XV. For determining the Differences that may hereafter arife with regard to Limits, and which may require a speedy Discussion, an equal Number of Commissaries shall by each Side be appointed to meet at a
proper Place, all Men exempt from Avarice, of a distinguished Rank, of Integrity, Prudence and Experience, and of a pacifick Temper, who shall repair to
the Place appointed, without the Attendance of any
but peaceable Persons, to hear the Complaints of the
respective Subjects, to decide the Differences in an
amicable Manner, and to establish such Orders, as that
those, who shall violate the Peace, may be punished according to the Exigence of the Case: What the said
Commissaries shall not be able to decide, shall be re-

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- ferred to the Cognizance of the Emperors; and the Challenges and Duels between the Subjects of the two
- Powers shall be expressly forbid and severely punished. XVI. All Hostilities, Plunderings, Ravages, and
- Kidnapoing of Perfons, shall be forbid and rigorously
- punished both on the one fide and the other, the Cri-
- minals to be punished by the Judges of the Places
- where they shall be apprehended, and the Things taken
- away to be restored to their proper Owners; and the
- Officers and Commandants of both Sides obliged to
- take care that this Article be exactly observed, on Pain
- of losing their Commissions, and even Life and Ho-
- e nour.
- ' XVII. In case of a Rupture between the two Empires, the Subjects of either of the two Powers who
- fhall then happen to be in the Dominions of the other,
- fhall have timeous Advertisement, to the end they may
- freely and fafely retire home, after having paid and dif-
- charged their Debts.
- XVIII. No Rebels, Malcontents, Persons of bad Cha-
- racter, Highwaymen, Thieves, Banditti, Roberdimen,
- House-Breakers, or other fuch flagitious Fellows, shall be
- tolerated or protected, neither in the one nor the other
- of the two Empires; but on the contrary, the Gover-
- nors and Officers of both Sides shall be obliged to pur-
- fue and punish them, under the Pain of incurring the
- Indignation of their respective Sovereigns, and of losing
- their Offices, or even their Lives.
- ' XIX. Michael Czacki and other Hungarians, who
- in Time of War renounced their Allegience to his Im-
- perial Majesty, and retired into the Ottoman Dominions,
- may flay there in such Places as they please, provided
- it be at a Distance from the Frontiers, and their Wives
- fhall have leave to go and live with them there.
- ' XX. The two contracting Powers shall reciprocally
- fend folemn Embassies to each other, which Ambassa-
- dors shall, at the same Time, to wit, in the Month of
- May next, refort to the Frontier near Belgrade, in or-
- der to be there exchanged; and they fhall be recipro-
- cally received, honoured, treated, favoured, and ef-
- corted, according to the Usage established between the
- two Empires, reckoning from the Day of their enter-
- ing into those Empires, to the Day of their going out,

and of the fecond Exchange which shall be made of the two Ambaffadors.

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' XXI. The Emperor's Ambaffador and those that attend him, may wear what Clothes they pleafe. The Ambassadors, Envoys, Residents, and even Agents of his Imperial Majeffy, shall enjoy at the Porte, the fame Immunities and Privileges which are there enjoyed by the Ministers of other friendly Powers; and they shall be insured in a better manner than heretofore of a Preheminence above Ministers of the same Character with themselves. They shall likewise have the Liberty to go thither, and return with Interpreters, Couriers, and other Persons; and both in going and returning fufficient Escorts shall be furnished, and all

' Manner of Protection shall be granted them.

\* XXII. This Treaty shall be ratified, and the authentick Instruments of Ratification shall, within the Space of thirty Days, to be reckoned from the Day of figning, be delivered into the Hands of his most Chriflian Majesty's Ambassador, as mediating Plenipoten-

tiary, in order to be by him exchanged.

XXIII. The present Truce shall subfift for twenty feven Years, and may be continued, or renewed, bofore the Expiration, in case the two contracting Powers thereto agree. The Cham of the Crim, and the Tartars shall be obliged to conform themselves religioully to the Articles of this Peace, and the Violators shall be rigorously punished. The commanding Officers upon the respective Frontiers, and those who are under their Protection or Obedience, shall be bound to observe rigorously every Thing contained in the Articles of the present Peace, which for that end shall be notified unto them in form, within the Space of thirty Days at farthest, and those who shall infringe the fame shall be punished, according to the Heinousness of their Crime. And to the end that all abovementioned may be inviolably observed, the Prime Vizir Mehemet Pacha, by virtue of the full and absolute Power belonging to his Dignity, has delivered to us the Instrument of the present Peace, wrote in the Turkish Language, and duly figned, and we, by virtue of our full Power, have delivered to him a like Instrument in Latin, and duly figned. Given at the Congreis gress near Belgrade in Servia, the 18th of September 1739.

Declaration annexed.

To this Treaty there was annexed a Declaration of the Emperor's, importing, 'That he does not intend by this Treaty to derogate from the Alliance which fublished between his Imperial Majesty and Russia; further adding, that though the Peace may be on the Point of being concluded between this last Power and the Porte, the Emperor still reserved to himself, pursuant to the Convention stipulated between their Imperial and Czarian Majesties, the Liberty of furnishing Russia with 30000 Men, in case, contrary to all Expectation, the War should be continued between her and the Porte?

And also the following Declaration, viz.

A Sa Promise was made to the Ministers of the Porte, that after advising with the Engineers, a Term should be agreed on, for completing the Demolition of the Works of Belgrade, it is by this present Act declared, as it has been heretofore declared, that by reckoning from the Day on which the General of the Artillery, Baron Schmettau, shall have signed this present Act, in three Months from that Day the Fortifications of Belgrade shall be completely demolished, and the Place shall be evacuated and delivered to the Ottoman Porte. And feeing in a Time of Peace and Friendship it would not be fit that the Ottoman Garrison should remain incamped without the City, it is agreed that in 45 Days, to be reckoned from the Day of the faid figning, one half of the City shall be evacuated to the Ottoman Porte; on condition, nevertheless, that they shall not on their Side

any way obstruct the stipulated Demolition.
After the said Demolitions shall be completed, which shall be done within the Time prefixed, the demolishing of the Citadel or Castle of Belgrade shall, according to the Convention, be begun; which Demolition, in Pursuance of the Agreement made with the Engineers, and by virtue of the present Declaration, which has been already made, and which shall be subscribed by the General of the Artillery, Baron Schmettau, shall be com-

completed within the Term of Six Months, to be computed from the Day of subscribing this present Act, after which the Fortress shall be delivered to the Ot-

& toman Porte.

'After the faid Term of Six Months when the Demolition of the Fortifications of Belgrade is to be entirely finished, the Demolition of the Fort near the Saave,
which belongs to Belgrade, shall without Delay be
begun, and the working upon the same shall be continued without Obstacle or Interruption. In Testimony
of which we have subscribed these Presents with our
Hand in the Camp of the Prime Vizir, the 17th of

September 1739.

This Treaty was afterwards ratified in common form Hoftages by both the Contracting Parties, and next Day after it carried to was figned, the Prime Vizir fet out for Constantinople, nople, carrying along with him the Imperial Hoftages that were delivered to him in Pursuance of the Preliminaries. The Names of these Hostages were, The Count de Gross, Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons of Young Savey, the Count Guicciardi, a Captain of the Regiment of Old Dawn; the Count Salm, a Captain of the Regiment of Saxe-Hildbourghausen; the Baron Wallis, a Captain of the Regiment of Old-Baden; the Sieur d'Herboth, a Captain of the Regiment of Young Dawn; and Mr. Verrieres, a Lieutenant of the Regiment of Old Wurtenberg; one of whom, in a Letter to his Friend at Vimna, gave the following Account of their Journey and Entertainment, viz.

As the Seraglio of Adrianople is not inhabited, the Description Grand Vizir shew'd it to us at our Arrival. It is of the as large as a Town, is encompass'd with fine Meadows, and has a little Forest within it pleasantly situate. It contains several Apartments and noble Gardens, adorn'd with Cascades, and Hot and Cold Baths. Tho' this Seraglio is not so large as that of Constantinople, yet it is capable of holding above 3000 Persons. As we went from thence we travell'd thro' a Part of the City of Adrianople, which is advantage oully situate. As the Grand Vizir is troubled with a Dropsy, the Sultan had sent a Litter for him, carty'd by 4 Mules; which is a Mark of the highest Distinction,

Distinction, nobody in this Country being allow'd to make use of that Vehicle. Every time that the Grand Vizir baited in our Journey, he caused 15 hot Dishes, well dress'd, to be prepar'd for us; befides which he procur'd us the Pleafure of hunting with his two Sons, who knew us, and call'd us by our Names. The French Ambaffador being defirous to get to Conflantinople before him, he and we took Leave of the Grand Vizir, after he had regal'd us with Coffee, Sweetmeats, and Sherbet. We fet out at Midnight, and in four Hours time arrived at the Sea-shore; and as we pas'd along it we met the Sultan with a numerous Train, who was then going to the Grand Vizir's Camp to reverence the Standard of Mahomet. At Noon we came to Pera, which is a Suburb of Constantinople, where lodge all the Amballadors of Foreign Courts, by whom we were all very civilly entertain'd, each of them having his feparate Hotelle, where he is very well accommodated.

As we were accommodated with a House to see the Grand Vizir make his Publick Entry, we were conducted to it by the Interpreter of the Porte, during which there was fuch a Silence in the Streets, that there was not a Word to be heard. The March was begun by the Grand Seignior's Guards in Yellow and • Red Regimentals, riding two a-breaft, with each a Pair of Colours; attended by the Soldiers who make the Attack in Battles, and follow'd by the Capigi Bashas or Chamberlains of the Sultan, two and two in uniform Liveries, each follow'd by a Valet on Horseback: The Harnesses of the Horses were adorn'd with precious Stones and the Houfings magnificently embroidered. Then march'd the Captain Bafha, or Great Admiral, riding on a stately Horse. The Musti dress'd in White was in a Coach, preceded by all the Muffulmen Clergy. Behind the Mufti was " Mahomet's Colours, follow'd by the Grand Vizir, and accompany'd by above 2000 Perfons, most of them with Plumes of Feathers in their Turbans. The Prime Minister look'd up, to see if we were at the House that was fet apart for us, and his two Sons " made us a handforn Compliment. The Grand Vizir was attended by all his Guards and his whole Houshold? Houshold. The Procession, which lasted above two Hours, was closed by Musick. All the Company

march'd firait to the Grand Signior's Palace, there

to deposit Mahomet's Pair of Colours.'

As this Treaty was disagreeable to the Emperor, so Mob at it was no less disagreeable both to the Army, and to the Vienna on Populace at Vienna; for when News was brought to the this Treaty. Army, that a Peace was concluded, and that Belgrade was given up, a general Murmur arose amongst the Soldiers, and one and all cried out, That this Condition ought not to be kept, and that they were ready to facrifice their Lives, if the Generals would but lead them on against the Enemy; which shewed that Count Wallis was miftaken, when he wrote to the Emperor, that both the Officers and Soldiers had loft all Courage, and that therefore the Army was no longer to be depended on. At Vienna likewise the News of the Peace was received with great Clamours among the Populace, and even the better Sort of People reflected with great Vehemence upon the Marquis de Villeneuve, and upon French Mediation, so that at last the Marquis de Mirepoix, the French Ambaffador at Vienna, thought himself obliged to complain of it to the Emperor, and defire that he would interpose his Authority for filencing the People; to which the Emperor answered, that he would inquire into the Matter, and give fuch Orders as the Nature of the Cafe required. But this could not put a Stop to the People's Complaints: Satires were every Day spread about; two of which gave so great Offence, the one intitled, The Epitaph of Belgrade, and the other, The Grand Vizir's Marriage, that strict Enquiry was made to discover the Authors, but without any Success. Nay the Populace became often outragious, and shewed their Resentment by committing Violences upon the Houses of several of the Generals, one of whom, General Schmettau, loft his Lady by this Means; for as the was then lying in, the was so frightned by the Mob, that it was thought to be the Occasion of her Death.

The Emperor having threatned at the End of his Generals put Rescript or Manisesto against the Preliminaries that he into Arrest, would, in its proper Time, take such a Resolution as Justice should dictate, and the Conclusion of the Definitive

Treaty,

Treaty, (Peace being at the fame time concluded between Muscowy and the Porte) having afforded this proper Time, Orders were dispatched, the 24th and 26th of September to Field Marshal Count Wallis, and to the General Count Neuperg, by which the first was charged forthwith to give up the Command of the Army to the Field Marshal Baron Seher, and to repair to Ziget, there to remain under Arrest, till his Imperial Majesty's further Pleasure should be known; and the other was charged to repair immediately to Orsch near Raab, there to remain under Arrest till farther Orders. Accordingly both these Generals repaired to the Places of their Confinement, where they remained during the rest of the Year; and both, by their Letters, seemed to submit themfelves entirely to his Imperial Majesty's Goodness and Clemency, declaring at the same Time the Innocency of their Intentions.

Their Apologies.

However there were Apologies for both handed about at Vienna. That in Favour of Count Wallis imported in Substance.

That this General was utterly unable to march towards the Morava, because he wanted several Things necessary for putting that March in Execution; that the fame Reason obliged him to remain in the Lines of Belgrade longer than he intended to have done; that the Difficulty of getting Forage from the Bannat of "Temefwaer, and from the Country on the other fide of the Saave, most contributed to hurt the Cavalry; that he was with good Reason induced, from the Advices which he had receiv'd of the Motions of the Turks before the Battle of Crotzca, to march with the Horle, and eighteen Companies of Grenadiers, before the coming up of all his Forces; that if he had been join'd in time by the Troops which he expected, he doubts not but he should have gain'd the Advantage over the Enemy; that after the Action of Crotzca, he imagin'd he ought to regulate his Marches by the Motions of the Turks, and by a Parity of Reason, he believ'd himself obliged to advance to Vipalancha after the Action of Panezova; and the more so, because he hoped thereby to oblige the Enemy to entirely quit the Bannat of "Temeswaer, &c.' In Defence of the Faults laid to his Charge

Charge relating to the Peace, it's added in this Memorial, That Count Wallis used his utmost Endeavours to conform himself to the Instructions the Court fent him upon that Subject; that it was not possible for him to fucceed better for want of the Eclair cissements which he had demanded, and which he never receiv'd; and that he did not think himfelf culpable of the premature Execution of the Preliminaries, seeing Count Neuperg who had fign'd them, thought he had Authority by his full Powers to proceed to that Execution, &c.

But what this General infifted most on for his Justification with regard to the Peace, was a Declaration which had, it feems, been figned by Count Neuperg, and three other Generals, as Witnesses, upon the 17th of August, being the Day before he set out for the Turkish The Purport of this Declaration was,

'That the Count de Wallis, by virtue of a Full-Power with which he was furnished from the Emperor, fubstituted him in his Stead to treat of a Peace with the Octoman Porte, authorifing him moreover to con-'clude and fettle fuch Articles as he should think for the \* Interest and Service of his Imperial Majesty, and giving him a Power to agree to and fign the necessary Treaties without need of any farther Permission: That confequently he engaged to be alone answerable for the Success of the Matters treated of; so that if any Articles were concluded which should not be conformable to the Emperor's Intentions, he alone was to be blam'd; that he had pawn'd his Life upon it; and that in pursuance of such a Declaration the Count de Wallis would not in any respect be answerable for the Negotiation, nor could he be blam'd for it in case the Emperor should not be pleas'd with it.

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As the whole of the Charge against Count Neuperg, related to the Peace, his Apology confifted chiefly in shewing, that it was absolutely necessary to make the Concessions he had agreed to, and to make them in fuch a precipitate Manner, in Order to prevent the Turks from penetrating that very Campaign into Hungary, which it was not in the Power of the small Army the Emperor had there to

prevent

prevent or retard, without running a very great Risk

of having it entirely facrificed.

Diet of firia opened.

The annual Affembly of the States of Lower Austria having been opened on the 2d of December, the Emperor went thither with the usual Ceremonies, and being feated upon his Throne, the Count de Sestern, his Vice Chancellor, by his Majesty's Order, made them a Speech as usual, the Substance of which was thus.

Peace, 'tis true, is just concluded with the Ottoman Porte, but the Method of proceeding to it, particularly as to what relates to the Preliminaries, has been quite contrary to his Imperial Majesty's Orders and Intention; for the Frontiers are thereby left very naked and exposed, and his Army, fo numerous and well-provided, is fo weakened, that he is not only under an indifpenfable Necessity of putting the Fortresses that still remain, in a good State of Defence, and of building new ones; but also, considering the prefent Juncture, of putting the Army on the Foot it was before: And as moreover the States cannot but be sensible, that by so many Wars upon the Neck of one another, the Imperial Treasury is quite exhaufted, at a time when fuch immense Sums are re-

quilite: Therefore, &c.

The Marshal of the States of Lower Austria said in his Answer, 'That the Circumstances of the Peace concluded with the Turks are universally diffatiffactory; that he is very fenfible as to his own Part, how much the Emperor takes to Heart every thing that has pass'd upon that Occasion without his Knowledge and against his Orders; that the States acknowledge the Necessity of providing for the Safety of his hereditary Dominions by repairing the old Fortifications on the Frontiers, and by erecting new ones, as also of completing his Army; and that therefore confidering the Deficiency of his Treasury, they will not fail to give the same Marks of Affection as ever to his Person and Government, by making without Delay all possible Efforts to anfwer his Imperial Majesty's Intentions.'

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June 28th, Their Impetial Majesties, accompanied To Dente by the most Serene Archdutchelles Mariane and Mary pon the Magdalene, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Ambassadors of France. France and Venice, with a numerous Retinue, repaired to St. Stephen's Church, the Metropolitan of Vienna, and affifted at a Grand Mass pontifically solemnized by the Cardinal Arch-Bishop of that City, after which To Deum was fung under a triple Discharge of the Garrison of the City and all the Cannon upon the Ramparts, by way of Thankfgiving, on Account of the final Conclusion of the Peace between their Imperial and most Christian Majesties.

May 30th, The Grand Duke and Grand Dutchels of Duke and Tuscany returned to Vienna from their Progress into Dutchels of Italy, having embarked at Infpruck, from whence they return to went down the River Inn to the Danube, and then Vienna. down the Danube to Vienna; which shews how convenient a Country Garmony is for Water Carriage, and how much their Inland Trade might be thereby improved, if the Country were not divided into fo many Principalities, that are in a great Measure independent of one another. As their Royal Highnesses, in this Voyage, passed through the Bavarian Tetritories, they were received upon the Frontiers by some of his Electoral Highness's Ministers and Officers, who conducted them all the Way to the Frontiers of Austria; and at every confiderable Place they passed through, in his Territories, and and in they were received with great Honours, and fumptuously entertained at the Expense of his Electoral Highness.

fune 20th, The Duke of Bavaria with his whole Interview Family arrived at Molek in Austria, where he was most between the honourably received by the Burgeffes of the Place all in Emperor and Arms, and a Company of his Imperial Majesty's Guards, Bavarias which was fent there on Purpose. The 23d, the Dowager Empres Anelia arrived also at the same Place, to have an Interview with him, where they continued together till the 4th of July, when their Electoral Highnesses went from Molek to the Castle of St. Hipolite to Dinner, and in the Afternoon, being advised that their Imperial Majesties were arrived at the Castle of Buckerstorff, in Order to have an Interview with them, as before concerted, their Electoral Highnesses, and the Electoral Prince their Son, immediately fet out for the Vor II.

last mentioned Place. When they arrived, they were received at alighting from their Coach by Count Francis de Starenberg, who after complimenting them upon their Arrival, conducted them to their Imperial Majesties Apartment. Upon their Approach the Doors of a Hall were thrown open, and their Imperial Majesties stepping forth, advanced a few steps towards their Electoral Highnesses. The Emperor embraced the Elector with great Marks of Friendship; and the Electress made an Advance to kiss the Empress's Hand; but she prevented her by taking her in her Arms and embracing her tenderly.

Their Imperial Majesties and Electoral Highnesses being returned into the Hall, the Electoral Prince was introduced, and kiffed the Emperor's and the Empress's Hand. The young Prince made them a handsom Compliment, which their Imperial Majesties most graciously answered; and then the Emperor and Elector retired together to a Cabinet, where they had a Conference which lasted above an Hour. As soon as this Conference was over, their Electoral Highnesses took leave of their Imperial Majesties, who reconducted them into the Anti-Chamber and again embraced them, wishing them a Happy Return into their own Territories, where they

accordingly arrived three Days after.

fet up in Auftria.

As they had formerly no expert Gun-Smiths in any of Fire Arms of the Austrian German Dominions, they were obliged to purchase Musquets and all forts of Fire Arms, both for their Militia and Regular Troops, from Foreigners, which carried away from them yearly large Sums of Money, and often occasioned great Losses by the Frauds and Purloinings of those who were employed in purchafing Quantities of fuch necessary Implements. This having been taken Notice of by Mr Pentzeneder, a Captain in his Imperial Majesty's Artillery, he resolved, from an Impulie of true Publick Spirit, to endeavour to apply a Remedy. For this Purpose, he presented a Project to the Imperial Court in Summer 1738, for erecting Forges and Mills for casting Cannon and making Muskets, in those Places of the Imperial Dominions where there was Iron proper for the Purpole. This Project having been approved of by the Court, he was encouraged to make the Experiment; and the enfuing

Winter he got established some Manusacturies of Fire-Arms, which stood all the Proofs they could be put to, and gave so much Satisfaction to those appointed to examine them, that the Emperor presented the Captain with a Gold Chain and a Medal of the same Metal, and farther ordered that he should be surnished with every thing necessary for improving and extending so useful a Project.

In March last, we had an Account from Vienna of Knights of the Government's having taken a very proper Course banished. with respect to those Gentlemen called Knights of

Industry, as follows, viz.

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A Regulation has just been made here which gives great Satisfaction to the Publick: Since the Beginning of the present War between the Emperor and the Grand Signor, the Army in Hungary and the Garrisons of that Kingdom have been pester'd with a great Number of Strollers, who, under the borrow'd Titles of Counts, Marquisses, Knights, or Officers, and the Pretext of making the Campaign 'in Quality of Volunteers, committed great Disorders, and practifed great Frauds both in Gaming and in feveral other Ways. Whenever they found themselves in any Trouble, they had the Impudence to claim the Protection of the Marquis de Mirepoix, Ambassador from the Court of Versailles, alledging in their Defence what they call'd Affairs of Honour. The French Ambassador got a List of all their Names and Places of Abode; and their ill 'Conduct being push'd to that Extremity that there was no other Remedy left than banishing them, the Government, in Concert with his Excellency, has lately given them Notice to leave this City within 24 Hours, and afterwards retire from the Emperor's Dominions. As this Sort of Gentry always feek great Cities to play their Pranks in, most of those who were driven from hence retired to Progue; but his Imperial Majesty's Ministers being inform'd of it, they have writ to the Regency of the Kingdom of Behemia to watch the Conduct of those Strollers, and punish severely those who do not conform to the Order they have received to retire out of the Emperor's Dominions within a limited Time." R-2 According

Wifdom of

According to our Old Saxon Regulations, fuch Gentleour old Saxon men could not propose to live in this Kingdom; because every Tithing and Borough were obliged to give an Account of the Strangers that lived in them, and were answerable for these Strangers; but now the Case is so far otherwise, that those Knights of Industry repair hither from all Countries, and often become the chief Companions of fome of our Nobility and Gentlemen of the best Fortunes. This unbounded Licence can be necessary in no Country for the Encouragement of Trade; because Men of real and lawful Bufiness are always ready to give an Account of themselves, and those they correspond with will be ready to answer for them. But If any Regulation were now to be made in this Respect, the Execution of it would, I suppose, be put into the Hands of Officers appointed by the Crown, instead of Officers chosen by the People; and if it should, the Remedy would be worfe than the Difease.

Some of the Nobility of Transitvania having been taken up, and imprifoned, on Suspicion of being in a Plot with Prince Ragotzki, they were about the Beginning of last Year fet at Liberty, and the following Declaration upon ar

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Haller ftein,

that Subject was published by Authority, viz.

Transilvamians accused ot a Con-Spiracy.

In the Month of March 1738, some Advices coming from Turky, in Appearance from a good Hand, and and acquirred which even at another Time could not have been suspected of being false; and these Advices having given · Cause to suspect several Grandees and Gentlemen of Transilvania of holding an unlawful Correspondence with Ragotzki, namely the Count Samuel Bethlen, the Baron John Lofar, Stephen Sigetz Superintendant of the Protestants, Francis and Ladislaus Rhedey; Sigifmond Lorasky, and Michael Toldolagy, it was thought e necessary to secure their Persons; for if by an unseafonable Nicety the doing fo had been any longer delayed, we might have drawn upon ourselves the Reproach of having neglected the Publick Tranquillity, and of having exposed the Principality of Transitvania to a Civil War.

But after having taken these Precautions his Imperial Majesty, in Order to give the Prisoners the Means of making their Defence, established a Commission, under the Prefidentifip of Count John de Haller, Baron of

Hallerstein, and having heard their Report of this Affair, his Imperial Majesty found and decreed, that the said Grandees, having been unjustly accused, ought not only to be acquitted, but also that they ought to have a Copy of their Indictment, and that all possible Reparation ought to be procured them, with a Prohibition for any one whatsoever to reproach them on Account of their having been taken up. Moreover his Imperial Majesty gives them Leave to prosecute their Accusers before the Ordinary Judges, and in the mean Time the Attorney General shall proceed against those Accusers according to the utmost Rigour of the

' Laws of Transilvania &c.'

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During the whole Course of last Year, and for some Progress of Time before, the Plague raged most violently in Hungary, the Plague and even the Imperial Army was not quite free from it. and even the Imperial Army was not quite free from it. which was one of the Reasons of the Emperor's bad Success in the War, and of his being more fond of putting an End to it than he would otherwise have been. Towards the latter End of the Year, by the Coldness of the Season, and perhaps for want of Persons in a Habit of Body capable of receiving the Infection, it began to abate; but before then it was reckoned to. have destroyed upwards of 50000 Persons in the Lower-Hungary, and near 30000 in the Upper-Hungary, yet in all that Time, notwithstanding the frequent and necessary Communication, between Vienna and the Army in Hungary, it never penetrated into any Part of Austria, which was something very extraordinary.

As for the Austrian Dominions in the Netherlands, the Free-gift most remarkable Occurrences that happened last Year granted by were as follow: October 20th The Extraordinary As-the Austrian Sembly of the States of Brahant was opened, and the Emperor's Demand of a Free-gift was laid before them, which was for no less than Three Millions of Florins, from the several Provinces of the Netherlands subject to him. This Demand was however complied with; for the States of Flanders granted 1,400,000, Florins, the States of Brahant 900,000, the Sates of Numur 122664, the Lordship of Mechelin 24332, and the Rest in Proportion; but the States of Hainault made some Difficulty as to their Contingent; whereupon the Arch-Dutches, Governess of the Austrian Netherlands, was so gracious

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as to declare, in the Emperor's Name, that he would defire no more of them, than they thought themselves in a Condition to furnish; which Complaisance, I suppose, prevailed upon them, as it was reasonable it should, to furnish the whole Sum demanded.

Their Difpute with Liege.

Soon after the Beginning of last Year, there was a Dispute arose between the Government of the Austrian Netherlands and the Bishop of Liege, which occasioned fome Acts of Violence on both Sides. The Difpute happened about a little Village called Inner on the Confines between Brabant or rather Namur and Liege, which the Bishop and Magistrates of Liege pretend to be within their Jurisdiction, and the Council of Brabant fay it is in theirs. An Officer of the Law coming from Liege to this Village to arrest a Person, was himself arrested, and carried Prisoner to Brussels; but as it appeared upon his Examination, that he had only done the Duty of his Office, he was immediately released. However, as he had been a little roughly used when he was arrested, he delivered, before his Departure, a Reprefentation of his Case to the Resident of Liege, at Brussels, who fent a Copy of it to Liege, and some Violences were on that Side likewise committed for preserving their furifdiction over this little Village. At last it was agreed on both Sides, to refer the Dispute to the Congress for fettling the Limits in the Netherlands then holding at Lifle, where all the Papers relating to the Affair were transmitted; but I do not hear; it has as yet been decided.

Woollen Manutacat Bruffels.

The beginning of last Year, a new Manufactury of Woollen Cloth was fet up at Bruffels, upon Promife from trures fet up the Government, that Encouragement should be given to the wearing the Home Manufactures of that Kind rather than those of any foreign Country; but proper Care not being taken to fulfil this Promise, the States of the Province at last took it into their Consideration, and towards the End of the Year made reiterated Complaints, that, so far from making good this Promise, the Government caused bring from foreign Countries the Cloth and all other Necessaries for clothing the Troops; whereupon the Government gave Order to contract with several Masters of Manufacturies for preparing the Sorts and Quantities proper and necessary for this Purpose; which was certainly a right Order, and founded upon a just Complaint, whatever we may think of it in this Country;

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for though the setting up or encouraging of Woollen Manusactures in the Austrian Netherlands, which were once famous for that sort of Manusacture, may be of some Prejudice to the Manusactures of this Kingdom, yet we have no right, nor ought we to attempt to prevent it, any other way than by making ours better and cheaper than it is possible for them to make theirs, and by preventing their getting our Wool to work with; and the most effectual Way for doing this, is to enable our Poor to live cheaper, and work for less Wages, than they can do in any other Country, which in this secure and fruitful Country may, I believe, be easily done, if proper Regulations were made, and proper Methods taken for that Purpose.

Towards the End of the Year 1738, the Duke of Precautions Bavaria had iffued a fevere Edict against any Person's against the coming from the Austrian Dominions into his without Plague. proper Certificates of Health, in order to prevent the Communication of the Plague, which was then raging in Hungary; and for this Purpose had posted Guards, and established Lazarets for the Performance of Quarantain, all round his Dominions. But the Court of Vienna, and the College of Health established there, having affured his Electoral Highness, that they had taken proper measures for preventing any Infection's being brought from Hungary into Austria, and that in Hungary it felf the Infection was very much abated, his Electoral Highness in March last revoked the Orders he had given, and the Guards being recalled from the Frontiers, the Passage was for the Benefit of Commerce left as open and free as before.

September 12th Ernest Lewis Prince of Hesse-Darm-Prince of stadt died at his Hunting seat at Ingersbourg. He was stadt died at his Hunting seat at Ingersbourg. He was stadt died born the 4th of December 1667, and came to the Regency in 1678. Nine Years after he marry'd Dorothea Charlotta, Daughter of the Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Ansach, who dy'd the 4th of November, 1705. His Son, Prince Lewis, who succeeds him, was born the 25th of March 1691, and in 1717 marry'd Charlotta Christina, the only Daughter of John Renchard, Count of Hanan, who dy'd the 1st of July, 1726, leaving 3 Princes and 2 Princesses.

Several Pieces having been published in Germany for Prince of proving, that the Prince and Princess of Sultabach have Right to

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no Right to fucceed to the Dutchies of Bergues and Juliars, after the Death of the present Elector Palatine. his Electoral Highness caused republish at Manbeim, in April last, an authentic Piece first published in 1610. and called the Manifesto of Fobn Sigifmand, Margrave of Brandebourg, Arch-Chamberlain and Elector of the Holy Empire &c; of Anne Counters Palatin of the Rhine, Dutchels of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves &c; of Erneft, Margrave of Brandebaurg &cc; and of Wolfgang William, Count Palatin of the Rbine &c. This Manifesto was in a Preface said to be republished, in order, 1st. To refute the Objections foread abroad against the right of Succession in the Prince of Sultzback, not only to the Dutchies of Bergues and Juliers, but to the whole Dominions of Duke John William. 2dly, To demonstrate the particular Right of the Princesses of Sultzbach, Grand-Daughters of the Elector Palatin, to the faid Dutchies. 3dly, To prove, that the Prince of Sultzbach, and in failure of him, the Princesses of Sultzbach have a Right to succeed to what the Elector Palatin now enjoys. And 4thly, To let the World fee, that if the King of Prussa should, upon the Death of the prefent Elector Palatin, possess himself of the Dutchies of Rergues and Juliers, in prejudice of the Prince and Princesses of Suluzbach, he will be guilty of a Breach of the Publick Tranquillity, and of the Constitutions of the Empire. 1925 migras very an

Bergues and However, as the Rights of Succession in Germany ap-Fellers for- pear, not only from this, but many other Instances, not to be clearly and expressly established; and as the Elector of Saxony, now King of Poland, and the Duke of Holftein, as well as the King of Prusha, have put in their Claims to this Succession, all Parties are preparing to be able to dispute their Rights by the Sword, as soon as the Right becomes open by the Death of the present Elector Palatin; but in this way the Prince of Sultabach feems to have the best Lay for Success, because his Right has been acknowledged, and will be supported by the Court of France, which now feems to be the Arbiter of Europe. For this Purpose, the French King assists the present Elector Palatin to fortify the Chief Places in the Dutchies of Bergues and Juliers; and last Year fent his Chief Engineer, Mr Frezier, thither, to give Directions,

rections, and to see the Plans executed in the most

regular and perfect Manner.

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August the 28th the Prince of Nossau Dillenbourg Prince of died suddenly of an Apoplexy; by whose Death that Orange gets Principality descended to the Prince of Orange; who cipality may probably very soon have a pretty large Territory in that Part of Germany; for upon the Death of Prince William Hyacinth, who is not like to have any Issue, the important Succession of the House of Nassau-Catzenellebegen will also entirely fall to the Prince of Orange; and therefore, if he should come to recover that Insuence which his Family have long had upon the Councils of the Dutch, he will probably induce that Republick to interest themselves in the Affairs of Germany a little more

than they feem to have done of late Years.

Upon the 4th of May, there was a very great Riot at Riot at Liege, on Account of the advanced Price of Bread, Liege. though the Magistrates seem to have taken all possible care to prevent it; for they had that Morning reduced the Price, by an Edict, from 17 to 13 Liards, for a Loaf of four Pounds, and had enjoined the Bakers to fell it at that Price, to all fuch as should be furnished with a Certificate of their Poverty, from the Parson of their Parish. However, this did not fatisfy the People: In the Afternoon they affembled in a riotous Manner, and pillaged the Houses of three Bakers and two Corn Merchants. Some Soldiers were immediately fent to suppress the Riot; but being too few, and not having, I fuppole, Orders to fire, the Mob attacked and disarmed them; whereupon the Piquet Guard was sent from the Citadel, and upon their Appearance the Mob difperfed : But next Day they affembled again, and then the Soldiers having Orders to fire, several of the Rioters were killed upon the Spot, and about twenty of them feized and fent to Prison, one of whom was condemned and hanged within four Days after. In order to prevent any new Commotions among the Populace, a Guard of 100 Soldiers were posted in the Market Place, and the City Militia was ordered to be in Arms, and to keep Guard at the Town-house and other usual Places, from fix o' Clock at Night to five in the Morning. And upon the 6th the Bishop and Prince of Liege caused publish the three following Orders, viz. GEORGE

orders pub- GEORGE LEWIS, by the Grace of God, Bishop nished by the and Prince of Liege, Duke de Bouillon, Marquis chisoceasion. de Franchimont, Count de Loos, Horne, &c. We are forry to fee, that notwithstanding all the Precautions taken by us and the Magistrates of our City, to punish the Authors of the public Outrages committed against the Tranquillity and Franchifes of our good Citizens. and notwithstanding the Measures we have ordered to be taken to prevent the Consequences, we are still informed that People are fo infolent and daring as to talk feditiously, and to use Menaces and Force to oblige the Bakers to give them Bread upon their own Terms. We being resolved effectually to provide against such e pernicious Outrages as feem to continue against the public Safety and Tranquillity, do order all the Burghers, who are Mafters of Families, to march at the first Summons of their respective Captains, and to mount Guard in Person, without substituting Mercenaries in their room, on the Penalty of a Florin of Gold, to be applied to the Use of those who shall be upon Duty, according to the Distribution to be made by the Captains, excepting Men of fixty Years old and upwards, and ailing Persons, who shall have the Liberty of substituting any of their Family, or such other Persons as shall not be disagreeable to the Captain, & George Lewis, &c. Considering that the Motive which induced us, for the Sake of Commerce, to change the Hours fixed by our former Mandates for the Sale of Corn, does no longer sublist, we order that all Corn which is exposed to Sale be brought to Market, and fold by the Bushel at the Hours and in the Manner expressed more at large in our former Mandates, particularly that of February 14, 1726, and we firstly forbid the Merchants to repair thither before eleven o' Clock in the Winter, and ten in the Summer. We also order our Officers to hinder Monopolies and other pernicious Practices, &c.

George Lewis, &c. Good Policy and the present Circumstances of Affairs demanding all the Precautions from us that tend to the public Tranquillity, we do by these Presents forbid all Persons, without Distinc-

tion, who are House-keepers in this City, to be seen

in the Streets after the Ringing of the Gate-bell, without being furnished with Lights or Lanthorns, on

Pain of Imprisonment, &c.

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The Magistrates, in concurrence with the good Offices of the Bishop and Prince, made Proclamation by Sound of Trumpet, that the public Granaries should be opened, and that Rye should not be fold for more than forty Sols per Measure: And it was also regulated, that the Parfons of the several Parishes should cause Rye Bread to be distributed to the Poor at the Rate of three Sols and a

Half for every Loaf that weighed four Pounds.

We had at Liege, in the Month of March last, an il-A rare In-We had at Liege, in the Month of March latt, and late of Humility in in a dignified Prieft. The Abbot of the famous and richa Prieft. Abbey of St. Giles, fituated in the Suburbs of Liege, being dead, and the Cannons not being able to agree in the Choice of a new Abbot from amongst themselves, at last upon the 26th of April, they agreed in the Choice of Monsieur de Lembor, the Abbot of St. Laurence, of the Order of St. Benedict, and accordingly fent him their Act for conflituting him Abbot of their House. This worthy Clergyman at first seemed to yield to a Choice that was fo much to his Advantage, and fo much to his Honour: Accordingly upon the first of March he repaired to their Abbey, and defired them to call a Chapter, which they did. In this Chapter he appeared, and spoke to them in Substance thus: It was not in the Quality of your Abbot that I defired this Assembly; for as I have not yet been approved of as such, either by the Holy See, or the Prince our Bishop, I could not arrogate to myfelf fuch an Authority, and ' should not have done so, even though it had been in my Power. It was only because I was defirous of seeing you affembled, in order to acquaint you with a Good-will answerable to the Confidence you placed in " me, by making Choice of me for your Abbot, that I feemed to accept of the Honour you did me, for no other Reason but because I saw you at Variance amongst yourselves; and now I shall take this Opportunity to represent to you, that you have as yet three or four Days to repair the Injury you have done to yourselves, in going abroad to look for a Chief, when

you have so many within your own House that are worthy of being its Governor.' Then he recommended to them the Prior of their Abbacy, not only as a Person every way qualified, but as the Person next in Rank to the Dignity of Abbot; and concluded with recommending Justice and Unanimity in so pathetical a manner, that according to his Defire they affembled again on the 4th. and unanimously chose their Prior for their Abbot.

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Sudden Rife As the Appearances of a Rupture between this Kingof Infurancedom and Spain became very great, the Beginning of the Month of July last, the Insurance at Hamburgh upon Goods shipped on board British Vessels for Cadiz, which was before but 2 per Cent, rofe fulldenly to 20 per Cent; which made most of the Merchants chuse to employ Hamburgh or Dutch Ships rather than English; and as this is the Case in every Branch of our Trade, where foreign built Ships can be employed, it shews how prejudicial the War is to our Navigation, and confequently how much it is our Interest to push it with Vigour, in order to bring it to a speedy as well as an honourable Conclusion. Our Sea-faring People do not at present much feel the stop that is put to our Navigation, because they are employed on board our Ships of War, but if the War should continue for any Number of Years, our Merchants will of course fall into a way of carrying on a great Part of our Trade in foreign Bottoms, by which means many of our British Merchant Ships must be unemployed, and confequently will in a few Years be broke up, or rendered useless for want of repair; and if this should be the Case, our Seamen will at the end of the War most sensibly feel the Decay of our Navigation; for as they feldom provide against a rainy Day, and consequently cannot live long without Employment; and as it will be impossible to alter immediately upon a Peace, that Course of Navigation which our Trade may have got into during the Continuance of the War; a great Part of our Seamen must become a Charge upon the Public for their daily Subfiftence, or must by a fatal Necesfity be drove into foreign Service.

Duke of

In the Night between the 16th and 17th of June, the Holftein dies: Duke of Holftein Gottorp died at his Caftle of Rolffbager, in the 40th Year of his Age. He was only Son of Frederick IV. Duke of Holftein, who was killed in 1702 in the Battle which the Swedes had with the Poles and Saxons near Klischow, by his Wife who was eldest Sister to Charles XII. King of Sweden; and confequently this Duke should have been King of Sweden, if it had not been for the whimfical Laws of that Kingdom, which do not admit of the Right of Representation, in the Succeffion of their Royal Line, and which must of course introduce great Confusion in that Succession. The late Duke married Anna Petrowna, Daughter of Peter I, the Great, Emperor of Ruffia, by whom he had a Son born in February 1728, named Charles Peter Ulrick; and by his Will he left the Guardianship of his Infant Son, and the Regency of his Dominions, to the Duke of Holftein

Entin, Bishop of Lubeck.

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As the Dispute between the King of Great Britain as Rise of the Elector of Hansver, and the King of Denmark, about bout Steinthe little Territory of Steinberft, happened towards theborft. End of the Year 1738, and was not adjusted till after the Beginning of last Year, I shall go a little back, in order to give an Account of the rife of that Affair. By the Patent or Manifesto of Hanover, which was fixed up both in Steinborft, and the Villages depending on it, it appeared, that this Territory had been looked upon at Hanover, as anciently belonging to the Dutchy of Lawenbourg; that towards the End of the 16th Century it was mortgaged to the House of Holstein; that, afterwards there was a long Law-fuit between Holftein and Lawenbourg, concerning the Restitution of that Territory, and its Territorial Right, which faid Law-fuit was terminated in August last, by an Agreement between the King of Great Britain and the Duke of Holftein, by which the Duke ceded to his Britannick Majesty all his Rights and Pretentions to the faid Territory, renouncing at the fame Time all other ulterior Pretentions of whatever Nature they might be.

The Court of Denmark being acquainted with that Danes drove Accommodation, fent on the 24th of September 1738, a ut by the Hanverians. Detachment of her Troops to take Pollention of Steinberft; alledging, as a Reason to vindicate her Conduct, that M. de Wedderkep, who possessed that Territory by virtue of a Contract, wherein it is declared redeemable by Holftein, had ceded it to Denmark in Default of Male Heirs of the House of Wedderkop, of which, nevertheless,

there were seven then living. The Regency of Hanoverlooking upon that Step as a Violation of the Territorial Right, resolved to drive the Danish Party out of Stein-

borft, and fix up Territorial Patents there.

In pursuance of this Resolution, a Detachment of Hanoverian Troops, confisting of 500 Men, with two Field-Pieces, marched on the 14th of December 1728, to take Poffession of this Territory, and to drive out thirty Danish Dragoons posted there. The Colonel who commanded this Hanoverian Detachment, no fooner arrived, but he fent a Lieutenant to the Danish Captain in the Caftle, to acquaint him, that he was come with Orders to take Possession of it, and if he refused, to turn him out by Force. The Danish Captain having answered the Lieutenant, that he was commanded to repel Force by Force, the two Officers had fuch high Words. that they drew their Swords and fought a Duel, in which the Danish Captain was killed on the Spot, and the Lieutenant mortally wounded. The Hanoverian Colonel having advanced with his Troops in the interim to begin the Attack, a very fmart Skirmish ensued, wherein several Soldiers were killed on both Sides. The Danes then plucked up their Draw-bridges and retired into the Caftle, where they defended themselves a while; but the Hanoverians having, by means of great Hooks, pulled down the Bridges, they entered the Caftle, and took Possession of it, by virtue of an Instrument drawn up by a Lawyer and a Scrivener, whom they had fent for from Hamburgh for that Purpole. The Danes being instantly disarm'd, were carried to the Frontiers, where they had their Horses and Arms restored to them; and such of their Men as had been killed upon this Occafion, were put into Carts, and likewise carried to the Frontiers.

Negotiations about this Affair. As foon as the Hanoverians had thus taken Possession, they began to build Redoubts round the Castle, and to make other Preparations for desending themselves in case of an Attack; and upon the Arrival of the News of this Affair at Copenhagen, his Danish Majesty not only issued Orders for all the Regiments in Denmark and Holstein to hold themselves in readiness to march, but also ordered 10000 Men to be sent over from Norway as soon as possible. On the other Hand, the Regency of Hanover

ordered several Regiments to march towards Steinborst. in order to support the Detachment that had taken Poffession of that Territory, in case of an Attack from the Danes: fo that every Thing feemed to tend towards a Rupture between these two Powers; but to prevent such a fatal Confequence, a Negotiation was immediately fet on Foot, in which the States General, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor very much interested themfelves, in order to bring it to a happy Iffue; the laft having represented both to the Danish and Hanoverian Ministers at Vienna, ' That whilst the Tranquillity of Christendom was establishing itself more and more, he had, with much Uneafiness, heard of the Quarrel which had happened in the Circle of the Lower Saxony. That he ardently wished to see it soon amicably determined. That with this View, though employed in a War with the Enemy of the Christian Name, he could not omit making his Sentiments on this Subject known to the Courts of Denmark and Hanover, in exhorting them to accommodate their Difference, or to 'chuse Mediators, whose good Offices might have the ' fame Tendency.'

By the good Offices of these three Powers, and by the A Treaty Interposition of the British Ministers, who happened at that very Time to be negotiating a Subsidy Treaty with the King of Denmark, both the Parties at Variance abstained from farther Hostilities, and a Treaty was in the Month of February following concluded, of which the

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H IS Britannick Majesty declares, that what happen-Copy thereed on the 14th of last December at the Castle of the steinborst with the King of Denmark's Dragoons, was looked upon by his Officers but as an indispensable means to maintain his lawful Rights, and that they acted with no other View; fince his Britannick Majesty's Intention never was to injure his Danish Majesty on this Occasion; and that if any Thing happended contrary to their mutual Wishes and Sentiments, it ought to be attributed to nothing but a Misunderstanding, and Incidents which could not possibly be foreseen, it being certain that his Officers had Orders to act cautiously in this Affair.

II. His Britannick Majesty promises, that immediately after the Execution of this Accommodation, his Troops that assembled at Steinborst and thereabouts, shall return to their old Quarters; that Steinborst shall be evacuated; that the Retrenchments made there shall be demolished; that all Things in that Bailiwick and the Castle shall be restored to their former Condition, and remain so until the Affair is decided; so that all the Marks of Possession taken, which may still exist, particularly the Arms being set up, the Publication of Patents, and the Prayers ordered in the Churches, shall entirely cease until this final Decision; the whole without any Prejudice to the Rights of either Party.

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'III. His Britannick Majesty assures, that he has not engaged himself with the Ducal House of Holstein, and that he has no Intention to engage with that House hereafter, in any Money-Negotiation that may prejudice either the supreme Domaine of the King of Denmark, his Right of eventual Succession, or his

other Prerogatives.

'IV. As his Danish Majesty may have had a Notion, that during the Dispute about Steinberst, some new Works were made to the Fortisications of Ratzebourg, his Britannick Majesty declares, that the Thing has no Manner of Foundation, and that neither he nor his Subjects shall contravene any Article that has been fettled in that respect, of which his Danish Majesty may be fully satisfied, by sending a Person to examine

every Thing upon the Spot.

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Side, that as foon as the fecond and fourth Articles aforesaid are fully performed, the Troops he has as fembled shall likewise retire and commit no further Hostility; and that as to his Pretensions to the Bailiwick, and the Castle of Steinborsh, he will either refer them to a friendly Accommodation, or a Decision of Law; so that if the Assair cannot be terminated by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries on both Sides, the Parties shall have recourse to one of the three following Methods, viz. to establish a Commission, to leave the Assair to the Judgment of Arbitrators, or else refer it to a Decision of Law, in which last, his Danish Majesty

referves to himself to nominate the Tribunal, to whose Decision he will stand.

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The Beginning of December last a very extraordinary Brave Beha-Incident happened at Francfort on the Oder, which English Solmade great Noise in the Prussian Dominions. Nine Sol-diers in the diers, all English, belonging to General Schwerin's Regi- Proffian ment, quartered in that Town, formed a Defign to de-Service. fert; which they executed, by forcing, Sword in Hand, the Guard at one of the Gates. The Commandant being in Doubt whether a greater Number was not concerned in the fame Defign, did not think proper to order a Detachment to go in pursuit of them, but fent two Officers on Horseback, who were directed to try if they could bring them back by gentle Representations, and Promises of Pardon. The said Officers overtook the Deserters at half a Mile's Distance from the Town. and after they had spoke to them, finding their Persuafions had no Effect, they rode up to fome neighbouring Villages, and brought with them a great Number of Boors armed. The Deferters, not discouraged at this, put themselves in a Posture of Defence, and engaged with the Boors, of whom they killed several, and mortally wounded one of the Officers who headed them : but being at last overpowered by Numbers, and five of the Soldiers being mortally wounded, they were forced to furrender, and three of them were shot for their Crime on the 11th of that Month.

As the Electorate of Saxony borders upon Silefia and Saxon E-Bobenia, they were afraid of having the Plague brought the Jens. into that Electorate from Hungary, and therefore his Polifb Majesty took care to have Guards posted upon all the Avenues leading into his Electorate from these two Provinces, with Orders not to let any pass, but such as were furnished with sufficient, Certificates of Health; but what was particular in these Orders was, that no Jews were to be allowed to enter the Electorate, whether they had Certificates or no; for as the Plague is propagated very much by Nastiness and Uncleanliness; no Certificate was thought fufficient for guarding against its being brought into the Electorate by the Jews, who, in those Countries, are generally looked on as a most nasty Vol. II.

uncleanly fort of People; and as most of them that live in Germany are very poor, there may be some Founda. tion for this Opinion.

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## CHAP. V.

The Affairs of Poland for the Year 1739.

Muscovites desire leave to march Troops thro' Poland.

OWARDS the End of the Year 1738, the Ruffian Minister at Warfaw, in a private Audience he had of the King of Poland, declared, That as the present Juncture of Affairs required that the

Empress, his Sovereign, pursuant to her Engagements, should send a Body of her Troops to affist the Emperor of the Romans against the common Enemy of

\* Christendem; and as those Troops could take no other Rout but through Poland, her Imperial Majesty hoped,

that in confequence of the good Harmony subfifting between her and the Republick, no Difficulty would be made to let them as a through the Polis Torrison

be made to let them pass through the Polish Ferritories, provided that they pay ready Money for every

' Thing they want, &c.

About the fame Time his Polish Majesty had an Account from the Commandant of Kaminieck, that both the Bashaw of Choczim and Bender had caused intimate to him, 'That if the Republick did not take proper Meafures to prevent this Body of Russian Troops from marching through Poland in their way to Hungary, the Grand Signior would think he had from thence a Right to cause a Body of his Troops enter Paland, and would accordingly exercise that Right, as soon as he heard that the Muscovites had entered the Territories of Poland.' This Declaration gave fo great Uneafinels to the Grandees of Poland, that they made strong Remonstrances to the King against permitting the Muscovites to pass through the Kingdom, and even threatened to form a Confederacy for opposing their Passage; which induced his Polish Majesty to write to the Empress of Ruffia; 'That the Continuance of the Ruffian Army in Poland at the End of the preceding Campaign, gave cause

to apprehend the most fatal Consequences, in case the Russian Regiments appointed to go and join the Emperors

peror's Army in Hungary, should attempt to march through Poland; therefore his Majesty and the Republick hoped, that her Russan Majesty would endeavour to find some proper Expedient for preventing the fatal Consequences which would result from such an

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Attempt.' This Letter was strongly seconded by Mr. de Submi his Majesty's Minister at Petersburgh, who at last obtained the following agreeable Answer from the Czarina, viz. That the Empress of Ruffia, being willing to hew the regard she had for what had been represented to her by his Polish Majesty and the Republick, and how much the defired to preferve their Friendship, by contributing as much as the could to the Prosperity and Advantage of Poland, these Reasons had prevailed with her to prefer the Tranquillity of that Kingdom to the Advantage she had reason to expect during the next Campaign, from cauling her Troops act in conjunction with those of the Emperor: That therefore the declared, that the would not cause her Troops march through Poland for Hungary; but would fufill her Engagements with his Imperial Majesty, by re-

the Body of Troops she was to have sent him.'

Though the Poles upon this Occasion shewed a great Tartar's regard for the Peace subsisting between them and the plunder the Porte, yet they had no great Reason for being so scrupu-Polsh Terri-

mitting to him a Sum of Money as an Equivalent for

Porte, yet they had no great Reason for being so scrupu-possible Terrilous; for whilft they were thus refuling a Paffage to the Muscowite Troops, a great Body of Tartars attempted to make an Incursion into the Ukrain belonging to Russia, and being disappointed in this Design; they entered the Polish Territories of Podolia, where they not only made great Devastations, but committed many Barbarities and Cruelties. In this Incursion, and some others they afterwards made, into Podolia, it was computed they murdered above 600 Persons, carried into Slavery 9660 Men, Women, and Children; carried off 150000 Sheep, more than 8000 Black Cattle, and about 6000 Hories; and that they burnt and destroyed more than 4000 Castles and Houses, after having stripped them of every Thing they could carry off, and burnt what they could not. In short, they behaved every where like a most barbarous Enemy, ravishing the Women, murdering the

Men

Men, prophaning the Churches, and laying waste and desolate a great Part of that Province. The Cham of the Tartars, it is true, after his return from Constantinople, wrote a Letter of Excuse to the Palatine of Kiow, and not only fet at Liberty all the Polish Prisoners he could get an Account of, but took into Cuftody the Sultan Islan Gerey who commanded upon that Expedition; but this was far from being a proper Satisfaction for fuch Cruelties and Barbarities committed in Time of Peace, and yet the Poles continued obstinate in refusing the Russian Troops a Passage through their Country; from whence there is Reason to conclude, that their Obstinacy did not proceed from their imagining, that they had no Cause to break with or give Offence to the Ottoman Porte, or that their Country would be in Danger if they should; but from the French Party in that Kingdom, who would have been glad to have feen both the Imperialists and Muscovites almost destroyed by the Infidels.

Muscovite Army marches

As the Muscovites were probably sensible of this being the Cause of the Obstinacy of the Poles; therefore, thro' Poland, when it was resolved that Count Munich, with his whole Army, should march through the Polish Territories, the Muscovite Court did not so much as ask Leave. However, to shew as much Respect to the King and Republick of Poland as possible, as soon as the Muscovite Army entered the Territories of Poland, a Letter of Excuse was sent by the Muscovite Court to the King, and M. Golembiewsky, the Russian Resident at Warsow, fent circular Letters to the principal Senators, to acquaint them, 'That the Ruffian Army, commanded by the Velt Marshall Count Munich, having received Orders " to march towards the Niester on the Side of Choczim, the Velt-Marthal cannot help paffing through the Re-' publick's Territories, that he will perform that March with all poffible Order and Regularity, by making his Troops observe the strictest Discipline; that if they buy Provisions, or any other Things, they shall pay ready Money for them; that the Russian Army shall, in case of need, even serve to protect the Kingdom; and that his Excellency will take care not to do any 'Thing, in his Passage through their Dominions, that may either difgust or prejudice the Republick.'

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At the fame Time Count Munich fent a Letter in much the same Terms to the Crown General of Poland, and obtained his Leave to publish in all the Parts of Poland he passed through, a Declaration, 'That all those who had a mind to bring any Provisions or Merchandize, should have full Security for their Persons and Effects, and ready Money for whatever they thought fit to dispose of; and that all those who had any Complaint against any Officer or Soldier in his Army might apply directly to him; for that he would take care to 'do them Justice in the best and speediest Manner.' Accordingly, he took so great Care in his Passage through the Polish Territories, and made his Army observe so exact a Discipline, that no Injury was done to any of the Inhabitants, except a few little Pilferings by some of the Coffacks, and these he punished severely as often as he could get an Account of them; but as the Turkish Tartars were always following or hovering about his Camp, they committed great Outrages even in Poland; for they never diffinguished between Friend and Foe, when any thing came in their way, that could supply their Avarice or fatisfy their Luft.

As the Pilferings committed by the Muscovite Coffacks Muscovite in their March, had occasioned some Murmurings a- Court promong the People of Poland, their faid Resident at War-tisfaction for faw, by Orders from his Court, declared, upon the 11th all Damage of December laft, 'That her Imperial and Czarish Ma-thereby ' jesty had heard with the utmost Displeature, that during the March of her Army through Poland, the Coffacks had done great Damage in several Places; that their Behaviour in this respect was contrary not only to her Inclination, but to her express Orders, and that the would forthwith appoint Commissioners for examining the Grounds of Complaint upon the Spot where they were occasioned, and for giving full Reparation in ready Money for all the Damage that had been fuftained; and that therefore those who could give sufficient Documents of their Claims, or of the Damage they had fuffered, had nothing to do, but to address them-

felves to the said Commissioners for obtaining Justice.'
Count Munich likewise, after he had taken Choczim,
wrote a Letter to the Palatine of Kiow, Crown General
of Poland, wherein he expressed himself thus, 'That as

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it is too foon to end the Campaign, he proposes to solve low the Turks to Bender, and attack that Place; that he had sent a Detachment of his Army into Walachia; that he had great room to hope for a happy Issue to his Enterprizes, inasmuch as the Turks and Tartars were not able to give him any Obstruction; that the Conquests of the Russian Army in the Neighbourhood of Poland ought not to give the Republick any Apprehensions, that they would be made use of to do any Prejudice either to her Rights or Pretensions; that, on the contrary, the Empress, his Mistress, would shew all possible regard to those Rights and Pretensions, and always study to make the Success of her Arms turn out to the Advantage of the Republick, &c.

Thus we see the Muscovites took all the Methods they could to keep the Poles in good Humour; and as the Irruption of the Tartars in the Beginning of the Year had given them good Caufe, it would in all probability have been the Interest of that Republick to have joined in the War; for they never had a better Opportunity for recovering what has been taken from them by the Turks, and for fecuring themselves against the future Irruptions of the Tartars: Nay, it is probable, both the Emperor and the Muscovites would have agreed to have given them Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Budziack Tartary, which would have given them a Communication with the Euxin Sea; but the Resentment a great Party among them have against the Muscovites, prevented their taking hold of this Opportunity for gaining fuch fignal Advantages for their Country.

A Senatus Concilium held at War-

On the 3d of April, after the Irruption of the Tariars before mentioned, his Polish Majesty held a Senatus Concilium at Warsaw, and proposed the following Articles for their Deliberation, viz.

I. WHAT the Republick ought to demand as an Indemnification for the Damage done by the Tartars in their last Incursion into the Polish Territories; and what Methods are proper to be taken for guarding against the like Hostilities for the future.

II. The Methods for hindering the Prejudice which the Trade of this Kingdom fuffers, (by the frequent Obstacles the Poles meet with in carrying their Merchandize

chandize to the Frontiers of Polish Prussia) and thereby fuppress several Abuses which are very detrimental to the Nation.

'III. Whether the Jewels and Archives of the Kingdom, actually in the Hands of the Commissaries appointed for that Purpose by the Constitution of the
Year 1736, ought to be delivered to the High Treafurer of the Crown,

'IV. The fettling a Fund for keeping in repair the

Caffles of Cracow and Warfaw.

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V. Whether they should continue to the Cities of Cracow and Elbing the Subsidies granted them by the abovesaid Constitution.

The Senators having deliberated on these Articles,

came to the following Refolutions.

I. THAT the King should send a Plenipotentiary to the Grand Vizir and the Cham of the Tartars, in order to claim the Subjects of the Republick carried off by the latter; and at the same Time insist upon an Indemnification equivalent to the Damage they have done.

General of the Crown Army to provide for the Defence and Security of the Frontiers, and fend Orders to the Starofts, who command there, not to suffer any foreign Inlisters, and to make use of Reprizals in case any Attempt be made to interrupt the Commerce of

the Nation in any Manner whatever.

'III. That they nominated Commissaries for delivering up the Jewels and Archives of the Crown to
the High Treasurer; that those who died since that
Time should be replaced by the Costellans of Sendomir,
Plock, and Czerk; that the Keys of those Treasures
should nevertheless be entrusted with the Senators;
that immediately after the closing of the Tribunal of
Radom, they should repair to the Castle of Gracow, in
order to draw up a new Inventory, and then deliver
the Jewels and Archives of the Crown to the High
Treasurer.

IV. That the High Treasurer of the Crown shall

IV. That the High Treasurer of the Crown shall lay before the Senate an Estimate of the necessary Expences

pences for keeping in repair the Castles of Cracow and Warfaw.

5. That till the opening of the next Diet, the King should pay the Subsidies granted to the Cities of Elbing

and Crocow.

Besides those Points settled by the Senatus Concilium, the King granted, before his Departure for Drefden, 30,000 Florins to the Palatine of Kiow, Great General of the Crown Army, for maintaining the Emissaries he keeps in the East; 30,000 to the General of the Artillery, towards the Expences of the Artillery and Arfenals; 200 Ducats for the Messenger who is to be fent to the Grand Vizir and the Cham of Tartary; 20,000 Crowns to Count Stadnicky, formerly Minister at the Porte; and a Pension of 600 Crowns per Annum to M. Juliani, the Republick's Interpreter at Constantinople.

King of to Saxony.

And on the 6th of the same Month, his Majesty set Poland goes out for his Electorate of Saxony in Germany, where he remained during the Rest of last Year, except a Journey he made to Fraustadt in Poland, in order to hold a Senatus Concilium, which could not be held at any Place out of the Kingdom. This Senatus Concilium was occasioned chiefly by the March of the Muscowite Army through Poland; for when his Polish Majesty heard of that March, he immediately fent Circular Letters to the Senators and Ministers of the Crown, the Substance of which was as follows.

His Letter Senators.

· Augustus the Third, &c. The News of the Entrance to the Polish of the Russian Troops into our Kingdom causes us the more Grief and Uneasiness, inasmuch as we had receiv'd politive Assurances, before letting out from our Residence of Warsaw, that the Passage of those Troops would not take Place. Since we have been inform'd of the contrary, we have made the strongest Representations on that Head to the Court of Russia, and omitted nothing for fecuring our faithful Subjects from the bad Confequences which may refult from that Paffage. As speedy Counsel is the best Expedient that can be used in unforeseen Events, we immediately resolved to convoke the Senate in our good City of Fraustadt, there to assemble on the 25th of August of the present Year, in order to keep a watchful Eye • over over the Safety of the Republick, and be able, in case of need, to fix the Term for opening a Diet Extraordinary, &c.

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His Majesty set out accordingly on the 21st of A Senatus August from Dresden, and arrived at Fraustadt the next Concilism Day; and on the 25th he opened the Senatus Concilium, Fraustadt. but several Senators not being then arrived, it was adjourned till next Day, when, his Majesty laid the sive following Propositions before them for their Deliberation.

to all Expectations, in the unhappy Confequences refulting from the Stay of the Russan, Turkish, and Tartar Armies on the Frontiers of Poland, the King defires to know what Methods are proper to be made use of for preserving the inward Tranquillity of the Kingdom, without making any Breach in the Friendship established with the neighbouring Powers; and whether it is necessary or not to assemble an extraordinary Diet, and when it ought to be held.

'2. As it would be proper to fend Ministers to the Powers at War, as well to confirm, in the Name of the Republick, the Neutrality she intends to observe, as to represent, that, contrary to the Promises made her, the Inhabitants of the Frontiers have received great Prejudice and Damage; and as it is necessary to prevent more satal Consequences, and solicit a Reparation for the Damage sustained, his Majesty likewise demands the Advice of the Senatus Concilium on this Head.

5. The King also desires to know what Measures may be taken to hinder the Plague, which rages on the Frontiers of Hungary, from spreading into Poland.

4. As feveral Troops of Vagabonds, call'd Sezifezi, commit great Diforders on the Frontiers of Lithuainia, it is proper to find out some Method for dispersing them, and putting a Stop to their Incursions.

'5. It is also necessary to examine how the Money must be raised for repairing the Town-House of Petrikow, which is a privileged Place depending on the Tribunal of the Crown: It is likewise necessary to provide at the same time for the Reparations of the

Tower of Petrikow, which is in danger of tumbling down every Day, which Accident would do great Da-

mage to the Town.'

As to the first of these Propositions, the Senate left it to his Majesty to fix the Time for holding an Extraordinary Diet. As to the 2d, They named M. Ignatius Oginski, Quarter Master of the great Dutchy of Lithuania, for going to the Court of Russia; M. Foseph Mezyk-Rudzky, Cup-bearer of Rzeezic, for going to Constantinople; and M. Joseph Lepnsky, Royal Notary of Chelm, for going in Quest of the Cham of the Tartars, in order to demand of him Reparation for the Damage his People had done to Poland, and that no fuch Damage should be done for the future, fince the Republick had observed an exact Neutrality in the War; to the first two of which Ambaffadors the Senate gave 6000 Crowns each, and 2000 to the last, for defraying the Charge of their respective Journeys. As to the 3d, they desired the King to fend Orders to the Crown General, to cause all the Ways and Passages upon the Frontiers to be carefully guarded by the Militia, in order to prevent the Contagion's being communicated. As to the 4th, they defired the King to fend proper Orders to the Prince Wiefniowifky, Palatin of Wilna, and Great General of Lithuania, for putting a Stop to those Incursions, and for repressing the Insolencies of those Banditti, known by the Name of Sezifezi. And as to the 5th, they defired his Majesty to appoint a Sum for that Purpose.

A hishop refuses to be an Arch-Bishop.

Upon the 16th of December 1738, his Polish Majesty conferred the Arch-bishoprick of Guesna, with the Primateship of Poland and Lithuania which is annexed to it, upon Cardinal Lipsky, Bishop of Gracew; but the Cardinal, it seems, upon examining into the Revenues of the Arch-bishoprick of Guesna, found they were too small for enabling him to support the Grandeur and Dignity of Primate, therefore in the Month of February following he resigned it again into his Majesty's Hands, and contented himself with keeping his Bishoprick of Gracew, which shewed great Humility in the Cardinal, supposing his Resignation to have been instanced by no Motives of Avarice. Upon his Resignation, his Majesty conferred

conferred the Arch-bishoprick of Guesna and the Primacy

upon the Count Szembeck, Bishop of Cujavia.

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On the 20th of March, being the Day appointed Investiture by his Polish Majesty for giving the Investiture of Courland Courland to Count Biron, chosen by the States through the Influence of the Czarina, and he having obtained Permission to receive the Investiture by Proxy, M. Finck, Chancellor of the Dutchy, in Name of his Mafter the Duke, and by Virtue of a full Power from him, was conducted to the Palace in one of his Majesty's Coaches by the Castellan of Czersk, appointed by his Majesty for that Purpose; which Coach was followed by a most magnificent Coach of the Envoy's own, attended by his Servants in rich Liveries. The Streets through which he passed were lined with Soldiers, and upon his Arrival at the Palace, he was received at the Head of the Stair by the two Marshals of the Crown, who conducted him into the Senators Hall, where the King fat under a Canopy which had been erected at the further End, with the Senators in Great Chairs according to their Rank upon each Side of the Throne. M. Finck kneeling before the Throne, made a Speech in Latin proper for the Occasion, and concluded with defiring, in the Name of his Mafter, the Investiture of the Dutchies of Courland and Semigalia. He was answered in the same Language by the Count Zaluski, Great Chancellor of the Crown, and the Oath of Fidelity being administred to him, and the Formulary or Deed of Investiture read, he made his Compliment of Thanks to his Majesty; and then rising from his Knees, he took his Place in a great Chair at the Side of the Throne, and putting on his Hat continued covered for some Time. Then rising up again, he received the Standard of Investiture, on one Side of which were embroidered the Arms of Poland, and on the other the Arms of Courland. After this Ceremony he retired with the Standard, and was reconducted with the same Formalities.

September 26th the Queen of Poland was safely der Queen of livered of a Prince at the Castle of Hubertsbourg near Poland de-Dresden, who was baptized on the 1st of November Prince, following, and named Clement, the Pope represented by his Nuncio, and the Duke of Bavaria represented by

Prince Xavier, being God-Fathers, and the Archdutchess Mary-Anne represented by the Princess of Weissenfels being God-Mother.

We had in July last the following most remarkable A Parricide

punished by Account from Lublin in Poland dated June 21st. the Laity, and another

and another Lublin, June 21. A Gentleman named Kaliszewsky, protected by convicted of taking away his Mother's Life, was exethe Clergy. cuted here this Morning, pursuant to the Sentence of the Tribunal of this City. According to the Sentence pronounced against him, he was to be torn with Pincers, a Lump of his Flesh cut out, and his Head and his right Hand cut off; after which he was to be drawn in Quarters, and the Members nailed upon Posts set up in the Middle of four High Roads, in order to imprint in Peoples Minds a just Horror of so abominable and unnatural a Crime: But the Tribunal being willing to favour the Criminal, they dispensed with him from fuffering the Torture of being torn with the Pincers and having a Lump of Flesh cut from his Body. This Gentleman's younger Brother was concern'd in the Crime, but has taken Sanctuary in the Convent of the Carmelites: He is condemn'd to be laid on a Wheel, where four Lumps of his Flesh, as well as his Right Hand, are to be cut off; after which he is to be broke alive and left on the Wheel till he expires. A Guard has been posted at every Avenue of the Convent, lest the Friers, through a mistaken Compassion, should facilitate his Escape.

This Story is the more to be taken Notice of, because it shews what a wicked Use the Roman-Catholick Priests make of the Privilege of Sanctuary which is allowed them in their Religious Houses, and which in super-Hitious Countries, fuch as Poland, is never to be violated, let them make what Use of it they will. The Crime of Parricide is a Crime so inconsistent with human Nature, that the ancient Heathen Romans thought it was impossible for any human Creature to be guilty of it, and therefore they had no Law against it; but the modern Christian Romans, who assume being the only true Christians, have we see made it a Point of their Religion, to protect even this inhuman Criminal, if he takes Refuge in one of their Religious Houses. Can such a Sanctuary be called the House of God? Ought it not to be called the House of Beelzebub?

CHAP.

## CHAP VI.

Of the Affairs of Muscovy for the Year 1739.

Shall here begin with giving an Account of the War A defigned between the Muscovites and Turks, as being the Incursion by most material Transaction in which the Empire of defeated. Russia was concerned, during the Year 1739. Towards the End of the preceding Year, Count Munich had brought his Army back to their Winter Quarters in the Ukrain, and would probably have gone immediately to the Court at Petersburgh, if he had not heard, that the Tartars designed an Incursion into that Province. This made him flay there till after the Beginning of last Year, in order to give proper Directions, and to take proper Measures for repelling their Attack. According to the Information that had been given him, the Tartars did affemble in a great Body, soon after the beginning of last Year, and endeavoured to have executed their Design, but were repulsed by the Russian Troops upon that Frontier, in the Manner mentioned in the following Account of this Affair, which was published at Muscow by Authority, viz.

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On the 14th of Feb. O. S. Major General Bachmatow being inform'd that two Parties of Tartars appeared on the other Side of the Nieper, between Potock and Kremenzuch, he took the necessary Meafures to give them a warm Reception; fo that early the next Morning, when the Tartars to the Number of 3000 pass'd that River, they were so vigorously attack'd by the Major General, that they were all cut to Pieces, except fuch as retir'd with the utmoft Precipitation to repals the River, in doing of which the greatest Part of them were drown'd. The Coffacks pursued the rest as far as the River Ingulitz. 'According to the Report of the Prisoners taken, to the Number of 50, the main Body of Tartars confifted of 20,000 Men, commanded by the Sultan of Bialogrod, who, upon the News of the Defeat of this Detachment, retir'd with his Men above 100 of that 6 Country Country Miles towards Poland, where he plunder'd and burnt some small Towns and Villages in his Road, to revenge, upon the Ploes, the Missortune he had met with in the Ukrain.——The Russian Officers who shar'd in this Victory with the Major General, were the Prince de Repnin, who is also a Major General, and the Quarter Master General de Fermer. Our Troops took from the Enemy two Pair of Colours, a great Number of Bows and Arrows, and 1300 Horses. All the Mischief that the Tartars did before they were deseated, was their setting Fire to a neighbouring Village, where there was an old Church and a Convent.

Munich's Army marches through Poland

Towards the End of February Count Munich returned to Petersburgh, in order to affist at the Councils that were to be field, for regulating the Operations of the enfuing Campaign; and was present at the Nuptials of his Son with the Baroness of Mingden, one of the Zarina's Maids of Honour, which were celebrated at Petersburgh with great Solemnity on the 3d of March; the Bridegroom being conducted to his Nuptials by the Duke of Gourland, and the Bride by the Princesses Elizabeth and Anne. On the 18th of April, Count Munich fet out from Petersburgh for the Army in the Ukrain, and foon after his Arrival, the Troops began to take the Field; but the Army did not begin to pass the Nieper or Berysthenes till towards the End of May, when two large Detachments passed that River near Kjow, one of which encamped between Kiow and Obuchow, and the other between Tripolic and Starky. The rest of the Army soon after pass'd that River, and the whole remained in that Neighbourhood till the 16th of June, when having prepared every thing for a long march, it decamped, and arrived on the 18th at Berdizow, on the Frontiers of Poland. Here the Field Marshal Count Munich divided his Army into four Columns, and without asking Leave, took his Rout directly through the Territories of Poland, towards Choczim. On the 21st he arrived at Constantinow; and on the 27th he passed the Boy at Laticzow. From thence he marched and encamped in the Neighbourhood of Kaminieck, the frontier Town of Poland over against Choczim; in which Neighbourhood he continued for some time,

time, watching for an Opportunity to pass the Niester, which was guarded on the other fide by the Turkish Army, confisting of 100,000 Men, Janizaries and Tartars; and though the Muscovite Army was not above 60 or 65000 Men, comprehending the Coffacks, yet the Turks durft not venture to pass that River to attack the Muscovites, notwithstanding their having threatned to enter Poland, in case the Republick suffered the Muscovite Army to pass through its Territories. They did, indeed, send a Body of Tartars into Poland as foon as they heard of the Muscovite Army's having entered it; but this was only with a Defign to harass the Muscovites in their March; and this they endeavoured to do with very little Effect; for the Muscovite Generals were so watchful, and the Troops upon all Occasions so alert, that in this long March the Tartars could never once attack any of their Parties with Success; so that by their Irruption into Poland they did much more Damage to their Friends the Poles, than they could do to their Enemies the Muscovites.

As to the Passage of the Niester I shall give it as it His Army was published at Petersburgh, by way of Journal of their passes the Army dated from its first Camp in Moldavia, which Niester.

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Hough all the Hords of Tarters had passed the Niester the 18th of July, and had made Detachments upon the 21st, and 26th, which approached ' within fight of our Camp, yet they always retired beyond the River Zabruk, as foon as they perceived our Troops in motion for going to meet them; for that they did nothing but ravage the Country, with delign to take from us all means of Subfistence.

On the 27th, it was resolved to march towards the Niester, in order to attempt passing that River below Choczim. For this Purpole, we made a large Detachment from our Army, confifting of two Battalions of her Imperial Majesty's foot Guards, of the Horse Guards, of all the Grenadiers of the Army, of a Battalion from each Regiment of Infantry, and of the Vanguard of the Army, which confifted of four Regiments of Dragoons, of the greatest part of our Hussars, of the irregular Troops, and of the Field

Artillery.

This Detachment was divided in three Columns, the first of which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Charles Biron, the second by Lieutenant-General Baron Lowenthal, and the third by Lieutenant-General Gustavus Biron. Mr. Fermer, Quarter Master-General, had the Command of the Van-guard, and the Detachment carried along with it Provisions for ten Days, but no heavy Baggage; the great Artillery, the Magazines, the Hospitals, and the heavy Baggage being left with the Army, which General Romanzoff had the Command of.

But in order to make the Enemy believe, that the Army was to continue its March towards the River Zabruk and towards Choczim, General Romanzoff had Orders to direct his March that way for that Day. On the other hand, Count Munich having put himself at the Head of this Detachment, it wheeled to the Right, passed the little River Kowtzelowka, near the little Village of Raygorod, marched that Day twenty-one Werstes, (14 English Miles) and encamped that

Night near the Borough Selintza.

The 29th, at Day-break, this Detachment refumed its March, and though it was obliged to pass several Defiles, and march over several Mountains, in order to get to the Niester, the Alacrity of the Soldiers surmounted all Obstacles, and at 5 o' Clock in the Afternoon they arrived upon the Banks of that River, near the Village Giubonva. As the River was very low, and no Enemy upon the other Side, Fords were soon found out by the irregular Troops, who passed over the River the same Evening; and in the Night-time two Bridges were completed, one of Boats, and the other of Casks and Rafters, notwithstanding the Niester's being at that Place very deep.

The 30th, Count Munich and Lieutenant-General Gustavus Biron passed over first, with her Imperial Majesty's Guards. Lieutenant-General Charles Biron immediately followed at the Head of the Grenadiers, and after him Mr. Lowenthal with the Artillery, and then the rest of the Troops; so that upon the 31st this whole Body was encamped in the Enemy's Coun-

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Upon the 31st several Parties were detached, to reconnoitre the Country, one of which brought in a Captain and fix Walachians, whom the Hofpadar of Moldavia had fent out to endeavour to get fome Accounts of our Army; another brought into the Camp two Janizaries, who had been fent to escort some Merchants of Choezim to Orfanouvice; and a third com-' manded by Colonel Onentieff, surprised at Orzanouvice a Party of the Enemy's, of which the greatest Part were cut in pieces, and he returned to the Camp with ten Prisoners and two Pair of Colours.

'The 2d of August, General Romantzoff passed the Niester upon the Bridges we had built, and came and joined us; and the Enemy being disconcerted, upon feeing that we had got over the Bulwark of their 'Country, retired towards Choczim with great Preci-HOUR DW

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'The 3d, Intelligence being brought of a great Appear- They repulse ance of the Enemy in a Wood near Checzim, about an Attack Mile from our Army, the usual Signal was given, and Turks. three Cannon fired to call home the Foragers, who being but half a Mile from the Enemy, could not well avoid being attacked. The Officer who commanded the Detachment designed to cover them, posted himself with his faid Detachment, and a few small Pieces of 'Cannon, in a Valley, behind a Parcel of Waggons, from whence he defended himself till the Arrival of the Picquet-guard and the irregular Forces. The Fire on both Sides was very brisk. The Velt-Marshal de Munich coming with the Horse Guards, and some Companies of Grenadiers, caused the Troops immediately to advance upon a Hill, from whence they could plainly fee the Enemy, who fell with great Fury upon our left Wing. The Huffars and Coffacks of Grufin and the Tanais, who were in that Wing, defended themselves with Vigour, and made a continual Fire with their Small Arms, being supported by the Fire of the Field-Pieces. The Lieutenant-General Charles de Biron, and the Major-General Prince de Repnin, came 'inflantly to their Affiftance with some Battalions of Foot, as did the Lieutenant-General Baron de Lewendall, with a Detachment of Horse Grenadiers, and Count Guftavus de Biron, with a Battalion of Guarde VOL. II.

and three Battalions of Foot. Upon this the Enemy, whose Fire was nevertheless very brisk, resolved to restire, and leave the Field of Battle to us, and we remained there in a fquare Battalion, till they all went off the fame Way that they came, it being too late to pursue them. We had in this Action 39 Men killed, and 112 wounded. In the Number of the killed, are ' Major Novaii, an Officer of the Huffars, and two Enfigns. In the Number of the wounded, are feveral " Coffack Officers, who fought in the Middle of the Enemy with very great Bravery. Lieutenant-Colonel Kiefling, whom the King of Poland had fent to the Count de Munich in Quality of Adjutant, was killed by his Side. A Basha with two Tails, and several other Turkish Officers were found dead upon the Field of Battle; and it is reckoned, that the Enemy's Loss is otherwise very considerable. We took three Pair of Colours, with three Battoons of Command, besides Arms very finely wrought, Harness, Saddles, and the like. We took Prisoner a Mursa of Budziack, named Ali, who once served at the Danube and near Widdin, and by whom we learn, that in this Action there were 6000 Turks, commanded by the Balla of Checzim, and three other Bashas; and that there were no less than 12 or 13000 Tartors, under the Command of the Seraskier Sultan Islam-Girey, and the Sultan Nyed-Girey. A Party of above 1000 Men, being the Coffacks of Tanais, Huffars, and Calmucks, which was fent into Walachia, is returned to our Camp with a Booty of 1500 Black-cattle and 400 Horses.

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Tartars infult their own General.

The Body of Tartars encamped near Kaminieck, when the Russians began their March, were amused by the Body of Troops, &c. that were lest in the Camp, under the Command of General Romanizoss, which they took to be the whole Russian Army; so that they never perceived the March of the great Detachment above-mentioned, nor did they hear of the Russians having passed the Niester, till a few Days after, when they heard of it, by an Officer of the Cossacks, who fell into their Hands, and being brought before the Sultan of Bialogorod, told him, that the Army was on the other Side of the Niester since the 31st, and that General Munich

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had left some thousands of Cossacks behind only to conceal his Design the better: This News exasperated the Tartars to such a Degree, that they went, Sabre in Hand, to reproach their Sultan with his Indolence, in letting slip the Opportunity of attacking the Russians while they passed the River, and alledged as another Reason for their Discontent, that their Wives and Children with their Esses, who were beyond the River, were in Danger of falling into the Hands of the Russians: In short, the Tartars were so irritated, that part of them less the Sultan, without listening to what he had to say for himself. The March of the Russians into Moldavia spread a general Consternation there, and likewise in Walachia; the Inhabitants of which Provinces sted towards the Niester, in order to take Sanctuary in the Polish Territories.

From the 3d to the 27th of August, nothing very con-The Russians fiderable happened, though there were daily Skirmishes give a lignal between the two Armies, in which the Turks had always Defeat to the worst of it. On the 27th the Russian Army began to march to attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments, and therefore I shall from thence continue the Journal of their Operations as follows, viz.

THE 27th of August, N. S. the Army passed the Rivers Inifkowski and Saloczenzy, and arrived about 8 o' Clock at Night upon a Hill, within Cannon Shot of the Turkish Camp. Immediately after the Enemy marched out of their Camp and furrounded us, but were repulled by the Coffacks and Huffars, feconded by the Field Artillery: All the March was performed in Cannonading and Charging of all Sides; but the Enemy were repulsed on every Side, and at last we pitched our Camp at Urofbitza. M. Fermer, Quarter Master General, went out very late with 250 Dragoons and two Field Pieces, to enlarge the Camp, and was foon attacked by fome thousands of Infidels; but the Horse Guards and a few other Troops being fent to fustain him, the Enemy was defeated in about half an Hour after. That Day we had four Men killhalf an Hour after. ed, and 46 wounded.

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The Turks who furrounded us, having raifed two Batteries more, cannonaded and bombarded our Camp all Night, and also attacked us in several Places, though without any Success. Nevertheless we were in a perplexed Situation, our Intrenchment of Waggons and Chevoux de Frize was surrounded by the Infidels; we began to want Forage, and must have been obliged to march above eight Miles out of our Road to Choczim; so that the Seraskier and the Bashaw thought that we lay at their Mercy, as we have since been informed. As we could remain no longer in that Condition, Count Munich resolved, upon mature De-

' liberation, to attack the Enemy. Accordingly the Army was in readiness the 28th early in the Morning; as we found that the Turks had ftrengthen'd afresh their Intrenchment at the Right, but on a Hill at the Left had left an Opening of about 50 Yards, for the Conveniency of the Horse, " we feigned to attack their Right Wing with fix Re-' giments, 30 Pieces of Cannon, and feveral Mortars: ' The Enemy fell into the Snare, threw their greatest Strength in to the Right Wing, and attacked our Left, but without Success. At Noon we called in that Detachment, and arrived at the Foot of the Hill, at the Enemy's Left Wing, where their Intrenchment was open; but as foon as they perceived our Stratagem, they ran thither with Sand-Bags and Cannon, rais'd a Battery on the Top of the Hill, and immediately began to cannonade us; nevertheless we marched up the Hill, Drums beating and Colours flying, and our Artillery was fo well ferv'd, that it foon had the Superiority over the Enemy's, for which we cannot fufficiently praise the Courage of the Infantry, who being impatient to come to Blows with the Infidels, drag'd the Cannon up the Hill when the Horses could no longer perform it, by reason of the Steepness of the Ascent. About five o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Janizaris

attacked our Center, and the Spahi's our Right and Left; the latter were repulsed with great Loss, at which the Janizaries were so discouraged, that they took to their Heels: Then we perceived Part of the Turking

Camp breaking up, and the Enemy beginning to retire.

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We might have taken their whole Camp, had we not been obliged to halt several Times, in order to cover our heavy Baggage, the Turkish Horse and the Tartars still hovering about us. We found in the Camp 19 Pieces of Brass Cannon and 4 Mortars, 1000 Tents, a great Quantity of Bombs, Cannon-Balls, Provision and Forage, the Enemy having abandoned such a strong Camp with the utmost Precipitation. Never was a compleater Victory gained with so small Loss; nothing could equal the Courage of our Troops, and the Briskness with which our Artillery play'd upon the Enemy; for the Basha of Choczim, who surrendered the 20th, and was in that Battle, confessed that it was impossible to resist our Fire.

The 29th, The Marshal Count Munich, having Choczim viewed with Admiration the infinite Labour of the furrendered Turkish Intrenchments, and being resolved to make to the the best Advantage of his Victory, detached 30000 Russians:

Men towards Choczim, and at Noon the whole Army followed. We march'd fix or feven Werstes through Choczim Wood, and at Night came and encamped at Daischowze. Almost every Step we made during this March, we found Cannons, Bombs, Waggons full of Baggage, &c. which shewed what a great Consternation the Turks were in after their Defeat; almost all of whom, instead of returning to Choczim, sled towards Bender. In the Night Time, a Part of the Garrison came out to reconnoitre us, but retired upon the first Fire.

The 30th in the Morning, we marched up as far as the Suburbs of the Town without meeting an Enemy; and some Walachians, whom our Cossacks brought in Prisoners, gave us an Account, that Kalsschah Bashaw had returned after the Battle to Choczim, with some Officers and Janizaries, but that the Garrison consisting of 7000 effective Men, who had affisted at the Battle, had followed their flying Army to Bender. Immediately after our Arrival, we summoned the Place to surrender; whereupon the Major Ibrabim came and desired of the Marshal some Hours to deliberate with the Aga and other Officers about the Capitulation. They demanded a Free egress and to be conducted as far as the Danube; but

this was refused them. Upon this the Marshal caused fome Companies of Grenadiers, with some Battalions, to advance and take post upon the Esplanade, and the Kaltschab Basha seeing every Thing making ready for a general Affault, about Two o'clock in the Afternoon, he agreed to furrender himself and Garrison Prisoners of War, begging only that their own Lives, and the Lives of their Wives and Children, might be preserved; and that an Escort might be allowed them for conducting them and their Effects to the Place defigned for their Imprisonment; which was accordingly granted.

'At three o'Clock, the Aga, the Commandant and the Mufti, brought us the Keys, and her Imperial Majefty's Guards took Possession of the Gates. After which Kaltschab Basha came with a numerous Train, and made his Submission to the Marshal, who returned him his Sabre, imputing this Misfortune of the Ottoman Porte, to the Will of God and the bad Conduct of the Seraskier Wely Batha. The Marshal then reviewed the Outworks of the Place, which are all walled, and there are fix principal Bastions, which according to the Tw kift Manner are all in very good Condition a state law de dod w . a h . a

The 11st, we put a Garrison into the Place, the Magazines of which we found abundantly provided, and we found in it 183 Pieces of Cannon. The Turks delivered to us fifteen Mines: The Major General Stachman, taken in a Skirmish upon the 25th, with 16 other Prisoners were set at Liberty; and the Soldiers got a very confiderable Booty.

'The 1st of September, every Thing we had taken from the Enemy was secured in the Fortress 1 and To Deum was fung by Way of Thankshiving for our Success.

The 4th, General Biron repassed the Niester with the Horse Guards and fix Regiments, upon his return to Kiow; taking along with him the Prisoners; and fuch of their Wives as feemed willing were allowed to follow them; but Kaltschab Basha refused to have his four Wives and two Contubines along with him.

As it is too foon to put an End to the Campaign, and as we are willing to take Advantage of the Panick spread among the Turks it has been resolved to march to Jaffy, the Capital of Moldavia. The

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Ruffians march to Jasty.

Marshal has appointed General Chrouschoff Governor of Cheezim, and M. Dadian, Lieutenant Colonel of the Artillery, Deputy Governor. There were five Battalions left in the Place, belides two that were 'posted upon the other side of the Niester; and the great Artillery were likewise left in it. The same Day the Army began to move towards Jaffy, and having marched four Werstes, encamped that Night near the Village Tarbulan, where the first Redoubt of Communication with Charaim was established. In this 'Day's March feveral Wallachians came and entered into her Imperial Majesty's Service, and eleven Cannon that had been found in the Road to Bender, and five others with a Mortar Piece that had been found in the Road to Faffy, were brought to our Camp, befides a large Quantity of Bombs and Cannon Bulls; fo that the Artillery taken from the Enemy, including the 187 Pieces of Cannon taken at Checaim, amount to 218 Pieces of Cannon and five Mortar Pieces

The 5th, Prince Cantimir was detached with 200 Horle-Grenadiers, 1000 Dragoons and 500 Huffars,

to go and take Post on the Pruth.

The fame Day a folemn Deputation from the Pala-' tinate of Podolia arriv'd in the Camp, to compliment the General on the Victory gain'd the 28th of August and the taking of Chocaim.

The 6th, we heard that Prince Contimir had pass'd the Pruth, near the Village of Schowai, without meeting any Enemy, and to solium to monard a

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The 7th, we laid three Bridges cross that River; the Dragoons pass'd it the fame Day, and the rest of the

y follow'd the 8th and the 9th. add of against

'The roth, the Veldt-Marshal Count Munich, and Lieutenant General Charles de Biron advanced towards Taffy with all the Dragoons, Coffacks, and Colmucks. The 1 1th, we heard that Prince Contimer was arriv'd with his Detachment within two Leagues of fally, from whence the Hofpodur of Meldavia, Gregory Gika, retired the Day before and fled towards the Danube.

The 12th, four Deputies of the States of Moldavia came to the Camp to implore the Emprels's Protection, and put themselves, with the whole Principality,

under the Dominion of her Imperial Majesty.

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The 13th, those Deputies were fent back with Letters from the general to the States of Moldavia.

The same Day we heard that Prince Cantimir enter'd fally the 12th, with the Body of Troops under his Command. We also receiv'd Advice that the Serafkier Wely-Basha, who was Commander in Chief of the Ottoman Army, apprehending he should be maffacred by the Janizaries, had hid himself two Days together in a Village beyond the Pruth, with 14 Perfons of his Retinue; but upon Advice that the Janigaries were retir'd he proceeded to Bender. Man

The 14th, the Velt-Marshal Munich advanced up within Sight of the Capital of Moldavia, His Excellency met, within two Leagues of that City, the Estates Spiritual and Temporal of that Principality, attended by some Walachians under Arms, who at the General's Approach laid down their Arms and Colours: After which the Metropolitan, in his Pontificals, advanced a little and made a fine Speech, expatiating on the Empress's Glory and the Reputation of the Ruffian Arms, and implor'd her Imperial Majesty's most gracious Protection in the Name of the States and Subjects of the Principality of Moldavia: Then he gave his Bleffing to the Veldt-Marshal and the Russian Troops, and having mounted his Horse again with his Retinue, he conducted the General and the Ruffan Troops to the Palace of the Hofpodar, where his Excellency was receiv'd with a Discharge of Cannon, Flourishes of Tumpets, &c. and the Acclamations of the People, I sould be went of T.

The 15th, the Veldt-Marshal gave a grand Entertainment to the States of the Country, and concluded a Convention with them the next Day. The 17th, he examin'd the Situation of the Town and gave divers Orders. The 18th, the States of the Country dined with the General again, and his Excellency gave Safe-Guards to the Burghers and Merchants, as well Jews as Christians, none of them having retired from the City The 19th, he fort back to the Camp the Dragoons commanded by Prince Cantimir; and the zoth, he dispatch'd hither the Baron de Mongden to acquaint the Empress with the Success of her Arms.bas ,nois

Okider the Dominion of her Imperial Majefly,

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To this Journal I shall add the following Letter, Count Muwrote by the Field Marshal Count Munich himself to nich's Letter her Imperial Majesty, and dated the 31st of August 5 Czarina. which was thus.

All Honour and Thanks be given to the Almighty, for the fignal Victory gain'd the 28th of this Month over the Enemies of the Christian Name by the Rustian Arms, to the eternal Glory of your Imperial

Majesty.

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The Serafkier Wely-Basha, General in Chief, commanded the Ottoman Army with the Serafkier Islam-Girey, Sultan of Biologorod; Jensch Ali-Bosto; Kaltschach Basha of Choczim; Mustapha-Aga, Chief of the Janizaries, and feveral other Sultans and Bashas. The Ottoman Forces consisted of between 40 and 50,000 Turks, including 20,000 Janizaries and 40,000 Tarters, making in all about 90,000 Combatants. All those Troops were not only posted in an advantageous Camp on the high Road to Chockim, in order to hinder our Approach to that Place, but were likewise cover'd with a triple Intrenchment, defended by 60 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars. The Enemy had fortified themselves in such a Manner, that it appeat'd almost impossible to drive them out of so advantageous a Post ; for besides the Intrenchments, they had Hills on their Right, with a thick Wood through which it was impossible to march a a little River with Marshes and Dikes lay before them; at their Left they had a deep Valley with steep Hills and Defiles, and the Fortress of Cheezim behind them: Moreover, their Army lay on a Hill, fo that neither our Cannon nor Mortars could reach them; and we were oblig'd to march above two Werftes, upon a continual Ascent, before we could come up to them.

As to our Army, it was furrounded during 48 Hours; we had no Wood and but little Forage; the Enemy harafs'd us both Night and Day, as well in the Wings as in the Centre; the Seraftier continually cannonaded us, though without any Effect: It is true, indeed, that the Turks and Tartars were repuls'd in every Attack, and that our Hussers, Calmucks and Cossacks kill'd great Numbers of them, and brought back now and then several fine Horses

and

and rich Arms; but fill we could not remain any · longer in that Situation, because the Serafkier was fortifying himself both Night and Day, and raising Batteries: Wherefore, being defirous to take Advantage of the Ardour of the Regular Troops to come to Blows with the Enemy, we refolv'd, after imploring the Divine Affiftance, to attack the Infidels in their Camp; which was accordingly perform'd the 28th " Instant.

As I observed that it was impossible to come up with the Ottoman Army on any Side but the Left Wing, I order'd a false Attack to be carry'd on at the Right: For this Purpose your Imperial Majesty's Guards filed off to that Side very early in the Morning, with three Regiments of Foot, two of Dragoons, a few Piquets, and a Detachment of Huffars, " Goffacks and Culmurks, with four Mortars and several Pieces of Cannon as foon as these Troops arriv'd within Cannon Shor of the Enemy's Batteries, they bes gan to throw Bombs, while all the Army, which was then drawn up under Arms, made a Shew as if it was following in order to attack the Enemy's Intrenchment on that Side: This Stratagem had the defir'd Effect, for the Infidels immediately ran thither with the greatest Part of their Forces, began to strengthen f afresh their Works, and raised two new Batteries on a Hill over against us the period to me we do the week

In the mean time the Army wheel'd fuddenly to the Right, and call'd in the Guards, with the other Troops and Artillery fent towards the Right Wing of the Infidels, who perceiving our Defign, likewife wheel'd about to their Left; but we march'd fo briskly, Laid our Bridges with fo much Diligence, and play'd our Artillery fo well, that about two o'Clock in the Afternoon Lieutenent-General Charles Biron had happily pass'd the Defiles, after making a great Slaughter of the Infidels that oppos'd him; your Imperial Maeffy's Guards follow'd the Right Wing under the Command of Lieutenant-General Gustavus Biron, as did also the main Body headed by General Romanzow, and the Left Wing commanded by Lieutenant-General Baron de Despendent.

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garing south back now and then foveral has blordes

During the March the Don Coffacks, who were in the Rear of the Left Wing, and the Hinffars posted on one of the Flanks of the Right, were briskly attack'd by the Insidels, who also fell with great Fury on our Centre; so that we were in some measure surrounded by the Enemy: However, this did not hinder the Right Wing from continuing its March up the Hill with your Imperial Majesty's Guards and two Brigades of Artillery-Men, and when the Horses could no longer draw up the Cannon the Foot-Soldiers perform'd it chearfully. The Enemy who were on the Top of the Hill made a furious Fire from their Cannon; but ours

being superior dismounted their Batteries.

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Towards Five in the Afternoon about 13,000 7a-'nizaries made a fúrious Charge upon us, and pierced as far as the Chevaux de Frife; but having your Imperial Majesty's Guards, and the choicest of the Foot to deal with, they could not long fustain the fmart Fire made upon them; so that after we had kill'd the greatest Part of those that approached nearest, the rest ' shew'd us a lighter Pair of Heels in retreating than in 'coming on. Soon after we perceiv'd that the Infidels were breaking up their Camp, fetting Fire to it, and beginning to retire towards Checzim. At that very Instant we might easily have made ourselves Masters of the whole Turkish Camp; but being obliged to fe-' cure the Baggage and Magazines from the Tartars and "Turkift Horse, who still surrounded us, we were forced to halt, in order to stop the Ardour of the 'Troops; fo that it was Seven o'Clock before we ar-' riv'd at the Top of the Hill and in the Enemy's Camp." "There we found 19 Pieces of Brass Cannon, four Mortars, a few Standards, a prodigious Quantity of Bombs, Carcaffes, Cannon-Balls and Gabions, 1000 Tents, and a large Quantity of Provisions and Forrage, which last Article we had great Occasion for.

The Almighty has so visibly affisted us, that notwithstanding the Enemy's continual Fire, we have had but few Men kill'd and wounded. The Soldiers passed the Night in Rejoicings, and as the Army is in a very good Condition, this Victory makes us hope

for further Success,

## The ANNALS

I writ two Days ago, but as the Courier could not depart until we were arriv'd on the Niester, I have the Honour to add to this Account, that by the Fa-

vour of the Almighty, the magnificent Fortress of · Checzim was deliver'd up to us yesterday, without

any Blood-shed, with 200 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, the Kaltschach, Basha of three Tails, having

furrender'd Prisoner of War with his Garrison, In this I cannot sufficiently admire the Ways of Provi-

dence: A Door for a Peace is now opened, and I hope to make another Enterprize in Moldavia.

This happy Event gives room for the following Remarks. | we real respect to a first the marks of the rouse of the marks.

The Enemy always boafted that they would wenture a Battle with us, in order to try the Issue of it: This they have experienced to their Shame and

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2. We thought that the Janizaries always penetrated wherever they attack'd; but it did not happen fo this Time: Our Chevaux de Frife, our Pikes and fmart Fire, stopped them, and put it absolutely out of their Power to engage us with their Sabres.

3: The Infidels don't think themselves safe in any Fortress; for Checkim is so strong, and there are so many Mines all around it, that a Garrison of 300

Men might have held out a Fortnight, especially with fo numerous a Train of Artillery as is in that Place.

I shall soon send Kaltschah Basha to Petersbourg: As to the reft, I have deliver'd the Key of the Fortress to Major-General Apraxin, who will have the Ho-" nour to lay it at your Imperial Majesty's Feet, &c."

Lacy's Army.

Account of Having now given an Account of the glorious Operations of the Ruffian Army under Count Munich which attack'd the Turks upon the Westernmost Part of their Northern Frontier, I shall proceed to give an Account of their Army under General Lacy which attack'd the Turks upon the Easternmost Part of their Northern Frontier, whose Operations were equally fuccefsful, and if not so glorious, it was because they found no enemy that durft make the least stand against them. or further Success.

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This Army having likewise had their Winter Quarters in the Ukrain, they took the Field about the same time with the other, and towards the End of May began their march to the Grim; but having a desert Country of near 200 Miles to march through, and being therefore obliged to carry all forts of Provisions, except Forage, along with them, it was near the End of August before they could reach Precop at the Entrance into the Grim, and therefore I shall give the Journal of this Army only for a few Days, whilst it was approaching to and returning from Precop, as it was sent by the General himself from his Camp the 4th of September to Petersburgh.

The 30th of August, early in the Morning, Brigadier It marches Krasnaschtschokey was detached toward Precop, with the into the irregular Troops, and in particular with the Cossacks

of Don, Slobed, Malores, and Saporeg. Lieutenant-General Spiegel, and Quarter-Master Brigini followed foon after, with 12 Field Pieces, at the Head of all the Dragoon Grenadiers, of fix hundred other Dragoons,

of the Grenadiers of eight Regiments of Foot, of five Regiments of Militia, and of 1600 Men drawn from feveral Regiments, with Orders to attack the Enemy

wherever they could find them, to enter into the Crim, and to detach such of the irregular Troops as were best mounted, along the Coasts of the Black Sea, and to-

wards the Salt Lake as far as the Stone-bridge, in order to fearch for the Tartars, and to destroy their Ha-

bitations.

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Half an Hour afterwards I followed with Major-General Icropkin, and 600 Dragoons, leaving the rest of the Army in the Camp under the Command of Major-General Aractschejeu, with Orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. Our Troops having entered into Precop, and into the Fortress of Or, without finding therein either Turk or Tartar, several Parties were detached, before my Arrival, towards the Black Sea and the Salt Lake, and in a little while we saw the Smoke arising upon all Sides from the Tartars Houses, which those Parties set on sire. The Lines of Precop were restored in every Place where we had rased them the preceding Year, and the Ditches were all cleared of Rubbish and made clean; but the For-

tress and Gate of Precep which we had entirely ruin'd. were still in the same Condition, excepting their having gathered the Stones together in feveral Heaps.

It feems as if there had been a Garrison in the Fortrefs, because of our finding therein some Barracks Lately built, and the old ones repaired, as also a Mosque, an Arfenal, and a Magazine. The Shops and Houses in the Suburbs were also in part repaired; and if a Judgment may be formed from the Prints of their Horses Feet, the Enemy had retired but three or four Days before our Arrival; which they must have done with great Precipitation, fince we here and there found in their Houses, Kettles, Furrs, and Provisions which they had not taken time to carry along with them; from whence, I prefume, they had an account of our Approach, upon our Arrival at Kalanczah. In the Fortress we found lying before the Arsenal 3000 Bombs, F 10000 Cannon Balls of different Sizes, several thousands of Grenades, and Carriages and Wheels, but no Cannon.

At Night the Parties that had advanced into the Country returned; and the Coffack Colonel Iwan Beley, who commanded one of them, reported, that he had travers'd the Country between the Black Sea and the Salt Lake, as far as the Stone Bridge, and that he had found upon the Coast many Villages which the Tartars had rebuilt according to their Manner; but that in no Place he found either Inhabitants, Bestial, or Provisions; and that there was neither Grass nor other fort of Forage in the Country, the whole having been burnt up by the Enemy, and the Wells almost

every where dried up.

Another Goffack Chief named Jefaul Alexei Munihow, who had gone along the Salt Lake to the Right, made his Report, agreeing in every thing with the former; fo that confidering it would be imprudent to engage our felves with regular Troops in a Country entirely ruined, and absolutely without any Nourishment for Horses, I resolved to return the same Evening to the Camp of Czekrak, after having caused burn 'and destroy every thing the Enemy had rebuilt, both in Precep, and in the Fortress.

a of Rabbilly and made clean of but the stor

The Parties which had advanced into the Country, had likewise set fire to all the Villages they found in their way, before they returned to the Army, but they returned without any Prisoners; for so great was the Consternation of the Inhabitants, that they had all faved themselves by Flight, two or three Days before our Arrival.

The 31st of August, we decamped from Czekrak, because there was no Forage in the neighbourhood, and came and encamped at Kalantschack, where we refted the first Day of this instant Month. The 2d we marched 37 Werftes towards the Nieper or Bori-Abenes, near the Sand-hills, where we found Grass and Water. In this Place we refted the 3d; and this Day, the 4th, we are come to encamp near the Nieper,

17 Werstes on this Side Fort St. Andrew.'

These were the chief Accounts we had of the Army The only commanded by General Lacy, and from thence we may Means by observe, that it will hardly ever be possible for the Musea- which vites to reduce the Grim Tartary under their Subjection, conquer the without having a Fleet upon the Euxine Sea, Superior Crim. to any the Porte can fend out against them; therefore, the Politicks of that Empire should be chiefly turned towards making themselves Masters of the Mouth of the River Don, and that of the River Nieper; for if they could do this, and finish the Communication projected by Peter the Great, between the Wolga and the Don, they might foon have a Fleet upon the Euxine Sea superior to the Turks, and might then subdue, and render not only inhabitable, but flourishing and fruitful, all that Country between the Don and the Nieper; which is one of the finest and best fituated Countries in Europe, but now lies waste and desolate, by reason of the continual Ravages and Incursions sometimes made by the Tartars upon the Muscovites, and at other times by the Muscovites upon the Tartars.

Before I finish the History of this Campaign, I must Dundwet take Notice, that the famous Donduck Ombo, Chief of Ombo's successagainst the Don Coffacks, was far from being idle, whilft the the Tariars. Arms of her Czarish Majesty, his Sovereign, were so well employed. He began the Campaign early in the Spring, by dispatching one of his Murias, with a large Body of his Coffacks, against the Gercaffes of Treougi,

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in which Expedition the Coffacks destroyed many of the Enemies Habitations, and feized great Numbers of their Sheep and Cattle. In this Expedition Donduck's Mursa was informed that the Tartars of Cuban were posted in great Numbers upon the River Changoufe, whereupon he directed his March thither, and with fuch Expedition, that he furprised the Cuban Tartars, whom he very foon put to flight, after having killed a great Number, and obliged the rest to pass the River with such Precipitation, that many of them were drowned in the Paffage. The Booty he took in this Expedition, confisted in several thousand Horses, and Cattle, and 100000 Sheep, besides 3000 Prisoners, and great Quantities of Arms and other Effects. From this Time Donduck continued to make Incursions upon the Tartars subject to the Ottoman Porte, and upon the 25th of August he had a fort of formed Battle with a large Body of those of Cuban, headed by the Sultan Chargan Girey, Son of Bacti Girey, who is the Brother of their Seraskier. In this Battle the Tartars were entirely defeated, and the Sultan Chargan loft his Life, to the great Grief of his Countrymen, who efleemed him much on account of his Bravery, and other military Qualifications. And besides these Advantages obtained over the Tartars by Donduck Ombo, the Atteman of Woiskoi, having in the Month of July had Advice, that a large Body of the Crim and Cuban Tartars, were approaching towards the Don, he detached 1900 Don Coffacks, well mounted, who met with them about 30 Werstes from that River, and immediately attacked, and after a sharp Encounter defeated them, though they were 4000 in Number. In this Action the Tartars loft above 200 Men killed on the Spot, befides a much greater Number wounded, and a great many taken Prisoners, among whom was the Seraskier of Cuban's Standard Bearer, who was taken with the Standard.

Peace conThese were the most considerable warlike Affairs cluded with that happened during the last Campaign, and they were all the Twis. fo successful that they might have been attended with great Consequences, if a Stop had not been put to the Russian Arms by a Treaty of Peace, which was concluded in the Camp of the Prime Vizir before Belgrade on the 18th of September by M. Kanousky, and an Italian.

Gentle-

Gentleman named M. Cagnoni, the Czarina's Plenipotentiary, who had been for fome time to privately in the Vizir's Camp, that her having a Minister there was never heard of till the Treaty was concluded and figned. Nay, I doubt much if the French Minister, then in that Camp, knew any thing of it; and from the Emperor's Letter to the Czarina, a Copy of which I have already given \* upon his concluding Peace with the Turks, 'tis plain the Court of Vienna knew nothing of the Czarina's Negotiations in the Turkifb Camp; so that this Peace proceeded entirely from the artful Politicks of the Court of Ruffia it felf. The Arricles have not yet been published by Authority; but as formething has been published as the Substance of them, I shall communicate it, and leave my Readers to judge as they think fit. These pretended

Articles were as follow, viz.

1. The Fortress of Mood thalf be entirely demolished: All its Territory thalf be laid watte, and serve
as a Barrier between Russia and the Grand Signior's

Deminions.

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an le'2. That Territory being thus laid waste, Russian's may build a Fortress on this Side of the Don, and the Ports another on the other Side of that River.

3. The City of Taganrok, built on the Sea of Aloph by the Czar Peter I. shall not be re-established.
4. The Russians shall have no Vessels either in that or the Baltick Sea: They shall be obliged to freight the Turkish Ships if they have a Mind to trade in those

Seas.

'5. As the Regulations of Limits agreed upon in the Treaties of 1700 and 1720 are not precise enough to prevent Disputes, it is agreed that the Limits of the two Empires Westward of the Nieper shall be the same as were settled by the private Convention of the Year 1705, so that the Kudack shall belong to the Ports. The Limits on the East Side of the Nieper, shall be regulated by a new Convention.

Whether this be the Substance of the Treaty or no. Cante of this tis certain, that the Fortifications of Asph were agreed Peace. to be demolished, and the City Checzien to be rethered to the Porte with its Fortifications entire; and confe-

<sup>\*</sup> See before pag. 231 et feg.

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consequently this Treaty of Peace was far from being fo advantageous for Rullia, as there was reason to expect from two Campaigns, which upon her Side had been fo glorious and fuccessful; but if we consider the Circumstances that Empire was in upon the 18th of September, we must conclude, that their obtaining even fuch a Peace was a Master-Stroke in Politicks: The Emperor, their Ally and Confederate in the War, had just concluded a separate Peace: The Swedes were making great warlike Preparations, which could be defigned for nothing but an Invasion upon Russia; a considerable private Confederacy had probably been formed, as will immediately appear, among several Polish Grandees, to invade Ruffia at the fame time with the Swedes; and the Court of Russia had certain Information of a mest powerful and dangerous Conspiracy among its own Subjects. In these Circumstances it was furely the Business of that Court to clap up a Peace with the Turks almost at any Rate: If the Porte had been fully apprised of these Circumstances, or had given Credit to what was, in all Probability, told them by the Christian Enemies of Rusha, they would certainly have infisted on much higher Terms; and therefore, we have no Reason to be surprised at Russia's giving up most of the Advantage she had gained by the War.

Caprina's Gratin de to the M.Idavians.

Upon the Conclusion of this Peace, the victorious Armies of Russia, both under Munich and Lacey, marched back into their own Country; the former of which took their Rout through Poland, and marched in different Columns, paying ready Money for every Thing they had of the Poles, as they had done in their advancing through that Country; and because the Coffacks had been a little unruly as they passed through when the Army advanced, therefore in its return, they were fent round from Jelly through the defert Turkish Frontier, till they arrived at the Frontiers of Muscowy. The only People that were to be pitied on Account of this Peace, were the Greek Christians of Moldavia, who had shewn great Satisfaction upon the Russian Army's Arrival at their Capital, and therefore, to avoid the Refentment of the Turks, many of them followed that Army, with all the Effects they could carry along with them into Russia, and the Czarina was so grateful as to जुरों रेश ११ इ. तुश्य करती व ते affign

affign them Lands in the Ukrain for a Settlement, with feveral Privileges and Immunities, to be continued for some Years after their first Settlement.

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Though the Court of Russia had some Reason to be diffatisfied with that of Vienna for concluding a separate Peace, yet, as they had no Interest nor Inclination to refent the Injury, they were too wife to shew the least Sign of Diffatisfaction. On the contrary, the Czarina answered the Letter which the Emperor wrote to her upon that Occasion, in the most polite and complaifant Terms imaginable. In her Anfwer, the concurred with him in imputing what had happened to a number of unforfeen Fatalities: She affured him, that the was very far from imputing to his Imperial Majesty any thing of what was done in that Negotiation. She exhorted him to moderate the Grief he shewed upon that Occasion; declared that neither that Event, nor any other of the like Nature, should ever be capable to lessen the Consideration and Attachment the had for his Imperial Majesty; and concluded with Affurances of the earnest Defire she had to strengthen more and more the Bonds by which they the Ababalladon had were united.

The other Affairs of a foreign Nature in which Ruffia Preparations had a Concern during last Year, related chiefly to Swe- against Swee dm. As the French Party in that Kingdom had just den. got the Administration of Affairs Into their Hands, and feemed to be making mighty Preparations for War, especially by fending great Numbers of Troops, and all Sorts of warlike Stores, over into Finland; Ruffia had Reason to provide against an Attack from that Quarter; and therefore early in the Summer, they ordered several Regiments to march into Ingria, Livonia, and Carelia, so that by the End of July, there were 28 compleat Regiments in those Provinces; and great numbers of Workmen were fet to Work, not only to repair, but also to augment the Fortifications of Revel; Narva, Dept, and Wybourgh, particularly the last, as being the Ley of Carelia, and near the Frontier of Sweden. In all these Places great Magazines of Provisions and all borts of watlike Stores were laid up; and at Wybourg b the Burghers were ordered to lay in Provisions for seteral Months; all which plainly thewed, that the Muf-

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vites were jealous of the Swedes having hoffile Defigns against them; but those Deligns, if there were any such. were all fruffrated by the Peace concluded between the Muscovites and the Turks, and the Measures taken by the Russian Court for putting an End to the Confo racy formed among some of its own Subjects; so that towards the End of the Year, Sweden began to be as much afraid of being attacked by Muscovy, as Muscovy had been of being attacked by the Sweden. For this Reason, and in order to prevent an open Rupture between these two Nations, the Marquis De la Chetardie was fent as Ambassador Extraordinary from his most Christian Majesty the King of France, to the Gzarina, who arrived at Riga on the 10th of last Month, and at Petersburgh upon the 27th, where he was received with great Honours and Civilities, notwithstanding the Reasons there were to suspect that Brance was no fincere Friend to the Court of Russia, sold to the

A Solemn Embaffy from Kouli As the Muscavites most wisely and politically keep up a perfect good Correspondence with the Persians, a solemn Embassy from Keuli Kan, Emperor of Persia, arrived at Petersburgh in December, 1738, and soon after their Arrival, the Ambassadors had an Audience of the Empresa, to whom they made the following Speech, viz.

" Most mighty, most illustrious and great Lady, Emprofi and Sourceign of the Russia's.

We present to your Imperial Majesty, to that mighty Lady, who in Majesty and Happiness equals the Sun and Moon, that great Empress, who, by the Fame she has acquired, surpasses many Sovereigns in the Universe; to that Sovereign, who is adorned with a brilliant Crown, and whose Reign may God render always happy, we present the amicable Letter with which we have been entrusted by his Majesty the Schach Nadir, the great Lord, the great Cagan, whom God has render'd Conqueror and Sovereign of the Kingdom of Iran, so renowned in the World; whose

Reign may God encrease, and who, for that Purpose, and in Consequence of the good Friendship substitute between the two Empires, has sent us, his Servant,

We dare not importune your Imperial Majefty with

'a Recital of the Contents of this Letter, but most humbly entreat you to order your faithful Ministers to peruse it, to the End that they may make a Report of it to your Imperial Majesty, and communicate your gracious Resolution to us.'

Mr. Welinski, Minister of the Cabinet, delivered to the Ambassadors, by the Empress's Order, the following

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Her Imperial Majesty receives this Ambassy from his Majesty, the Schach Nadir, with great Acknowledge ments, and looks upon it as a Proof of his Majesty the Schach's Friendship and firm Resolution, to keep up inviolably the good Understanding, which subsists between the two Empires: As her Imperial Majesty has not hitherto discontinued to give Proofs, on all Occasions, of her Good-Will towards his Majesty, the Schach, and the Kingdom of Persia, she will not fail to follow constantly the same Principles hereafter, and contribute towards every Thing that may tend to encrease and strengthen that good Understanding.

'As to the Commission with which the Ambassadors 'are charged, her Majesty will order it to be reported to her, and Conferences to be opened with them on that 'Head. As to the rest, her Majesty assures their Excel-

lencies of her high Good-Will.

After this Answer was delivered to the Ambassadors, they and eight Persons of their Retinue were admitted to

kis the Empress's Hand.

As for their Business at the Russian Court, it did not appear they had any of a particular Nature; so that the Ambassy seemed to be designed only for a Compliment, and to keep up the Correspondence between these two

powerful Empires.

With Regard to those Affairs that may be called of ThePrincess a domestick Nature, because they related only to the Anne markenpire of Russia itself, the first I shall take Notice of, ried is the Marriage of the Princess Anne, Presumptive Heiress to the Russian Throne. In the Month of April, the Resolution was taken that this Princess should be married to Prince Anthony Ulrick of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Wesself, and upon the 9th of May, being the Anniversary of her Carrish Majesty's Coronation, M. van Graam, arrived at Petersburgh, as Ambassador from the

Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Wolffenbuttle, to make a formal Demand of the Princess Anne, for Prince Anthony Ulrick; and the Duke of Meeklenbourg, Father of this Princess, sent a Letter to the Czarina, and another to the Duke of Courland, by which he confented to this Marriage, and faid he did it with the more Pleafure, because it appeared to be the Choice of her Imperial and Gzarillo Majesty. All Parties concerned having thus given their Confent, and all the necessary Preparations being made, upon the 12th of July the Marquis de Botta, Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany, made his publick Entry into Petersburgh, and being introduced with great Solemnity to an Audience of the Czarina, made a formal Demand, in the Name of the Emperor, of the Princels Anne in Marriage, for Prince Anthony-Ulrick of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Wolffenbuttle; after which M. van Craam made the same Demand, in Name of the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh-Wolffenbuttle. The Czarina gave her Consent by M. Tjecskaskoy, Minister of the Cabinet, who made a Speech in the Rushan Language proper for the Occasion; and then the Czarina retiring from the Hall of Audience into the Gallery, Prince Anthony came in, and made her his Compliment of Thanks for confenting to give him the Princess Anne in Marriage, whereupon her Imperial Majesty embraced him tenderly; and the Marquis de Botto, being come into the Gallery, he presented her with the Prince's Picture in Bracelets fet with Diamonds, which the accepted, and immediately gave it to the Princels; after which the made herfelf the Exchange of Rings between the Prince and Princess in token of their Efpoulals. and was a second street was and good of

Upon the 14th being the Day fixed for the Celebration of the Marriage, the Ladies and Lords of the Court, the Foreign Ministers, the Generals, and other Persons of Distinction, all most richly dressed, repaired by kneen o'Clock in the Morning to the Czarino's Winter Palace; and about Ten the Procession for conducting the Bride to the Church of Notre Dame of Cusan was begun, by the Ministers of the Court and Generals of the Army, all in rich Coaches with six Horses, preceded by their Liverymen, and attended by their Heidukes: The Maids of Honour and Ladies of the Court wentnext;

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after them the Prince Charles of Courland, and the hereditary Prince his Brother in a Coach, the Czarina and the Bride together in a Coach, and the Princes Elizabeth and Dutchess of Courland, with the Princes her Daughter in a third, and the Procession was closed by the Ladies of the foreign Ministers and Generals of the Army. The Regiments of Guards, and the Garrison of Petersburgh were ranged under Arms on both Sides of the Way, with their Drums beating a March all the Time of the Procession.

Prince Anthony Ulrick had repaired to the Church some time before, and the Bride being arrived, he was led up to the Altar by the Hereditary Prince of Courland, after which the Bride was led up by the Empress herfelf, and the Archbishop of Wologda performed the Ceremony of Marriage. As foon as it was over, there was a general Salvo of the Cannon before the Church, of those of the Fortress and Admiralty, and the Troops made three Vollies with their Muskets. From the Church they returned in the same Order to the Palace, the Czarina having the Bride and Bridegroom in the Coach with her, and upon their Arrival, the Marquiss de Botta made a Present to the Bride, on the Part of her Imperial Majesty of Germany, of a Hair Bodkin set with Diamonds, worth 20000 Crowns; after which the new married Couple received the Compliments of all the Persons of Diffinction present. The Company then fat down to Dinner, which lasted till eight o'Clock at Night, during which Time feveral Pieces of Mulick, proper for the Occasion, were performed by a fine Band of Musick, and the principal Healths were accompanied with Salvo's: of Cannon. After which there was a Ball at Court, and Bonfires, Fireworks, Illuminations, and Rejoicings, through the whole City. The Rejoicings at Court were continued till the 20th inclusive, and the Czarina fent Orders to her Ministers, to notify the Marriage at all foreign Courts.

The Russian Court had got some Notice of a Plot or A dangerous Conspiracy formed against them by some Mussian Bo-Conspiracy jars or Grandees, in Conjunction with some neighbouring Powers: I say the Court had some Notice of this, probably about the middle of last Summer; but the Accounts they then had were not, I suppose, perfect, and

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were therefore kept fecret, so that the Publick had not the least Notice or Suspicion of any such Conspiracy. till a Synod or great Council of all the Ministers of State. Senators, Generals, Bishops, &c. then at Petersburgh was held in November last, at the breaking up of which, Orders were dispatched for seizing several great Lords, particularly fix Princes of the Dolgborucki Family, four of whom were immediately executed at Novogrod Weliki, and the two others pardoned as to their Lives, but ordered to be imprisoned for Life. Several other Persons were taken up, and many fled for fafety of their Lives to foreign Countries; but though a great number of Persons of different Stations and Ranks must have been concerned in this Plot, yet we did not hear that any one other Person suffered Death, which shewed great Wisdom as well as great Moderation and Clemency in the Muscovite Court. In the Case of a Plot or Rebellion, Justice requires, that the Heads or principal Contrivers should suffer the Punishments inflicted by Law upon fuch Criminals; but to carry Punishment farther, and especially to spread it among the Vulgar, is to be called Revenge, rather than Justice, and can serve only to spread Discontent and Disaffection among the People. Yet such has been the Weakness of the Government in some Countries, that the principal Heads and Contrivers of Plots or Rebellions have been suffered to escape, or perhaps pardoned, whilft the publick Revenge was allowed to take its full fwing among the low and unfortunate Wretches that were missed, seduced, or perhaps forced into the Conspiracy. Such Politicians seem not to know, that if there are no Heads, there never can be a Conspiracy; and that if there are proper Heads, a number of Tools will never be wanting, for no Punishment can be a Terror to those who act from Principle, and are made believe, that their Party is above the Power of the Law; therefore in all fuch Cases, the chief Suducers of the People, and they only ought to be punished.

As this Conspiracy, and the Punishment of the Dolghorucki's, made great noise all over Russia, the Czarina caused publish, the beginning of last Month, the following Manifetto, viz.

Czarina's Manifefto upon the Occasion.

> apour the hiddle of life Sammer; but the Ac-ANNE ANNE Let were not, I happer, seriety and

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Empress and Sovereign of all the Russias.

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A LL our faithful Subjects know already what A great and heinous Crimes of High Treason ' against us and our Empire, Prince Alexis Dolghorucki, and his Brothers Prince Sergius and Prince John. Sons of Gregory, as likewise Prince fobn Son of Alexis, Prince Bafil Son of Luke, and Prince Bafil Son of Wolodomir, have formerly been guilty of, viz. That Prince Alexis, with his Brothers Sergius and John, ' and his Son John, being near the Person of our Ne-' phew the Emperor Peter II. of glorious Memory, far from sparing his precious Health, and having such ' Care of it as they ought, fatigued him in the most indiscreet Manner by long Journies to and from Moscow, continual Hunting and Hawking, and other Hunting-Matches against Wild Beasts, in this Manner diverting that Monarch from taking any Cognizance of the Affairs of his Empire and Government: Fatigues which so impair'd his Health that they occafion'd his Death. During that Prince's dangerous Sickness, to the Day of his Death, they concealed from every Body the real Condition he was in: Not only they would not permit the Ministers and other Persons of Distinction to be admitted to his Presence, but they likewise concealed from the whole Court the Danger he was in. The infatiable Defire to govern posses'd the Dolghorucki Family to such a degree, that though they were fensible the Emperor's tender Years were not fit for the Marriage State, they nevertheless forced him, by odious Methods, to contract Engagements of Matrimony with the Princess Katherine, Daughter to Alexis, who little deserv'd it: Engagements which they formed without the Advice or the least Communication of the nearest Relations of our Imperial Family, and other Persons of Note, who had a Right to be inform'd of those Transactions; in Violation of the Laws and Statutes of the Monarchs our Predecessors. Under Favour of this Marriage they appropriated to themselves a large Quantity of the Moveables of the Crown, to the Value of several hundred thousand Rubles: They not

only feized upon them before the Emperor's Death. but they even did it by Force at our Accession to the

"Throne. This engaged us to make Enquiry into the Matter, and all that they had fo unjustly appropriated

to themselves was taken back from them. Dolghorucki did also a great many other Things during that Prince's Life, equally contrary to Divine and

" Human Laws. Prince Bafil-Loukitz Dolghorucki also render'd himself culpable towards us and our Empire; fince, without fearing God and his terrible Judgments, and forgetting the Duty of a faithful Servant, he abused us in Things which he himself was the Author of, and which tended to render the Loyalty of feveral of our Ministers and Subjects suspected. Though, according to the Laws of the Empire, Prince Alexis. e as well as his Son and Brothers, and Prince Bofil-Loukitz Dolgborucki, deserved Death on account of their Crimes against the State, and their Prevarications against the Laws, nevertheless, through an Effect of our natural Clemency, we exempted them from that and other Punishments which they had incurr'd. We contented ourselves with banishing them to different Places, after flripping them of the Employments which they did not obtain by their Merit and Loyalty, and depriving them of the Orders with which they were velted. We gave Leave to Prince Bafil-Wolodimerowitz Dolgborucki to preserve his Rank: But he, without calling to Mind the repeated Favours he had received from us, or confidering his Duty, was fo rash as to put a malicious Conftruction on our wife Dispositions for the good of the Empire, and offended our Sacred Person by difrepectful Language; upon which the Ministers and Generals condemned him to Death, pursuant to the Ordinances of the Empire: But our Imperial Clemency urged us once more to screen him from that Sentence: ' He was divefted of his Employments, and fent Prisoner to the Fortress of Schlieffelbourg. After the fignal Kindness shewn to the Dolghorucki, we expected, that, touch'd with a due Sense of Gratitude, and fincerely repenting their Crimes, they would have lived quietly in their Exile, praying to God for our Preservation: But they acted quite the contrary, and without either reflecting f reflecting on the dreadful and inevitable Judgments of God, or remembering their Duty, they have been found guilty of other Crimes of High Treason, and enormous Prevarications.

'Prince John Alexiowitz Dolghorucki, while in Exile, wickedly utter'd indecent Speeches relating to our Sacred Person and our Imperial Family. Upon the Representations made to us, we order'd the Matter to be

enquired into: He was convicted of it, and confess'd his

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Fault. On this Occasion we discover'd other Crimes of High Treason and heinous Projects of the Dolghorucki.

Though it is highly probable that these Conspirators some Ports had a Correspondence with Sweden, and likewise with Lords seefome of the Polish Grandees who are Enemies to the Proposition Family now upon the Throne of Russia, yet we man Pura fee, her Czarish Majesty takes great Care not to against mention this in her Manifesto; for if the had done so, Russia. she would have been obliged in Honour to have demanded Satisfaction, and this might have produced a Breach with both these Powers. That some of the Polish Lords were engaged in this Affair, seems to appear from the following Piece, which we had from Petersburgh about the Time this Plot was discovered, and was to this Effect: Last Winter some Polish Lords sent the Sieur G-ki to Constantinople, with Letters for the Grand Signior and Grand Vizir, which were to ferve as his Credentials, impowering him to make certain Proposals to the Ottoman Porte, and to treat with their Ministers. This Emissary was very ' well received, and the Answers that were returned to each of his Proposals were such, that the Polish Lords had no reason to distrust the Success of their dangerous Enterprize, as indeed they did not: But both the Proposals and the Answers are fallen into the Hands of our Court, together with several other Later Pieces concerning that horrid Negotiation. The aft are not yet publick; but the following is the Subflance of the former, viz. The Proposals made to the Grand Signior by the Sieur G-ki, and his Highness's Answer.

I. I am come to the most serene Ottoman Porte with the Consent of certain Polish Senators, from

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whom I have brought Letters:

\* Answer. Because it is expresly said in the Letters of the said Senators that Credit may be given to the Bearer thereof, the Porte will give Credit to what he shall propose clearly by Word of Mouth.

II. The Republick of Poland demands and infiffs, that the Peace concluded with the most Serene Porte by the Treaty of Garlowitz may be inviolably maintain'd.

Answer. Since the Treaty of Carlowitz, the Porte has constantly taken care, that the said Treaty be inviolably maintained to the latest Times.

III. The Republick of Poland demands moreover, that the Porte and Poland may reciprocally be Friends to their respective Friends, and Enemies to their refpective Enemies.

Answer. The Porte confents to this Demand, and, as foon as they have certain Advice that the Poles are confederated, they will give Orders for the Ottoman Army to join that of Poland, and that both shall act in concert either for Peace or for War.

'IV. In pursuance of this Confederacy and Alliance concluded with the most Serene Porte, We the Confederates desire the Porte to lend us 3 or 400000 Hungarian Ducats, to augment the Polish Army, which Sum the most Serene Porte shall reimburse themselves out of the Contributions to be raised in Muscoun.

Answer. As soon as the Ports has certain Advice that the Poles have formed their Consederacy, it will affish them with the Sum desired, as well as with its Army: And as to the Payment of that Sum, the same shall be settled in due Time and Place.

V. The Republick demands that the Porte maintain an Army of 50000 Turks and Tartars near Chocaim and Sorocca, in order to succour the Poles in case of an Invasion.

'Anjwer. This Army shall march at the Beginning of next Spring, with Orders to affift the Poles without Referve as soon as ever they have need of it. The most Screne Kan, and the Seraskier Sultan of Budziack shall likewise join their Troops to it, if it be necessary, and the Artillery which the Poles shall demand shall likewise be surnished.

VI. The Parte is defired to engage the Crown of Sweden to fend into Poland, by way of Dantzick, 10000

Foot, and 500 Officers to discipline the Polish

Anfw. The Republick itself may apply to the Crown

of Sweden for this Purpofe.

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VII. The Porte is defired to affift the Poles in the Recovery of the difmembred Provinces, without pre-

tending to any other Reward for this Service than the

Booty which shall be taken from the Enemy, and that

to be equally divided.

Answer. The Porte will affift the Poles in the Recovery of their Pretentions, and be ready to affift them upon

every other Occasion.

'VIII. The Porte is desired to take care that their Troops observe an exact Discipline when they enter the Territories of Poland.

Answer. The Ports will see that this Article be

punctally observed,

The Muscovites having now penetrated through, and Differences in some Measure made themselves Masters of the made by Northern Tartary, as far as the Eaftern Ocean, one Ruffia on Capt. Spanberg, a German, was fent some time fince, Ocean. with a number of Sailors and Ship Carpenters to build Ships at a Place called Kamzatka upon the Eaftern Ocean, and to fail into that Ocean, in order to make Discoveries; and in December laft, a Courier arrived from thence with Advices which we had from Petersburgh as follows: 'That Capt. Spanberg, a German, having embarked last Summer in the Northern Ocean with four Ships, after about 15 Days failing, he discovered 34 great and ' small Islands, whose Inhabitants, as foon as they spied him, fent out 6 of their Ships to reconnoitre him, which are built much in the fame Manner as our Gallies, and he landed in one of those Islands without meeting with any Obstruction from the People. The Inhabitants were indeed very much furprized at his Arrival, yet they received him in a friendly manner; but as he did not understand their Language, he was forced to make use of Signs. The People are almost hke those of Japan; and they shewed him some Gold and Copper Coins, which, it feems, they have great 'Plenty of. Capt. Spanberg went aboard again foon after, but has given no Particulars of this Discovery; he has thought it fufficient to fend Advice of it to Court,

demanding leave to come hither, because he has Things of the greatest Importance to discover, which he does

onot think fafe to impart to any but the Empress or her Ministers. The Court has granted him that Permission;

but he cannot be here before next May.

If the Muscowites improve this Discovery, and make a strong Settlement and good Port at this Kamzatka, it must be of infinite Advantage to the Trade of that Empire, especially if it should hereaster be found, that there is a Passage by Sea from thence to Archangel, which Passage has often been sought after, but it could never yet be discovered, whether there be any such Passage or no.

Working of Mines encouraged in Ruffia.

Peter the Great, who may justly be called the Founder of the Glory and Commerce of the Russian Empire, having confidered, that in fuch a vast Extent of Country, there must necessarily be a great number of Mines, and that their not being discovered, was owing to the Crown's claiming a fole Property in all fuch, therefore, as he neglected nothing that might contribute to the Glory or Advantage of his Country, in 1719, he published an Edict or Law, by which he gave the Property of all Mines, to be afterwards discovered, to the first Discoverers; whereupon several Mines were soon discovered and opened by private Men, which have been of great Advantage to the Publick, as well as the Persons concerned; and it having been lately observed, that those Mines which belong to, and are under the Management of private Men, yield a much greater Profit, and produce a great deal more Metals or Minerals, than those that belong to the Crown, and are managed by royal Officers, therefore, in order to increase the Produce of the Kingdom, which will always at last tend to the Benefit of the Crown, her Imperial and Czarish Majesty, about the Beginning of September last, resolved to let all the royal Mines to Farm, and published a Proclamation fetting forth the Conditions upon which Perfons of all Ranks, Foreigners, as well as Natives, might come and take Leases of them; and as a farther Encouragement for the working of Mines, her Majesty established a College or Court of Mines, to consist of a Prefident and a certain Number of Counfellors, and to have an exclusive Jurisdiction in all Affairs relating to Mines, in order that the Persons concerned might

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might not in fuch Cases be subject to the Governors of Provinces, who in Muscovy, it seems, as well other Countries, are too apt to make a Property of those that come before them for Justice. These Regulations may very probably be the Caufe of that Empire's getting vaft Riches by the Exportation of Metals and Minerals; and about the End of October, the Intendant of the Royal Silver Mines in Siberia, wrote to Court. that those Mines produced wonderfully, that the Ore was extremely rich, and that there was then at Tobolka. fifty Quintals of fine Silver, ready to be fent where her Majetty should direct. As the Produce of these Mines may be easily carried to the Wolga, and sent down that River to Aftracan, it may be of great Use for enabling the Court to keep a great Body of Troops in the Southern Parts of Muscouy, where they are generally most wanted.

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## Committee cholen by the four Orders, as foon as the Diet strotag recons C H.A Povilla but residente

The important Occurrences in Sweden and Denmark, for the Year 1739.

I Shall begin with Sweden, as lying next in my Pro- The Confiigress round Europe. The Diet of Sweden having tution of the met sometime before the End of the Year 1738, and Swedish Dies. the prevailing Party in that Diet, being of a Complexion different from the then Administration, Count Horn, who had for some Years had the chief Management of the Affairs of Sweden, defired leave to refign his Employments, which was granted, and he accordingly retired from Court, and from the Diet, towards the End of that Year, but had a Pension settled upon him for his good Services. This was a Prelude to a thorough Change in the Administration, and the New Ministry, of which Count Gylenbourg was the chief Director, seemed resolved to follow Maxims very different from those of their Predecessors. This Party was by far the most powerful in the Diet, especially in the House of Nobles, and in that of Burgesses; and accordingly it produced the Effect in the Diet, which such a Change generally does in every free Country, as will appear from the Account of the most material Proceedings of that Assembly, which I shall give as it came from Stockholm; but that my Readers

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Readers may the better understand it. I shall observe. That the Diet or Parliament of Sweden confifts of four Orders or Houses, the first of which is the Order of House of Nobles, which likewise comprehends and represents those we call Gentlemen ; for in Sweden there is no Diffinction between Noblemen and Gentlemen. the latter being all reputed Noble: The 2d Order or House is that of the Clergy which represents the whole Body of the Clergy: The 3d is that of the Burgeffes. which represents all the Merchants and Tradesmen and the 4th is that of the Pealants or Yeomen; which represents all the Farmers and Boors, or Country Folks. These four Houses sit and deliberate separately, have each a Speaker, and a Negative in every Resolution of the Diet; which would probably breed great Confusion, if it were not for the Secret Committee, which is a Committee chosen by the four Orders, as soon as the Diet affembles; and this Committee is to enquire into the State of the Kingdom, and into the Conduct of publick Affairs from the Time of the former Diet, from whence they are to determine, what Affairs are proper to be laid before the Diet, with their Opinion upon each Particular Affair and then the four Orders or Houses consider, whether they are to agree with this Committee or no; but as this Committee is always composed of the leading Men of each Order, their Opinion is generally, though fometimes with great Difficulty and long Debates, confirmed by the four Orders of the Diet.

Region for conduning the Diet.

After what is premifed, I shall take notice, that for fome time after the Meeting of this Diet, it was supposed, that it would have broke up in the Month of January last, or February at farthest, but Charles Gustavus Count de Tessin, Marshal of the Diet, informed them, that a Memorial had been drawn up relating to the State of the Kingdom, and referred to the fecret Committee; and that it was necessary for the Diet to continue assembled, till they should come to some Resolutions upon the several Articles of that Memorial, which was after long Debates agreed to, by the Majority upon a Division.

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Accordingly the Diet continued fetting, and upon the confined by 14th of Murch a Memorial, presented by the Secret Committee, relating to the Reasons for divesting of Committee,

their Employments the Counts de Bonde, Barck, Bielke, Hardt and Creutz, was read in the Assembly of the Deputies of the Nobility. Count de Tessin, Marshal of the Diet, desir'd the Members who were either Relations to those Lords, or had any Law-Suits with them, to withdraw, because Family Reasons or Interest difabled them from giving their Vote in the Affair. After they were gone out of the House the Marshal made a very eloquent Speech, exhorting the Assembly to handle this Affair without Animosity, and to consider that the more important it was, the more they should behave with Equity, and in a Manner conformable to the Laws and Ordinances of the Kingdom. Then a Memorial presented to the Diet by the five Senators, under the Title of a most bumble Representation, was read, the Substance of which was as follows:

'The five underwritten Senators could not but be 'most fensibly griev'd to hear that the Secret Com-' mittee of the General Diet had notify'd to the States, 'that after examining the Registers of the Kingdom relating to Foreign Affairs, they had discover'd such Errors in their Conduct and Counfels as did not al-'low the States to repose any longer Confidence in them, and that the Committee had resolv'd upon ' that Account to divest them of their Employments. 'The underwritten Senators do not pretend to engage 'in a Dispute on this Subject; they only set forth, ' that they protest before God and the States of the Kingdom, that their constant Principle has always been to regulate their Conduct and Counfels by the 'fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, as they were bound in Duty and by their Oaths to do; and that ' in every thing relating to Foreign Affairs, they had 'no other View than to preferve Peace and keep up a good Understanding with the neighbouring Powers. As to the rest, they recommend themselves to the Good-will and Favour of the most laudable States,

> Sign'd, Bonde, Barck, Bielke, Hardt, and Creutz.

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This Representation being read, several Members presented Memorials, as well in favour of the five Senators as against them, upon which great Debates arose; some Members cry'd out against the Noise which the turning five Senators of the principal Houses of the Kingdom out of their Posts would make; others infifted upon deliberating whether the Resolution of the Secret Committee should be confirm'd, or whether those Lords should be continued in their Posts as a Favour which the Diet vouchsafed to grant them; upon which the Majority came to the following Resolution: 'That the Reasons alledg'd by the Secret Committee against those Senators were fufficiently prov'd, and, indeed, did not permit any further Confidence to be reposed in them; that in regard to their being turn'd out of their Posts, that was an Affair decided by the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, and the Resolution of the Committee by Virtue of the Power lodg'd in them; that therefore the Thing was concluded, and ought not to admit of any further Dispute, &c.' Then the Marshal put it to the Vote, whether they should deliberate or not on the Proposal made for granting a Pension to the deposed Senators; upon which it was agreed, that those who were for deliberating upon it should write Yea upon the Scrutiny, and those of the contrary Sentiment should set down No: This was carry'd in the Affirmative by 219 Votes against 187. The The 17th fame thing was concluded upon the 16th. they deliberated on the Pension, and great Debates arole on that Subject; but at last they confirm'd entirely the Resolution of the Committee, to whom they referr'd, at the same time, the Decision of what relates to the Penfion. In the same Sitting a solemn Deputation of 24 Members was form'd, who, with Count Emilius Lewenhaupt at the Head of them, went to notify to the other Orders of the Kingdom the Depofition of the five Senators abovemention'd.

The 18th the Ecclefiaftick Order declar'd by a Deputation, 'that they did not find Reasons weighty enough for depriving those Senators of their Employments; adding, that should even all that has been alledged against them be fully prov'd, it was the Bu-

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fines of the Secret Committee only to reprimand them for it.' This Declaration occasion'd such warm Debates, that Count de Tession, Marshal of the Diet; who was then indispos'd, was sent for to pacify the Members, which he accordingly succeeded in. Then a Resolution was taken, ' that the Nobility should send a Deputation to the Clergy, to prevail upon them to drop their Opposition; and that Deputies should also be sent to the other Orders of the State, to determine them to conform to the Nobility's Resolution.'

The 21st, The Order or House of Burgesses House of sent to the House of Nobles a Deputation, at the Burgesses Head of which was M. Plomgreen, an eminent morial to the Merchant, who presented a Memorial in Substance as House of follows.

of the isting this Majeliv. in concert The Order of the Burghers having maturely exa-' mined what relates to the deposing of the five Senators, declare, that they are strongly perfuaded that the Members of the Secret Committee have handled that Affair with Justice and Equity, and decided it accordingly; wherefore they are determined to conform to their Opinion Moreover they judge that it would be proper to leave the Committee at Liberty to fix the Pension to be granted to those Senators, and examine what Methods might be taken for regulating what has been refolv'd concerning them. The Order of the Burghers think this Examination the more necessary, inafmuch as they can't dispense with themselves from having some Regard to the long and faithful Services formerly rendered by those Senators; belides which there are feveral Circumstances in this Affair which require a particular Attention. As to the Objects concerning the Honour, the Safety, and the Advantage of the Kingdom, the Order of the Burghers declare, that they entirely agree on thefe Heads to what has been represented by the Secret Committee, &cc.

The 24th, whilft the Order of Nobility waited with The Mi-Impatience the Success of the Deputations they had feneminers to the Order of Clergy, and to the Order of Peasants, refignthe Count de Tessa informed them, that the five Sonators, who as yet could not be confidered as degraded,

had presented a Memorial to the Secret Committee, importing in Substance, 'That they were forry to hear that some Expressions in their Memorial of the 3d of " March had given Offence to several Members of the Committee; that they declar'd they had all the Regard possible for them; that if any thing was inadvertently inferted in their Memorial which might clash with that Disposition, they declar'd that their Sentiments were diametrically opposite to it; and that as to the Resolution taken in the Committee to divest them of their Employments, they protested that they took it only in the Sense which their Conduct had shewn,' Then the Marshal presented an Extract of the Regiflers of the Senate, informing the Nobility, 'That the five Senators having demanded their Demission of the King, his Majesty, in concert with the other Senators, had thought fit to refer the entire Decision of this Affair to the Diet, since that Asfembly were actually deliberating upon it.' These Memorials being read, a Refolution was taken to refer the Extract of the Senate's Registers to the Secret Committee, that they might deliberate on this Affair the 26th; on which Day the Committee decided, That fince the five Senators had demanded Leave to ' lay down their Posts, their Request should be granted; and that in Confideration of their former Services they should be allowed a Pension of 2000 Crowns per Annum during Life, instead of 3000 which they had in Quality of Senators.' As foon as this Resolution passed, M. de Cochen, Chancellor to the Court, and M. Neres, Counsellor of the Chancery, likewise demanded Leave to resign their Employments; which Affair was also referr'd to the Secret Committee.

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Thus, this knotty Affair, which the Orders of the Diet were not like to agree in, was happily put an End to by the Refignation of the Senators accused; and from that time there happened no very remarkable Dispute, I shall therefore only add, That on the first of April, a Resolution passed the Order of Nobility, that the Speakers of the sour Orders should go to the King, to desire him not to grant for the future the Titles of Counts or Barons to the Candidates that should be proposed for Senators, but to

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leave them in the State they were in at the time of their Election, because these Titles are a Burthen both to them and their Families, on account of the Expences they are oblig'd to be at in order to support their Then a Lift of fix Persons, vested with Civil and Military Employments, was laid before the House, in order to be presented to the King, that his Majesty might chuse two out of the fix for the Post of Senators, Count de Tessin, Marshal of the Diet, being set down in that Lift, he express'd his Gratitude for that Mark of their Regard for him, alledg'd feveral Reasons that hinder'd his accepting the Honour they intended for him, and defired the Affembly to nominate fome Body else in his room; whereupon the Baron de Cederstrom; Secretary of State, was fet down in the Lift, in the Room of the Count de Teffin. The Lift of the Candidates being carried to the King in his Council, his Majesty nominated Baron d'Ackerhielm, President of the Tribunal of Justice of Abo, and Baron Axel Lowen, Son-in-Law to the Count de Horn, to fill up two of the vacant Seats in the Senate. The 2d a new List of fix Candidates was drawn up, three of whom were in Civil, and the three others in Military Employments. The Lift being presented to the King the next Day, his Majesty nominated Senators Major-General de Rosen, and Baron Erick Wrangel. The 4th a new List of fix Persons was made, out of whom his Majesty chose for Senators Major-General Baron Adlerfeldt, and M. de Nordenstrabl, Chancellor of Justice. The 5th, in the Morning, Lieutenant-General Baron de Ribbing, and Baron de Cederstrom, Secretary of State, were declar'd Senators by the King; and in the Afternoon his Majesty also nominated Major General Baron Sparr, and M. d'Ebrenprens to fit in the Senate. The 6th Lieutenant General Ribbing pray'd the King to dispense with him from accepting the Dignity of Senator, in Confideration of his great Age; which Request his Majesty granted; The 9th Major-General Henry Wrangel was proposed in the room of Lieutenant-General Ribbing, but he likewise desired to be excus'd. Count de Taube having presented a Memorial to the Diet, demanding Leave to lay down his Post of Senator, the Matter came under Deliberation the 10th, and a Resolution passed to grant X 3

that Lord his Request, with a Pension of 1000 Crowns. In order to prevent any Inconveniency in regard to those who shall excuse themselves from entering into the Senate, it was agreed, that for the future, if they are present when proposed for the Dignity of Senator, they shall declare whether they are willing or not to be set down in the List; and if they be absent they shall address themselves to the King, and set forth their Reasons to him.

The Diet

The two Places vacant in the Senate by Major General Henry de Wrangel's being excused, and Count Taube's Refignation, were filled up by the Nomination of Major General Count Poffe, Colonel of the Regiment of Guards, and Admiral Baron de Sesterna; and on the noth the four Orders unanimously resolved to fix the 20th of the same Month for the Dissolution of the Diet. This Resolution was communicated to his Majesty by the four Speakers, who went to wait on him for that Purpose; and he approved of it; but before they separated, his Majesty sent them a Message importing, that if any Indisposition should disable him from affishing in the Deliberations of the Senate, he hoped the Diet would not take it amis, if the Queen supplied his Place, as she had done the preceding Year, to which the Diet consented. Then they made a Present of 2000 Crowns to Count de Tessia, Marshal of the Diet, and Speaker of the Hause of Nobles; 1500 to the Arch-Bishop of Upfal, Speaker to the House of Clergy; 1000 to the Speaker of the House of Burgesses; and 500 to the Speaker of the House of Peasants; and every Member was presented with a Gold Medal valued at 25 Ducats.

According to the above Resolution, the Count de Tession, in name of the Diet, made the following Speech to the King, viz.

The Marshal's Speech to the King,

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## Most Mighty and Most Gracious King,

BEFORE your Majesty's saithful Subjects, the Nobility and the other Estates of the Kingdom, who have been a long while assembled for the Dispatch of publick Business, which they have perform'd with all possible Zeal, separate, in order to return to their respective Places of abode, until your Majesty calls

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them to refume their Functions, Duty, Custom, Order, but, above all Things, their own Inclination engages them to have the Honour to approach your Majesty's Throne again, in order to express their Joy to fee that this Affembly, begun under your Majefty's 'Auspices, ends to the Glory and Satisfaction of your Majeffy, and the Advantage of your Subjects both ' present and absent; not doubting but that the Seeds which they have fown in it for the Good of the Kingdom, will produce hereafter a plentiful Harvest of inestimable Fruits, which are, The pure Fear of God; a constant Respect for the Supream Power; a sincere Union among Inferiors; inviolable Liberty, free from 'all Licentiousness; Unanimity in Deliberations, and ' in the Execution of Things resolv'd upon; Secrecy in important Affairs; the Power of the Kingdom at home; 'it's Safety against Enterprizes from abroad; and Se-' crecy in every Thing transacted in the Diets.

We are sensible that we put the Government of the Kingdom and the Preservation of our Safety in the Hands of a most gracious King, and that we entrust them to his indefatigable Care: We know that the Senators, as your Majesty's faithful and zealous Subjects and as Plenipotentiaries of the States of the Kingdom, will represent to your Majesty the Necessity of all the Inhabitants, not with a View of deserving any Praises on that Account in the next Diet, or being able to vindicate themselves in it, but solely through a zealous Motive, such as becomes Noblemen truly virtuous: Moreover, we are sensible that your Majesty desires nothing more ardently than our Prosperity.

'Can the States of the Kingdom wish for any thing further after their Separation? And ought they not to shew the whole World that they devote to your Majeffy their Duty, their Zeal, their Fidelity and Affectively.

tion, through a Motive of Gratitude?

'What passes in our Days in this Kingdom will be imprinted in the Minds of our Children to the latest Posserity, as likewise the Glory of our Kings and the Remembrance of the Regency we live under; so that they will look upon the present Age as the Period when the true Authority of Kings was carried to its highest Pitch, and just Limits six'd to the Liberty of their Subjects.

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The Members of the States who, after the breaking up of the present Diet, constantly reside here, desire no other Recompence, next to the Bleffing of God,

for the Zeal they shew, than your Majesty's high Favour and the Pleasure of enjoying your Presence;

their only Aim being to discharge their Duty confcientiously, pursuant to the Laws of the Kingdom,

and prevent any Encroachments on the Royal Authority, or Neglect of the Liberties of the Subjects,

not only for the present but for the future.

'The Sickness with which our mighty King was afflicted last Year, fill'd the Hearts not only of his faith-

ful States with Fear, but likewise those of all the In-Habitants of the Kingdom: Those Fears are happily diffipated, a respectful Joy has succeeded them, and our

Satisfaction is inexpressible to see our King mount the

Throneagain.

' Give us Leave, Sire, to publish to the whole World our most respectful Submission and profound Gratitude

for the Favour which her Majesty, our most gracious Queen, did us, in being pleas'd to accept and charge

herself with the Regency of this Kingdom during your

Majesty's Illness.

"Her constant Tenderness for your Majesty's Person, and her gracious Care for the Good of the Subjects,

have render'd her inestimable Days somewhat uneasy to her; and it is a fresh Proof that those eminent

Qualities would have render'd her worthy of a Throne, even supposing her Birth had not placed her

upon it.

She has had the Power to gain the Hearts of all her Subjects; her Virtues are deeply imprinted in them, and our Records will hand them down to the latest

Posterity, as a Monument and Example for all Regents and Queens. May her Days glide on flowly;

may she grow young again in the most advanced Age; and may the Lord rather cut off some of our Days and

add them to your Majesty and the Queen, to the End

that your Majesties may reign many Years over our

· Posterity.

'The States humbly lay before your Majesty the Refolutions of the Diet, and also our several Rights and

Necessities, as an indisputable Proof to our absent · Brethren Brethren that we have answered the Confidence they reposed in us, and assured their Prosperity, the Fruits of which will infallibly be felt in the next Diet.

' May Heaven, by its Justice, protect our King's Throne, preserve Religion in its Purity, maintain our Country in her Power, and cause her to be esteemed and respected; bless our Arms, our Means of Desence, our Forces, our Trade, our Territories, &c. and grant us the Pleasure, at the End of three Years, to appear again before our King, elected and lawfully crowned, in whose Presence we have the Honour to be.'

Which was answered, in his Majesty's Name, by HisMajesty's Count Gyllenbourg, just before declared President of the Answer. Chancery, in the Room of Count Horn, as follows, viz.

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bfent hrea H IS Majefty fees, with Pleasure, his Subjects, the respective Estates of the Kingdom, assembled again before his Royal Throne; and as his Majesty, at the humble Request of the faid Estates, is going to put an End to the present Diet, he is willing, first, to express his Satisfaction at the States having been so long affembled for the Service and Good of the Country, and labouring with an indefatigable Zeal, without being either discouraged at the frequent Difficulties they met with, or minding the Prejudice which their private Affairs might fuffer by fo long an Abfence from home.

His Majesty likewise receives most graciously the humble Acknowledgments of the States, for the paternal Care which his Majesty has always taken, both before and after the last Diet, for the Aggrandizement and Safety of the Kingdom, as well as the Prosperity

of his faithful Subjects.

'It is a particular Pleasure to his Majesty to see his faithful States express in such humble and respectful Terms, their Gratitude for the most gracious Affec-' tion of the Queen, his most dear Consort, in condescending to take upon her the Weight of the Regency during his Majesty's Sickness.

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The King has caused a Report to be made to him of the Deliberations and Refolutions taken by the States in the prefent Diet; and as his Majesty has given Orders for executing Part of the faid Resolutions, he will · likewife cause the rest to be executed as soon as possible, his Majesty being desirous that every thing projected by his faithful States, for the Good and Safety of the Kingdom, may be effected with the utmost Exactnels, to the end that the States, at their next Meeting, may be more and more convinced of his Majesty's paternal and indefatigable Care for the

Prosperity of his faithful Subjects.

Though his Majesty sees, with Regret, his faithful Subjects loaded with some additional Taxes, neverthee less he observes, with Pleasure, the Eagerness which the States shew to support the Country, and enable his Majesty to execute the Projects which the States have judged necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom; and the States may affure themselves that whatever they have granted, shall be employed to no other End but what his Majesty and the States have proposed.

The States may now, in God's Name, fet out on their return home: His Majesty wishes them all Manner of Happiness, and affures himself that they will carry back with them the same true Swedish Hearts which they brought hither; that they will cause the pure Christian Religion to flourish, instil into the Subjects the respect due to the Sovereign Authority, as also the Love, Submission and Fidelity they owe their Majesties, and watch over the Liberties of the said Subjects conformable to the Laws and the Form of Regency established; his Majesty thinking nothing more glorious to him, than to transmit to Posterity the Remembrance of the present Government, to have contributed himself to those precious Advantages, and fettled them upon a good Foundation for the future.

'His Majesty, through his paternal Care for the Welfare of the Kingdom, and the constant Support of the Good of the Country, graciously reminds his faithful Subjects and States of the Obligation they are under to endeavour, by all Means, to ffrengthen and preserve a brotherly Union among themselves; his MaMajesty desiring nothing more than to see a sincere
Love and reciprocal Considence between the supreme

Authority and the Subjects, to the end that they may
be linked together by an indiffoluble Tye, which is

the strongest Bulwark of the Power of the Kingdom and the Liberty of the Subject. As to the rest, his Majesty assures his faithful Subjects and States of his

Royal Good-will, Favour, and Affection.'

Then the Diet was declared diffolved with the usual Formalities; but the Secret Committee was to continue sitting for a Month, in order to see the Resolutions of

the Diet carried into due Execution.

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As this Diet produced a thorough Change in the Mi-Three Parnistry of Sweden, and as the new Ministry were like to ties formed in the pursue new Measures, it produced three different Par-Kingdom. ties in that Kingdom, diffinguished by the Names of the Hats, the Night-caps, and the Travelling-caps. The first consisted of those that were attached to the new Ministers, who were supposed to be entirely in the Interest of France, and were therefore called Hats, because the French Nation generally wear Hats; the second were the King's Party, his Majesty having been against changing Ministers or Measures, if he had not been obliged to do fo, in compliance with the Diet, and a prevailing Spirit in the Nation, and his Party were diffinguished by the Name of Night-caps, probably in allusion to his Majesty's State of Health, which was at that Time very bad; and the third was the Party attached to the former Ministry, who were supposed to be in the Interest of Russia, or at least for preserving Peace with that Empire, and were called Travelling-caps, because the Swedes generally make use of Fur-caps, such as the Muscovites use, for travelling with.

In this Diet several Resolutions were taken or Laws Regulations made for encouraging the Manusactures and Trade of Favour of the Kingdom, particularly one, by which all Persons, Male or Female, Clergy as well as Laity, were forbid to wear any Cloths or Stuffs but such as were manusactured in the Kingdom, by which it was reckoned, that two Millions of Crowns would be kept at home, which formerly used to be sent out yearly for the Purchase of foreign Manusactures; and a formal Notice

was fent to all the Merchants of this Law, that they might countermand the Commissions they had sent to their foreign Correspondents for the Purchase of such Commodities. Another Regulation was made for encouraging the Shipping and Navigation of the Kingdom, by giving feveral Advantages to those that should employ Swedish Bottoms, comprehending those of Finland and Pomerania, in the transporting, exporting, or importing any Goods or Merchandize; and a third for encouraging the Discovery and Working of Mines in Sweden, and for preventing any Foreigners being employed in that Business.

Motion for

The Diet was, according to the Constitution of that a new Diet Kingdom, to assemble again of Course in the Month of October 1742; but as the King and Senate may call a Diet whenever they think fit; and as the Face of Affairs in Sweden had been very much altered by the Peace between Russia and the Porte, a Motion was made in the Senate in December last, to have a new Diet called to meet in the Spring, which Motion was for three Days long and warmly debated in the Senate; but at last, upon the 8th of that Month, the Question was carried in the Negative; which was a Matter of Triumph to the Hats, who at that Time opposed the Motion with all their might.

Treaty with France cona French Spidron arrives.

A Treaty with Sweden having been for some Time cluded; and earnestly follicited by France, the Change of the Miniftry in Sweden gave Success to that Negotiation, and the Treaty was concluded and ratified about the Beginning of last Year, Count de Tessin having upon the 23d of Fanuary acquainted the Diet, that his most Christian Majesty's Ratification was just arrived. In pursuance of this Treaty it was, that the little French Squadron, I have before mentioned \* was fent into the Baltick. This Squadron arrived at Stockholm upon the 11th of July, and faluted the Castle with fifteen Guns, which was returned with the like Number from the Castle; and as it was that Day expected, a great Number of the Nobility, and a vaft Crowd of People, went down to fee it come in. Next Morning the Marquis d'Antin, the French Admiral, and the other Officers of that

Squadron, came ashore, and were introduced to their Swedish Majesties, by whom they were most kindly received, and they were afterwards most magnificently entertained at Dinner. This Squadron remained in the Port at Stockholm till the first of August, when it set sail and returned to France; during all which Time there were great Feaftings and Entertainments either on board the Squadron, or at the Palaces of his Majesty and his Ministers ashore; and when the Admiral took his Leave upon the 30th of July, his Swedish Majesty prefented him with a Sword fet with Diamonds, of the Value of 9000 Crowns. What was the original Defign of this Squadron, or what Benefit it was of to Sweden. remains as yet a Secret; but the Populace were as much delighted with it, as if it had come to protect them against a dangerous Enemy, or to enable them to make great Conquests. And when it departed the People were made believe, that it was gone to make a Tour round the Coasts of Finland, Ingermania, Livonia, and Prussia, and to return again, in order to convoy to France a great Number of Ships of War that had been built in the Ports of Sweden at the Expence of that Crown; but they had not the Pleasure of seeing it any more.

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Soon after the Change of the Ministry in Sweden, WarlikePrethat is to fay, about the Beginning of last Year, and parations in immediately after concluding the Treaty with France, they began to prepare all over Sweden, as if they had beeen upon the Eve of a War. In January it was refolved to add five Men to every Troop and Company in their Army, and Orders were issued to raise Recruits for recruiting their Regiments, and for making this Augmentation; and the Diet resolved, that 10000 Men should be employed in the Sea Service for the ensuing Soon after, Orders were given for several Regiments to hold themselves in a Readiness to March, and Admiral Taube fet out for Carlescroon, to give Orders for fitting out several Men of War, and for rigging those that had been lately finished; by which Preparations it was computed, they would foon have an Army of 80000 Men ready to take the Field, and a Fleet of 40 Men of War ready to put to Sea. In June they began to fend Troops over into Finland, and continued doing so all the Summer; so that by the End of September, the Number

Number of Troops in that Province amounted to 15000 Foot, 9000 Horse, and 6000 Militia, besides several Regiments then preparing to go thither; and great Magazines had been erected at Abo, Helfingfos, and Vievelare, fufficient, in case of Need, for maintaining an Army of 40000 Men.

Russian Mi- These Preparations, especially the sending of such a Number of Troops to Finland, could not but give Jea-Reason why, lousy to Muscovy, and therefore Mr. Bestuckeff, the Russian Minister at Stockholm, by Orders from his Court, defired to know the Reason why so many Troops were embarked and fent over to Finland, and received for Answer, That it was only to change and firengthen the Garrisons, and that the King of Sweden was Master in his own Territories, and had a Right to keep in any of them what Troops he pleafed; but that there was no Defign of interrupting in the least the good Understanding then sublisting between Sweden and Russia. This Answer was sent over by that Minifter to his Court, whereupon the Czarina ordered him to make the following Reply.

That it was to be wished that the Swedish Ministry had never resolved upon the said Embarkation; not that any Umbrage was taken on that Account, her "Imperial Majesty being perfuaded of the amicable Sentiments of Sweden, and that no Swede in his Senses could promise himself any Advantage by a Rupture with Russia; but merely because those who wish for a War between the two Crowns, might make a ' Handle of it to spread false Reports: That as to the rest, every Body was Master in his own Territories, and that it might be depended upon, that this should not alter in the least the good Understanding which the Court of Russia would be charmed to maintain with Sweden, &c.

Levant Company fet up.

The Court of Sweden having in 1738 fent a Minister to the Ottoman Porte, and being engaged in a Negotiation there, which was probably not at all difagreeable to that Court, they took that Opportunity to obtain a Permission for the Swedish Merchants to establish a Commerce in the Levant, and his Swedish Majesty fent one Mr. Hackson to reside at Smirna, as Consul for the Swedish Nation. I am surprised the Swedes did not likewife take this Opportunity to get a Peace made with the Algerines and other Pirates of Barbary; for without this, it will not be easy for them to establish any Commerce in the Levant.

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In conducting these Negotiations, and carrying on a Major Sin-Correspondence between the Parte and the Swedish Court, dered. Major Malcamb Sinclair was employed, who for this Purpose had been at Constantinaple, and had returned about the Beginning of last Year, with Advices that gave great Satisfaction to the new Ministry in Sweden. From thence he let out again for Constantinople, and was expected back at Stockhalm in May or June following; but the Beginning of July the Swedish Court received, with Surprife, as well as Diffatisfaction, an Account, that the Major was murdered, and all his Papers taken from him, by Persons unknown, as he was travelling through Silefia, in his Way back from Constantinople to Sweden. As this Murder made great Noise in the World, I shall give the following particular Accounts of it. The first was published at Berlin by Way of Letter from Guben in the Lower Lusatia, dated July 18th, as follows, viz.

THE 18th of last June, as the Count de Schoff-Private Acgorifch, Director of the Regency of Silesia, who Murder.

was then at Breslau, was going to sit down to Dinner, a Gentleman informed him that a Burgher of the same Town, who had been sometime absent, was just arrived from Canstantinople. The Imperial Court haying expressly forbid to admit into Breslau any Persons coming from Hungary or Turkey, without examining them strictly, the Count immediately sent for the Syndic-Counsellor, and defired him, for the greater-Safety, to cause the Burgher to be arrested, and interrogated concerning the Quarantain which he ought to observe. The Burgher declaring that he came back in Company with a Swedish Major and a French Merchant, who had put up at the Sabre Inn before St. Nicholas's-Gate, and that Inn being under the Jurisdiction of the Convent of St. Nicholas, the Director fent for Mr. Kincent, Secretary of the Chancery, charged him to go to the Inn, and examine the Strangers that lodged there, concerning their Names, their Bulinels, Paffports and Certificates of Quarantain,

with Orders, in case of Refusal or Resistance, to take them into Custody. Accordingly the Secretary went to interrogate the Major, who, affuming a very grave Countenance, told him, "That he was not obliged to give an Account of his Affairs to any Body; that " he had declared his Name at the City Gate; that he 66 had likewise shewn his Certificate of Quarantain, as " also the Passports given him by the French and Swe-" diff Ministers at Constantinople; and that, to prevent all Manner of Suspicion, he staid without the Gate." Upon this M. Vincent declared, that he had Orders to arrest him and the Merchant, if they refused to give a fatisfactory Answer. The Major, then very much furprized, answered, that if he was ordered to act in that Manner, he must suffer it, since he was in the Regency's Power, and therefore they might arrest him if they pleased, but that he hoped they would not deny him Leave to dispatch a Courier to the King his Mafter; and that the Object of his Journey being Affairs of the utmost Importance, it was easy to judge " what would be the Consequence of his Confinement: 'Then he produced a Passport signed by the King of France, with another figned by the King of Sweden; and to convince them thoroughly that he was charged with important Commissions, he likewise shewed them a Letter directed to the King of Great Britain, and another for his Swedish Majesty. As to the Merchant he also produced his Passports, and said he was the "Major's Fellow-Traveller. The Secretary having made his Report to the Director of the Regency, the latter immediately fent one of his Gentlemen to make ' his Excuses to the Major for what had passed, alledging the Severity of the Emperor's Orders, which obliged him to act in that Manner, and declaring that he and the Merchant were at Liberty to continue their Journey whenever they pleafed. This Difficulty being removed, the Major and the

Merchant ordered a Post Chaise to be got ready, and set out together in order to take the Road to Saxony. Two Hours after, a Captain named Kuttler, a Native of Silesia, in the Service of a foreign Power, arrived at Breslau, accompanied by a Lieutenant and four Dragoons, in their Uniforms, preceded by two

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Our Dragoons, in their Uniforms, preceded by two

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Postillions blowing their Horns: These two Officers immediately went to the Director of the Regency's ' House, saying they had Affairs of the utmost Importance to communicate to him; but being told that he was gone to fee Count Charles his Son, Counfellor of the Regency, they went to an Inn, where they put on other Clothes, that they might not be known, and then repaired to Count Charles's to speak with the Director of the Regency, who being gone from thence to Cardinal Sinzendorff's, they likewise posted ' thither after him. The Director sent them Word, that not being then at leifure to dispatch any Business, he defired they would call again next Morning, which they accordingly did at 5 o' Clock; and being introduced to ' the Count, the Captain delivered him a Letter unlealed, from the Emperor's Resident at Warsaw, directed to 'all the Jurisdictions of Silesia, particularly to the Director of the Regency of Breslau, the Substance of which was, "That these two Officers had Orders " from their Court to pursue and arrest a Swedish Major and a French Merchant, who were returning " from Constantinople through Silesia, and had Papers " about them which were of great Consequence to that " Court; and that the Emperor's Interest being like-" wife at Stake in this Affair, these Officers ought to " receive all the Affistance they wanted." The Di-'rector having read the Letter, made Answer, that ' some Measures had already been taken on that Head; but the Captain preffing the Count to dispatch him, and give him the necessary Orders for obtaining Post-'Horses, alledging that he was charged to pursue those two Persons without any Delay, he assembled the Regency, who immediately granted the Captain's Request. This Officer, his Lieutenant, and four Dragoons, having taken Horses, closely pursued the Swedish Major, and came up with him beyond Neuftaedel, where they scraped Acquaintance with him, changed Horses at Grunberg at the same Time as he did, and travelled together as far as Christianstadt. Being all of them arrived on the Territories of Saxony, the Captain left his Lieutenant near the Post-Chaife, and with a Postillion rid towards Christianstadt to see whether there was a Garrison in that Town: Finding the VOL. II.

Place had no Garrison, he returned to join the reft of his Company, and drawing near the Chaife, he clapped a Piftol to the Major's Breaft, bidding him furrender, or he was a dead Man; the Major defired to know the Reason of his being treated in that Mane ner, and was going to pull out his Piftols; but feeing himself surrounded by the Dragoons, he surrendered. Then the Captain dragged him out of the Chaife, while the Lieutenant did the fame to the French Merchant, and the Dragoons alighting from their Horses, broke open the Trunks, and took out all the Papers they found in them, with a large Chart rolled up, which, as is pretended, contained a Plan of 'Military Operations; after which the Captain threate ned to kill the Major, if he did not declare all he knew concerning these Matters; but the latter affuring him, that he knew nothing befides what was contained in the Papers he held in his Hands; the Captain told him again, that he must resolve quickly or it ' should cost him his Life; and the Major still refusing to make any further Discovery, the Captain gave a Signal to the Lieutenant, who feized the Major, made him advance a few Paces further into the Wood where they were, and shot him through the Head with a Piftol; upon which the Dragoons ran to the Place, cut and mangled the Body with their Sabres, and diffigured the Face that it might not be known. Then the Captain told the Postillion who had conducted the Major, that he might go home and give a faithful Account of what he had feen to the Post-Master, to the end that the Director of the Regency might likewife be informed of the Matter. As to the French Merchant, he tied him on a Horse and carried him off. The Business being done, the Captain writ a Letter to Count Schaffgotsch, wherein he tells him, "That he had made as happy a Discovery as ever could be expected, but that he had been constrained, by the Circumstances he found himself in, to proceed to Extremities, which he was forry for; that he could "not enlarge any further in this Affair; that he was obliged to return with his Booty as foon as possible; and that the Postillion of Grunberg would not fail to give an Account of all that he had feen." This Plice Captain

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Captain passed through Strau, taking the Rout of Poland; since which he has quite disappeared, and no Body has been able to discover whither he is gone with his Men. It is said that the Papers taken from the Swedish Major contain a Secret of the utmost Importance, the first Hint of which was given by a certain Minister at Warsaw. It is reported, on Occasion of this Assar, that the Major and the French Merchant going to Constantinople about a Year ago, took Breslau in their Way, and staid there three Weeks. The Burgher who has been taken up in the latter Place is narrowly watched.

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fail to This eptain The other was an Account of this Murder, drawn An Account up from the Informations taken upon examining into Informations this Affair, and is therefore more authentick. It was as one taken, follows, viz.

THIS Officer, who travelled in Company with a Frenchman, arriving about 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon at Neustaedel, demanded to be speedily fur-" nithed with Post-Horses; which being done, he continued his Rout towards Grunberg, Two Hours and a Half after, two unknown Officers arrived also at Neustaedel with four Soldiers, all on Horseback; they immediately enquired of the Post-Master about the Swedish Major and the Frenchman, and then delivered to him a Letter from the General Post of Breflau, by which he was enjoined to furnish these two Officers with every Thing they required; upon which the Post-Master of Neustaedel gave them the necessary Horses, with two Postillions, whom he ordered to accompany the two Officers and their Soldiers as far as the Frontiers, in case they did not meet the abovefaid two Perfons before they arrived at Grunberg, and to do all that these Officers should command them, Being arrived within a League of Grunberg, they perceived the Major; upon which the two Officers ordered the Postilhons to ride a little way before them, and stop Sinclair's Post-Chaife; this being done, the two Officers rode up to it with their Men, and spoke very civilly in French to M. Sinclair; then they fent back one of their Postillions to Neustaedel, to desire the Y 2

Post-Master to dispatch an Express to the General-Post of Breslau, with the News of their having found what they wanted, and ordered M. Sinclair's Postil-

Iion to drive towards Christianstadt, without calling at Grunberg. The two Officers rid on each Side of the Chaise, which they stopt several Times obliging

M. Sinclair and the Frenchman to alight now and then,

in order to speak to each of them in private.

When they had rid about two Leagues, the Officers asked M. Sinclair for the Keys of his Trunk and · Portmanteau; the latter made some Difficulty at first, but at last he delivered them to the Officers, one of whom, thought to be the Captain, ordered the Postillion to take down the Things, and M. Sinclair and the French Gentleman to step out of the Chaise; after which the Captain went to open the Trunk, but not being able to do it, the Swedish Gentleman opened it himself, shewed the Captain the Place where the Papers lay, and was going to deliver them himself; but the Captain said to him, Sinclair has no further Bufiness with this Trunk, I can find the Papers myself; then having rummaged in the Trunk, he found two Letters fixed to the Lid of it, and looking upon them, he shut the Trunk, saying, That as the Things could not be put again in the fame Order, he left them as they were. He opened the Portmanteau afterwards, but found no Letters in it. This being done M. Sinclair and the Frenchman stept into the Chaise again, and

when they arrived within a Quarter of a League of that little Town, the Captain stopped the Chaise again, and withdrawing about fixty Yards with the Frenchman, he discoursed with him about a Quarter of an Hour; he did the same afterwards with M. Sinclair; and having talked again with the Frenchman in private, he ordered the Postillion to ride along with him to Christianstadt. The Postillion obeyed, and being arrived within a small Distance of this City, the Captain demanded whether any Troops were quartered in it; the Postillion being informed by two Persons coming out of the Town, that there were no Troops in it, the Captain ordered him to go and join M. Sinclair and the Frenchman, and conduct them

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to Christianstadt. The Postillion immediately clapped. Sours to his Horse, and being arrived on the Hill, he blew his Horn, but no Body appearing, continued riding on, until he found at last M. Sinclair and his Fellow-Traveller walking about with the other Officer: He defired them to follow him to the Town, and M. Sinclair asked whether he had prepared good Lodgings for them, and provided Victuals. Captain arriving in the mean Time, talked a long while in private with the Swedish Officer, and then with the Frenchman; he likewise conferred privately with the other Officer, who withdrawing afterwards with M. Sinclair about eighty Yards from the Place where the Chaife stood, and thirty from the high Road, entered into a little Wood, from whence a Piftol was heard to go off foon after, and a Man cry out Lord Jesus! The Postillion saw, at the same Time, a Person running through the Thicket, and heard the Sound of a foreign Language; the four Soldiers ran afterwards into the Wood to the Place where they heard the Call, and the Postillion could hear them cutting and hacking. During this Action the Captain flaid with the Frenchman, rubbing his Hands together and fighing. The Postillion defired Leave of the 'Captain to go and fee what paffed in the Wood, but he denied it, faying, That this Rogue met with his Due, having deferved the Gallows ten times. Soon after ' the Murder, two of the Soldiers came back; the Captain asked whether they had carefully fearched every Thing, to which they answered, Yes; and that they had even cut the Shoes in Pieces, but found nothing: The other two Soldiers being likewife returned, the Captain went with the Frenchman and the other Perfons to Christianstadt, and from thence to Sorau.

The Body of the maffacred Major was not found untill four Days after by a Shepherd who was driving his Plock that Way: This Man immediately gave Notice of it to the Bailiwick of Naumbourg in Silefia; but the Body being already corrupted, they could not open it, and so it was buried about four Yards from

the Place where the Shepherd found it.

M. Sinclair had on him a Grey Coat, a Ring on his Finger, and a Snuff-Box between the Shirt and the Body. He had two Cuts in the Head, and two Stabs in the Back, but no Mark appeared that he was shot.

Emperor's When the Swedish Minister at Vienna heard of this Declaration Murder, he immediately made Representations to that in Court upon it, and received the following Declaration, viz.

WE received a few Days ago, the unexpected and disagreeable News, that a Swedish Major, named Sinclair, has been affaffinated near Christiansadi in Lufatia by two Ruffian Officers who purfued him thither. The Imperial Court received no Notice of this from that of Ruffia; to that we have Room to prefume, that if those Officers were charged with any Orders, they have gone much beyond them, and acted against the Intention of her Majesty of all the Russas. We can affure that no Order was fent from hence for obstructing M. Sinclair's Journey; all that we heard concerning him, had no other Foundation than the common Report of his being fent to Turkey, in order to execute there the unchristian Commission of concluding an offensive and desensive Alliance with the Perte. However, we did not think proper to give fo much Ear to that Report, as to iffue Orders in confequence. Since the Fact that has happened, we have received Information from the Tribunal of Justice of Breslau, that M. Gelembiewifts, the Ruffian Resident at Warfaw, had desired M. Skinner, the Emperor's Relident in the fame City, to write to that Tribunal, to demand that M. Sinclair might be stopped in case he should pass through Silesia; upon which his Imperial Majesty's Resident judged that he could not differnse with himself from having regard to the Request of the Russian Resident, inalmuch as it was politively afferted that M. Sinclair was charged with very dangerous Commissions for the two allied Courts, and which tended equally to the Prejudice of Christendom, and the Advantage of the Infidels, with whom we are engaged in War. As it was not known, nor could be known at Vienna, when M, Sin-

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M. Sinclair would fet out from Turker, nor what Rout he would take, we were confequently unable to fend Instructions either to the Imperial Resident at Warfaso, or to the Tribunal of Juffice at Breslau. how to behave in that Affair. Had it been possible to foresee a Fact of this Nature, we should certainly have preferved M. Sintlair from the Misfortune that happened to him. All that we know here of this Matter, is summed up in the Circumstances just mentioned. As to M. Shinner, he has had Orders for a long Time past, by virtue of the strict Alliance fubliffing between the two Crowns, to act in concert with the Ruffian Ministers in all Things that are justs so that it appeared to him that he was in the Case Nevertheless he contented himself with writing to the Tribunal of Breslau, to stop M. Sinclair, if he should pass through the Country; in which, no doubt, he followed the Laws of Nature and of Nations, which authorife us to put in Practice fuch inhocent Methods for averting our own Prejudice, and the Advantage which a common Enemy might reap from West of Women we in Writing, according & his

And the Gaarina, as foon as the had an Account of Czarina's this Murder, ordered her Minister at Stockholm, to dea Declaration on the same liver the following Declaration or Manifelto, with

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Empress and Autocatrix

of a Letter dated from Grunberg, and fincerely confess that our Surprize was inexpressible, when we found in it an Account of what has happened to a Swedish Officer, named Sinclair.

Thanks be to God, our Reputation, our Honour, our Christian Sentiments and Magnanimity are so well established, that no equitable Person will suspect that we, or any belonging to us, had the least Hand in that bloody Attempt; consequently, we might spare our selves the Trouble of convincing the World of it.

the whole World, that we are reloved always to cul-

It is very well known what has been publickly talked of in Europe, fince the Beginning of the last Diet of Sweden, in regard to the Intentions of that Crown against us, and the Negotiations of an offenfive and defensive Alliance between it and the common Enemy of Christendom. Though we are affured that those Things are without Foundation, some People may nevertheless think, that in order to difcover an Affair of fo dangerous a Nature to us and our Subjects, and on which the Safety and Welfare of fo many Millions of People depended, we might have had fome Hand in that Action, inafmnch as the Extract of the Letter fays it was committed by two Ruffian Officers. Our Honour and Conscience are too dear to us, either to fuffer, to make use of, or to counteanne fuch base Methods for discovering the Secret, however important it might be to us.

For this Reason, immediately after reading the said Letter, we thought it necessary to give in Charge to our Ministers at foreign Courts, to whom we have fent Copies of these Presents, to declare, either by Word of Mouth, or in Writing, according as the

Circumstances should require, that if the cowardly
Assassing Affassination, which we have been informed of by the
faid Letter from Grunberg, has been really committed,

we not only have no Share in it, but we detest and declare it to be infamous, and unworthy of our Ho-

nour and Rank.

Befides, this Crime having been committed upon the

Frontiers between Silesia and Lusatia, we have desired his Imperial and Catholic Majesty, and his Majesty the King of Poland, that they would be pleased

to make the most diligent Search, in order to apprehend those Assassins, and to punish them with the ut-

moft Rigour of Law. Aland Loutes 100.60

And though we cannot intagine, that any of our Subjects should forget themselves, so far as to be guilty of such an enormous Crime, yet nevertheless we declare, that we shall use our utmost Endeavours to dis-

cover those Criminals, and to cause them to be pu-

the whole World, that we are refolved always to cul-

tivate carefully the good Harmony and fincere Friendhip that fubfifts between us and the Crown of Sweden.

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Given at Petersburgh the 3d of July, according to the Old Stile, and 14th according to the New.

Upon this the Court of Sweden gave Orders to their Swedish Ministers at foreign Court's Declaration.

the public News-Papers still assured, that M. Sinclair was murdered by Officers in the Service of Russia, yet the regard which Sweden had for an allied Power, did

not permit them to believe that the Court of Russia

had any Hand, either directly or indirectly, in an Action so contrary to the Law of Nations. And they

also fent Orders to their Minister at Vienna to present

his Imperial Majesty's Consent to let Sweden send De-

puties into Silefia, to the Place where the Murder was committed, and to order the Regency of Silefia to concur with the faid Deputies in discovering, if pos-

fible, the Authors of fo black a Crime.'

Notwithstanding this Declaration of the Court, yet Russian Mithe People of Sweden were far from being convinced nifterinfalethat the Ruffians had no Hand in this Murder, and pro-ed at Stockbably the French Party in Sweden made use of this as a Handle for stirring up the People against Russia; so that they were in a great Ferment, to which new Fewel was added, by the Arrival of M. Couturier at Stockholm in September; for he gave an Account, that after he was fet at Liberty by those who had murdered Major Sinclair, he went directly to Dresden, and there declared publickly, that he believed they were Russians who had murdered the Major, which the Russian Minister at that Place being informed of, he procured him to be arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of Zonnestein, where he was kept some Weeks, and would have been kept longer, if he had not agreed to declare, that what he had before faid was a downright Calumny, and that he did not know what Nation the Affaffins were of. However much this Gentleman might contradict himfelf at Dresden, it is probable he aid not contradict himself at Stockholm, and perhaps declared openly there, that he knew them to be Russians, though it was very poff ble

possible he might be deceived. However the Mob at Stockholm shewed so much Resentment against the Rus fians upon this Occasion, that the Government thought it necessary to place a Guard upon the Russian Minister's House, to prevent him from being insulted, until the Ferment should a little subside. This for that Time prevented the Effects of the popular Fury; but the Guard being removed, a Mob gathered about his House on the 1 oth of last Month, broke deveral of his Windows, and committed feveral other Outrages. The Government did all they could to discover the Authors of this Infult, and by Proclamation, offered a Reward of 1000 Crowns to any one that should discover them but it was all to no Purpose, and soon after the following Words were found posted up upon several publick Places in the City, suz. It is to no Propose to feek to difcover by whom the Windows of M. Bestuchest's House were broke: It is impossible to lay held of the Author, be cause the Thing was done by the swandering Chost of Mas jor Sinclair.

The Major's Epitaph.

Though no Discovery could be made of the Persons Funeral and that committed this Murder, yet in September following, the Swedish Commissary at Hambourg received a Packet directed to him; but from whence or how it came to him, he could not tell. Upon opening it, he found a Ranket enclosed, which he was defired to fend to his Court, and when this Packet was opened, it was found to contain feveral of those Papers and Letters which had been taken from Major Sinclair, among which was the original Bond given by Charles XII. of Sweden, for the Money he had of the Rorts whilft he was in its Dominions, and two Letters from Mr. Fawkener, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, one for Mr. Finch, then at Stockbolm, and the other for Mr. Trovar at the Hogue. And though the Major's Body was buried at the Place where he was murdered, yet the King of Sweden ordered it to be taken up, and brought to Stralfund in the Swedish Penerania, where it was buried upon the 14th of Decomber, with great Funeral Pomp, and a Monument put upon his Grave, on which was engraved the following Epitaph, viz, Here lies a good and faithful Patriot of the Kingdom of Sweden, Major Malcolm Sinclair, born in 1691, and the Son of the very worthy Major sld itog

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General Sinclair, by Dame Hamilton. The Events of his Life have been fingular and remarkable. He was a Prisoner of War in Siberia from 1709 to 1722, Being lately charged with a Commission for some State-Affairs, he was affassinated in an execrable Manner on the 17th of June 1739, near Naumbourg in Silesia, where on the 24th ditto he was interr'd: But by the Gracious Command of his Majesty King Frederick I. his Body was taken up, and remov'd hither to Strablsand, on the 9th of December following by Major Fries, and was here interr'd on the 14th of the same Month with Publick and Solemn Pomp. Reader, shed Tears upon this Tomb, and as thou retirest, consider how incomprehensible is the Destiny

of poor Mortals.

As all the Powers in Europe, against whom there Reflections could be any Suspicion, have disclaimed knowing any upon this thing of this Robbery and Murder, and must configurately deny, or at least not avow their having seen any of the Papers taken from the Major, it is therefore

fequently deny, or at least not avow their having feen any of the Papers taken from the Major, it is therefore not to be expected, that the Publick should have the least Information of their Contents; and I shall not trouble my Readers with the Conjectures of our Speculative Politicians who publish their Speculations daily, weekly, or monthly for the Entertainment of their Fraternity, I shall only say, that the Murder was, I think, much more mysterious than the Robbery; by taking the Gentleman's Packets from him, some Secrets might be discovered, but by taking his Life, none; and therefore, I am apt to believe, that the Major either put himself upon his Defence, so that these that attack'd him could not rob him till after they had murdered him; or that he knew some of those that attack'd him, and that they therefore found themselves under a necessity to murder him, in order to prevent his discovering who they were; and the latter Case I think the most probable, because it was necessary to employ some Persons that knew him, in order to prevent their attacking some other Gentleman instead of him. To this I shall add, that, considering the Circumstances of Affairs, it was not, I think, very prudent in the Court of Sweden, to allow any of their Messengers to or from Constantinople, to pass through any of the Emperor's Dominions, or even through Poland: They might have passed and repassed by the Way of Venice, without going through any part of the Austrian Dominions, which would, indeed, have been a long way about, but the Safety of this Road would have atoned for the Length of it; especially as they might have travelled this way without discovering who they were, or what Business they were about.

Affairs of.

I now come to Denmark, and as I have already given an Account of their Treaty with Great Britain \* and their Dispute with Hanover about Steinburft, + my Account of the Affairs of that Kingdom for the Year 1730 will be very fhort. With regard to the Affair of Steinburft, I shall only add, that in Pursuance of the 5th Article of the Treaty relating to that Affair, a Negotiation was fet on foot for entirely accommodating that Affair, in a friendly Manner, and at last it was agreed, that his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of Hanver, should pay 70000 Crowns to his Danish Majesty in lieu of his Pretentions to that Lordship; and farther that the Pas or Preference of Rank which the Dutchy of Saxi-Lawenbourg has for some time assumed at the Diet of the Empire above that of Holftein Gluckstadt, Thould be yielded up by his Britannick Majesty in favour of his Danish Majesty, so that for the future the latter is to take Place of the former at that Diet. These Terms his Danish Majesty accepted, and the Consideration Money being, I suppose, immediately paid, M. de Wedderkop, in August last, delivered the Possession of the Lordship of Steinburft into the Hands of Commissaries fent thither for that Purpose by the Regency of Hanover.

French get leave for their Squathe Sound.

SHOWING

In the Month of June, M. de Chavigny, Envoy from France to the Court of Denmark, declared to his Danish Majesty's Ministers, that the King of France, dron to pass his Master, judging it necessary to exercise his Seamen, had refolved to fend fome Ships of War into the Baltick, and hoped from the Friendship subsitting between the two Crowns, that his Danish Majesty would make no Objection to their paffing through the Sound. Next Day the Chancellor returned for Answer, to this Den

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mand, That his Mafter the King of Denmark had ordered him to declare, that if his most Christian Majesty allowed his sending a Squadron into the Ballick to depend upon the Consent of the Crown of Denmark, his Danish Majesty could not avoid being under some Difficulty about giving his Consent, confidering the present Circumstances of Affairs; for as there was then a profound Tranquillity sublisting in the North, the Arrival of a French Squadron, or a Squadron of any other Nation, could not but give "Uneafiness; and Moreover, as his Danish Majesty thought himself obliged, by virtue of the Engagements he had lately entered into, to act in Concert with the King of Great Britain in that Affair, he hoped his most Christian Majesty would put off the Departure of his Squadron, till after the Return of a 'Courier to be fent to London to know his Britannick 'Majesty's Sentiments on that Head.' Whereupon M. de Chavigny desired, that this Courier might be dispatched as foon as possible, because his Master, the King of France, had ordered his Ships to fail about the End of the Month This Affair was immediately communicated to M. Titley, the British Minister at that Court, who thereupon dispatched a Messenger to London, and upon his Return, his Danish Majesty gave his Consent to the French Squadron's passing through the Sound, and dispatched proper Orders to his Officers at Helsingor and other Places for that Purpose.

As they are in Denmark, as well as in every other Measures Kingdom and State in Europe, taking every Measure taken for they think proper for encouraging Trade and Navigation encouraging within their Dominions, his Danish Majesty, towards the End of last Year, established Companies at Copenhagen, and likewise at Berghen and Christiania in Norway, for importing in Danish Bottoms the Wines, Brandies, Salt, and other Commodities, which they have Occasion for in Denmark and Norway, from France, Spain, or Portugal; which Companies are, it seems, to have an exclusive Privilege, and are to pay a certain Sum yearly to the Crown; the Danes being convinced that it will be much better for their Country, to go in their own Ships and Purchase those Commodities in the Countries where they are produced, than

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to purchase them at their own Doors from Foreigners who import them into Denmark in foreign Vellels.

In this the Danes judge very rightly; but, I believe, they will find, they have taken the wrong Way to bring it about. Courtiers and Ministers in all absolute Governments are fond of Monopolies and exclusive Companies; because they can squeeze more Money from such than they can do from private Men, and it always introduces a fort of Stockjobbing, which is a Game by which Ministers will always be able to make great, though unfair Advantages. But it is certain, and Experience has in many Cases shewn, that a Monopoly, or exclusive Company, can never carry on and preserve any Trade, in which it is possible for private Men, either Natives or Foreigners, to become their Rivals; and the Reason is very plain, because no Company can carry on a Trade at fo fmall an Expence as private Traders may, nor will a Company carry it on at fo small a Profit as private Men usually do.

## CHAP. VIII.

The most remarkable Occurrences that happened in the United Provinces, during the Year 1739.

Reason for this-Chap fo fhort.

S the United Provinces have had of late Years no Disputes, either with foreign Powers or amongst ter's being themselves, that have produced any remarkable Effect, this Chapter will of Course be but short; because I shall not trouble my Readers with the imaginary Accounts of fecret Conferences among Ministers, or the ridiculous Speculations of periodical Politicians, which may do well enough, and are often necessary for filling up the fet Number of Pages, in a Daily, Weekly, or Monthly Mercury, but are neither fit nor necessary for these Annals.

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Prince of Orange's Zealand.

The Prince of Orange having, before the beginning of last Year, sent Mr. Burmannia, as his Minister, to the Dispute with States of the Province of Zealand, to endeavour to bring about an Accommodation between him and the States of that Province, in relation to the Dispute between them about Terveer and Flushing; and his Serene Highness finding, that no Ear was given to the Propositions made by him for this Purpose, therefore, soon after the Beginning

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rinning of last Year, he recalled his Minister, who, before his Departure, delivered a Memorial, by his Mafter's Order, to the States of the said Province, the Substance of which was as follows, viz. 'That his ferene Highness the Prince of Orange perceiving that the Negotiation which was endeavour'd to be carried on with the States of Zealand, for agreeing upon an Accommodation in relation to the Marquifate of Terveer and Fleffingue, after all the Debates, Propositions, Labour and Pains, being unlikely to be brought to a happy Conclusion, had order'd him to break off entirely that Negotiation, and immediately to return home. That his Serene Highness had flatter'd himself, that the States of the Province of " Zealand would have accepted fuch an advantageous Proposition as had been last made to them, the Subflance of which was, that the Prince would fatisfy himself with only enjoying the Revenues of the said Marquifate; a Proposition which his Highness had with much Difficulty reconciled himfelf to make: But that feeing the faid States, far from giving Attention to fo favourable a Proposal, had entirely rejected it, he had therefore order'd M. Burmania to break off the Conferences, and to declare, that his Serene Highness would no more either make Propolitions on his own Part, or hearken to any on theirs, but would content himself with preserving his Right to the above mention'd Marquisate in its full Extent, in order to make it good when Time and Opportunity fhould permit,

About the Beginning of December last, some Gentle-Princess of men, at the Request of the Prince of Orange, were orange appointed by the Deputies of the States to be present at delivered of the Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess his Princess. Spouse, then near the Time of her Lying in: the said Deputies also ordered publick Prayers to be put up in all the Churches, as well to return God Thanks for the Pregnancy of that Princess, as to pray for her happy Delivery; and on the 21st of the same Month, about 12 o'clock at Night, her Royal Highness was safely delivered of a Princess; but the Child died in half an

Hour after it was born.

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Dutch
Treaty of
Commerce
with France

The chief Affair concluded last Year by the States General was, the Renewal of the Tariff or Treaty of Commerce between them and Frante before mentioned \*. The several Articles of this Treaty being settled between the Ministers of France and the Dutch Minister at Paris, it was sent to the several Provinces for their Approbation, which took up some Time, especially in the Province of Zealand, so that it was near the End of December before all the Provinces had approved of it, and consequently, though the Treaty was concluded, it could not be ratisfied within the Course of last Year.

Dateb Regulations for the Encouragement of Trade.

The Dutch being attentive to every thing that may affect their Trade, they renewed and enforced, the beginning of last Year, their former Placarts or Edicts for preventing the pilsering or plundering of Ships that may be wreck'd upon their Coasts; and likewise they renewed, continued for 15 Years, and enforced their Placarts of 1720, 1724, and 1730, for preventing the Exportation of Rags, especially those of the finest fort of Linen, in order to encourage and improve their Manusacture of Paper.

Acident
happens to
the Pruffian
Minder in
Holland.

In the Month of June last, an Accident happened which occasioned many Speculations at the Hague: M. Luiseius the Gentleman who had for some time relided there as Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, through some Discontent of Mind, took a Razer and cut his Throat almost from Ear to Ear; but as he happened not to touch the Windpipe, nor any great Artery, the Wound was fewed up, and he foon after recovered. What made this Accident the more remarkable was, that in a few Days after it happened, two Commissaries arrived from the King of Prussia, who immediately repaired to the Envoy's House and sealed up all his Papers; which occasioned a Report, that his Prussian Majesty was not satisfied with the Conduct of this Minister; but this Report was afterwards contradicted, and the Accident was faid to proceed from a fudden Fit of Madness the Gentleman had been feized with, which continued upon him for three Days after the Accident happened.

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## CHAP IX.

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Of the most Important Transactions that happened in Turkey, Asia, or Africa, in the Year 1739.

TO begin with Turky, as being the next to, and Twelf having a part of its Dominion situated in Europe; I Divan rehave already given fo full an Account of the War which continue the the Turks were last Year engaged in with the Christians, War. that I need here add but little to what I have faid upon that Subject. The Grand Signior having refolved to have the Advice of a Great Divan, whether he should continue the War, and what Conditions of Peace he fhould infift on, the fame met accordingly about the Beginning of last Year. This Assembly the Prime Vizir took Care to open with a Speech, in which he reprefented the Difadvantages which the Emperor and the Czarina laboured under, in the most lively manner he could, and from thence endeavoured to shew the great Advantages the Porte might reap from a Continuation of the War; and as the Divans in Turky are like our Privy Councils, as none come to them but fuch as are fummoned by the Court, and as no Man is fummoned who is not a Creature or Dependent of the Prime Minister, the Assembly unanimously resolved, that the Grand Signior ought to continue the War, unless his Enemies should submit to such Terms of Peace as he should think fit to propole.

The Success of the Prime Vizir in this Divan in-Prime Vizir creased the ardent Desire he had to continue the War removed. against the Christians, as well as his Cruelty to those whom he took to be his Enemies at the Porte. He had before caused put to Death Weli-Pacha, Seraskier of Bender, who had in the preceding Campaign commanded the Ottoman Army upon the Niester, and had for that whole Campaign prevented the Russians from passing that River: He had likewise got Count Bonnevalle disgraced and sent into Exile: He had made the Ottoman Porte resolve not to employ, during the next Campaign, the Seraskier of Bosnia, though esteemed one of the best Generals among the Turks; and the Day after holding this Divan, five Bashaws who the Year before had had Commands in the Army in Hungary, and two others who had been in the Army on the Niester, were fent VOL. II.

Confe-

for to the Seraglio, where they were strangled, and their Bodies thrown into the Rosphorus. In short, this Prime Minister being, it seems, resolved to have the whole Glory of the enfuing Campaign to himself, he had put to Death, or into Difgrace at Court, every Turkish General that had any great Reputation in War: and the Sultan having honoured him with giving him one of his Sifters in Marriage, he thought himself secure against the many Enemies he had made by his Haughtiness and Cruelty. But in the midst of his Security he fell a Sacrifice to popular Resentment; for his secret Enemies got at last such an Interest among the Janizaries, as to prevail with them to declare openly their Hatred to the Prime Vizir, and their Unwillingness to ferve under him; which, with the Intrigues of his Enemies in the Seraglio, at last prevailed upon the Grand Signior to depose him, though with great Difficulty; for his fublime Highness had such an Affection for this Prime Minister, that it was with Tears in his Eves he figned the Order for his Deposition: However, even in this most absolute Monarchy, the publick Hatred prevailed over the Affection of the Monarch, and upon the 22d of March he deposed this Prime Minifter, named Mehemmed-Jaghia, from his Dignity, and appointed in his stead Ayvas Mehemmed, Seraskier of Widdin. Next day the Selictar-Aga was fent with the Seals of the Empire to the new Prime Vizir, and the former was banished to one of the Islands in the Archipelago. but without stripping him of any Part of his Estate, which was a greater Favour than deposed Vizirs usually meet with, and a much greater than he feemed to deferve.

Upon the Advancement of this Ayvas Mehemmed, quences of all those who had been banished by the former Prime this Change. Vizir were recalled, and among the Rest the Bashaw Count Bonnevalle; and the new Prime Vizir having repaired immediately to Conflantinople, took Possession of Mahomet's Standard, and began to prepare for opening the Campaign; which was more fortunate for the Turks, in Hungary at least, as I have before related, than it would, in all Probability, have been, under the Conduct of the late Prime Vizir; for as he was an haughty obstinate Man, and resolved to have no sharer in any Glory he might acquire, he might very probably have exposed the Turkish Army to an entire Defeat, by

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some rash Step; and an entire Defeat in Hungary, confidering the Success of the Muscovite, might have shook

the Foundations of that great Empire.

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When the Articles of Peace which were figned in the objections Prime Vizir's Camp before Belgrade arrived at Conftan-made to the timple, a great Divan was immediately affembled, to de-vizir's liberate whether or no the Grand Signior should ratify that Conduct. Treaty; and some of the Bashaws and great Officers thinking this a good Opportunity for overturning the Prime Vizir, declared against the Ratification, taking occasion at the same Time to object against his Conduct, particularly his having neglected to make his Army pass the Saave; as soon as he laid Siege to Belgrade. But his Friends in the Seraglio found Excuses for his Conduct, and the Successes of the Muscovite Arms prevailed on the Majority to advise his Sublime Highness to ratify the Treaty.

Accordingly, the Emperor's Ratification being arrived Ratifications at Constantinople, and put into the Hands of the Marquis of the Treaty de Villeneuve, the French Ambassador, the 5th of No- of Peace vember was appointed for the folemn Exchange of the Ratifications, which was agreed to be made in that Apartment of the Arfenal at Constantinople, which is possessed by the Captain Bashaw. Upon that Day in the Morning, the Chiaux-Bacchi, the Waivode of Galata, the Kapigilar-Giassi, and the Kapigilar-Kialibi, with a Body of Janizaries, and a great Number of the Grand-Signior's Footmen, went to the French Ambassador's Palace, and conducted him and his Train, in great Pomp, to the Arfenal. Upon his Excellency's Arrival, he found the Officers of the Marine drawn up in Ranks upon each fide, and alighting at the Gate, he was conducted into a Chamber where he reposed himself a little. From thence he was conducted into a Hall, where the Prime Vizir entered at the very fame Time by another Door; and both took their Seats, the Prime Vizir in his usual Place, and the Ambassador in a great Chair richly deck'd with Gold Fringe, on the other Side of the Table, at which the Kaimakan afterwards took his Place. After the usual Compliments, they were presented with Coffee, Sherbet and Perfumes, and then a sumptuous Dinner in the Turkish Fashion was served up. Besides this Table there were fix other in that Apartment, one of which was in the same Hall, and at this sat the Captain-Bashaw, the Aga of the Janizaries, the Kadislequer, and Z 3

the Marquis de Villeneuve's Son. At the other four Tables sat the Grand-Testerdar, the Chiaux-Bacchi, the Kapigilar-Giassi, and the Kapigilar-Kialibi, one at each to do the Honours of the Table, and the Gentlemen of the Ambassador's Train were equally divided amongst them. During the Time of Dinner, there was a Consort of vocal and instrumental Musick, and several Pieces of Musick, according to the Turkish Taste, were

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performed in the most exquisite Manner.

After Dinner was ended, the Kadislequer, the Reys-Effendi, the Captain Bashaw, and the Aga of the Janizaries, took their Seats at the fame Table, upon the Prime-Vizir's left Hand, the Kaimakan being upon his right; and all the Rest of the Company then coming into the Hall, the other Ministers of the Porte stood round the Table without observing any Distinction, The Musick ceasing, the Chiaux-Bacchi who had withdrawn into another Room, made the usual Signal of his Approach, by firiking the Floor with his Baton of Ceremony. As foon as the Chiaux appeared, carrying in his right Hand raised as high as his Ear, the Seal with which all Acts figned by the Grand Signior are fealed, the Prime Vizir and other Ministers of the Porte, and also the Ambassador, rose from their Seats, out of Respect to the Grand Signior's Seal. Then the Chiaux-Bacchi presented the Seal to the Prime-Vizir, who, after making his Obeisance to it, by first putting it to his Forehead, and then upon his Head, delivered it to the Reys-Effendi, that he might therewith feal the Ratification of the Treaty of Belgrade, which had been before figned by the Grand Signior.

The Ratification being thus fealed, the Reys-Effendi delivered the Seal to the Chiaux-Bacchi, who prefented it again to the Prime Vizir, and he making his Obeifance to it as before, delivered it back to the Chiaux-Bacchi, who made likewise his Obeifance to it, by putting it first to his Forehead, and then upon his Head; after which he put it into his Bosom, the whole Company still standing. The Reys-Effendi then delivered the Ratification signed and sealed as above to the Prime Vizir, and he and the French Ambassador making each one Step towards the other, at the same Instant, delivered reciprocally to each other the Ratifications, that of the Emperor's in Latin being delivered by the Am-

baffador to the Prime-Vizir, and that of the Grand Signior's in the Turkish Language being delivered by the Prime Vizir to the Ambassador.

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The Exchange of the Ratifications being thus made. the Ambassador and the Prime Ministers of the Porte fat down again in their Places; and after the mutual Compliments of Congratulation upon the Conclusion of the Peace between the two Empires, the Prime Vizir presented to the Ambassador a Cloak or Vestment of the finest Sable, the Outside being a Tiffue vastly rich in Gold and Silver; which was a most extraordinary Honour, because it was such a Present as is made by the Grand Signior to the Prime Vizir only. The Ambaffador's Son was prefented with a Cloak of Ermine; and above 100 Caftans were distributed among the Gentlemen of the Ambassador's Retinue, most of whom had likewise fine Handkerchiefs given to them. Whilst these Presents were distributing, there was a general Salvo of the Cannon of the Gallies, the Arfenal, the Seraglio, and of Top-Hana; and then the Ambassador having taken Leave of the Prime Vizir, was conducted back to his Palace with the fame Pomp, and in the fame Order, in which he went to the Arfenal, being mounted upon a beautiful Horse, richly harnessed, which the Prime Vizir had presented to him; where he no sooner arrived, than the Officers of the Arfenal brought him two and thirty German Slaves, whom the Grand Signior had ordered to be fet at Liberty.

Towards the End of the Year 1738, a folemn Am-Ambassy bassy arrived at Constantinople from Persia; and the Am-from Persia.

baffadors, as soon as they arrived, demanded an immediate Audience of the Grand Signior, which the Prime Vizir at first refused, until they had, as usual, opened their Commission to him, and he had communicated the same to his Sublime Highness; but the Ambassadors declared, they had Orders instantly to return home, unless they were admitted to an immediate Audience; whereupon it was resolved, that for this once the Punctilio should be dispensed with, and they admitted to an immediate Audience, which was accordingly done. Next Day after their Audience, a Guard of Janizaries was put upon their House, and no Person allowed to speak with them, without a Permission from the Court; which was a new Way of treating Ambassadors at the

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Ottoman Porte, and was supposed to proceed from the haughty Demands they had made; but more probably it proceeded from the Turkish Ambassadors having been treated in that Manner the Year before at Ispahan; and this, it is likely, proceeded from Kouli Kan's being jealous that the Turkilh Ambassador might stir up some Plot or Conspiracy against him. But whatever was the Cause, these Ambassadors had a continual Guard upon them, and appeared rather as Prisoners than foreign Ministers, during the whole Time of their Abode at the Ottoman Court.

A Rebellion Parce in Alla.

Whilst the Ottoman Porte was engaged in the War seainst the with the Germans and Muscovites, a Rebellion broke out in Natolia in Afia, headed by one Sare-Bey-Oglu, who had for some Years been in Arms against the Porte, but his Party did not become so confiderable as to make any Noise till the Year 1738. Of this Rebellion we had the following Account, foon after the Beginning of last Year, viz.

> CARE-Bey-Oglu, is the Son of one of the richest Officers in all the Ottoman Empire. He was educated by his Mother from a Child in Principles of Revenge; because, upon the Death of his Father, he was, by Order of the Porte, deprived of great Part of his Wealth, and his Sifter was taken and clapped

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up in the Seraglio,

But having still a considerable Estate left in Natolia, he formed a Faction of Malecontents there, who fortified themselves in the Mountains of Bosdag and Diagli Bogoffe, which are the Haunts of the Highwaymen that infest the Country between the Rivers of Sarabat and Madre. Sare-Bey-Oglu, the Chief of the Rebels, has fixed his Place of Arms in an old Caffle that was fortified on the Top of a Mountain, and furrounded with Trenches, so that it is quite out of the Reach of any Artillery.

His Lieutenants are intrenched in the Defiles, of narrow Passes of the Mountains, and in old Cottages; and it looks as if the Malecontents Defign was to get nearer to the Sea, and particularly to Smyrna, either to plunder it, or to make themselves Masters of it, in

order to force the Porte to give them great Advantages,

that City being, by reason of its Commerce, one of the

richeft of the Empire.

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It was observed, that Sare-Bey-Oglu, at his first setting out, was very civil and kind to the Caravans, and the Inhabitants of the Towns and adjacent Country, in hopes of gaining their Love and Esteem. And when the Camel-Drivers went in any dangerous Road, or to any Place where there was little Profit to be made of their Merchandize, he obliged them to change their Course, and gave them Sase-guards and good Convoys, to conduct them to those Provinces where they might find a better Market. He also shewed by his Behaviour, that he was well informed to the Scarcity or Plenty in the several Countries of Man Miner, and that he had good Friends there.

They fay, that he had the Assurance to fend the 'GrandVizir an Account of the Situation he was in, and ' protested that he would never lay down his Arms, till he had obtained a fuitable Equivalent for the Possessions 'which had been taken from him; and it is also af-' firmed, that the Chiaja, who was strangled two Years ago, held a Correspondence with this Rebel. Be this ' as it will, the Porte despising his Remonstrances and 'Menaces, the commenced Hostilities against every 'Thing that belonged to the Grand Signior and the 'Courtiers, without laying a Finger as yet upon the 'Effects of private Men, who very much extolled his 'Moderation and his Favours. But at length his Refources beginning to fail him, he laid Contributions upon the Towns and Villages, on Pain of military Execution; and as this proved not enough to supply his Necessities, he resolved to rob the Caravans of their Money, Cloth, and other Effects worth taking.

The Seraglio was foon informed of these Outrages; but whether it was from Scorn, or from other more pressing Affairs in hand, took no notice of them; which Neglect so emboldened the Rebels, that one of their Detachments, consisting of about 3000 Men, advanced within Sight of Smyrna, which, though a very large and populous City, and defended moreover by a Sort of Citadel, was immediately cast into the most dreadful Consternation. The Street of the Franks, that is to say, where the French, English, Dutch and Italian

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Merchants live, was in a particular Manner in fuch a Confusion as is not to be imagined, and every Body being afraid of a general Maffacre, carried their Furniture and best Effects on board the Ships that were then in the Harbour; and asfast as the Warehouses were ftripped, they were crowded with the Women and Children, who made the most bitter Outcries,

' Amidst all this Confusion, the Dutch Consul shewed a great deal of good Conduct and Resolution. He caused all his Countrymen to take Arms, and moored a great Vessel that was unladen to the End of his Gallery, in order to retreat to it in case of Necessity. This done, he fortified the Entrance of his House with fix Cannon, a Quantity of Granadoes, and a numerous Guard; and made a Company of fixty Men to take the Fields, under young M. Renard of Amsterdam, who was their Captain, in order to patrol in the Night-time, that he might be informed every Moment of what passed, and take his Measures accordingly for the Service of his Nation, either by a

Retreat, or by a flout Defence.

At Break of Day, the Commandant of the Rebels, who was one of Sare-Bey-Ogla's Lieutenants, proposed a Contribution, and an Interview with the Magistrates, to prevent the City from being plundered; both of which being granted him, he had the Rashness to come into the City, where he was well received by the Regency, and had 15000 Crowns paid him besides Presents, and then he retired out of Town. This was reckoned the more impudent in him, because it was known afterwards, that he had but 800 Men with him that bore Arms, and that all the rest were only a Pack of Scoundrels and Vagabonds that had joined him for the Sake of Plunder.

'The Fright being over, the Citizens stared at one another with Surprize, to find that 40000 Men, fit to bear Arms, had fuffered themselves to be insulted in their own Quarters by a Gang of Banditti: But this was the Confequence of that Panick to which the Greeks and the Turks also are but too liable.

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The News of this Prank being carried to Conflantinople, and the Ambassadors of the trading Nations having made Remonstrances to the Divan, the Porte

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resolved at last to put a Stop to these Disorders, and fent 2000 Men hither to cover the City; which 2000 Men were encamped two Leagues from us, when Couriers came to Town with News that the Rebels s again appeared in Sight. There needed nothing more to cast a fresh Terror over the whole Town, and among the above Militia, who abandoning their Tents s and Baggage, scampered with all the Legs they had to take Shelter under our Cannon. But next Day the "Turks being informed that it was a false Alarm, returned to their Camp, and impaled some of the Boors alive who had begun to plunder their Baggage. The 'Camp being afterwards reinforced by fresh Troops and Artillery, they marched to fight the Rebels, and the Detachment which had put us into fuch a Con-'sfernation, and which had made a Halt, for the Sake of Plunder, in the Neighbourhood of Ephefus, was overtaken, attacked, and defeated; and feveral Sacks, ' filled with the Heads of those People, were brought hither, and fent to Constantinople as Trophies of their ' Victory.'

Upon this Defeat the Rebels betook themselves to the Mountains, and left the Low Country in Quiet for some Time; but this Quiet did not last long, for Sare-Bey-Oglu having found means to get great Numbers of Men to join him, fo as at last to gather together an Army of 20000 Men, he issued forth from his strong Holds in the Mountains, and began to ravage the neighbouring Provinces as much as before. The two Bashaws, whom the Porte had fent against him, being informed of these Ravages, and of his Numbers, they recalled the several Detachments they had fent out, and intrenched their little Army upon an advantageous Ground near Smyrna. But notwithstanding their advantageous Situation and firong Intrenchments, Sare-Bey-Oglu attacked them in their Camp, in November 1738, with fo much Vigour and Conduct, that, after a bloody Battle, he put them to the Rout, and obtained a complete Victory. Upon the News of this Defeat, the Porte was so much alarmed, that the Kaimakan was ordered immediately to repair to Natolia, and to affemble in Afia a fufficient Number of regular Troops for repressing this Rebellion, which

which was now become formidable; and for this Purpose the Grand Signior honoured him with the Titles of

Seraskier and Bashaw of Aidin.

Accordingly he departed from Constantinople on the 4th of December following, and immediately affembled a great Army of regular Troops and Militia, with which he marched against the Rebels. As for the Particulars of his Expedition, they were reported fo variously, that I shall not pretend to give an Account of them; but one Thing I may fay, because it is highly probable, which is, that his Success was made easy and secure by the Diffentions that happened among the Rebels themselves, which is a Misfortune that generally attends Rebellions in all Countries, and which made this end, as most others do, in the Destruction of those concerned in it: for upon the 27th of May, these Rebels were totally defeated, and their Leader himfelf taken and beheaded, if Credit is to be given to the following Letter wrote by the Grand Signior's Order to the Confuls of foreign Nations fettled in Turkey, which Letter was as follows, viz.

Most esteemed and most sincere Friends, Procurators and Confuls.

AFTER our due, cordial and fincere Greeting, we fincerely and amicably give you Advice by this Letter, that the 19th Day of the Moon Seffer, in the present Year, [which answers to the 16th of May, O. S.] the disloyal Chief, the villainous and cursed Sare-Bey-Oglu, who in all Things behaved himself most wickedly against the Mussians and their Cities, has been, by the Assistance of God, and the Prosperity of our glorious Master the Grand Signior, totally destroyed, with his cursed Crew and Accomplices, among whom Gara-Oglu was killed, and the cursed Seeber-Oglu

taken alive, laid in Irons, and carried to the Castle of Guisselijar, where he is to be punished in an exemplary

Manner, along with the rest taken Prisoners. As then the wretched Head of Sare-Bey-Oglu has been cut off, we tell you for certain that this cursed

Head has been carried to our glorious and excellent Vizir, Achmet-Bashaw, and that the World is there-

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by delivered from the evil Designs of that Rebel, for which God be praised. This good News must certainly make every Body rejoice, but especially you who are Friends to the sublime and happy Porte: Moreover, as I knew that you wished to be delivered from the Uneasiness which that Villain gave you, I would not fail, for your Satisfaction, to send you this Letter, which, if God pleases, will procure me the welcome Tidings that I am not blotted out of your Memory.

Signed,

Hadgi Dgenber, Master of the Horse to bis Highness.

The People of Smyrna had fcarce recovered from the Earthquake Terrors which Sare-Bey-Oglu had thrown them into at Smyrna. when they suffered a new Misfortune, which terrified them more than the former. On the 5th of April, about half an Hour past four in the Morning, a most violent Earthquake began, which overturned many Mosks, Houses and Caravans, and buried a great Number of People under the Ruins; and even in those Houses which flood the first Shock, the People were so frightned, that most of them ran out naked, to fave themselves either on the Shore or in the Country: When the violent Shocks were over, the People returned to their Habitations, but they found many of them reduced to a Heap of Ruins; fo that many of the Inhabitants of that City were forced to live in Tents in the Fields, till their Houses were rebuilt or repaired. The Street of the Francks, inhabited by the European Christians, suffered most; for scarce a House in that Street but what was either entirely overturned, or very much damaged; and the People were kept in a continual Fright by little Tremblings, which continued for thirteen Days fucceffively; fo that the Earthquake was not quite over till the 19th of the same Month.

As Persia is the next most considerable of the Asiatick Sophy of States, I shall next give an Account of such of the immarches apportant Occurrences in that Empire as have been trans-gainst the mitted to this most busy Part of the World. It is not Mogal. possible to form any Sort of regular History of the Asiars of that Empire, and therefore I shall first give some

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of the most authentic Accounts of them that have been published in Europe, and begin with the following Letter from Ispahan, dated August 30th 1738.

THAMAS Kouli Kan is thought to be aiming at the Conquest of Indostan; for after the Victories he gained over the Turks, and making Peace with them, he returned to Ispahan, the Capital of Persia, where, after a short Stay to settle the Kingdom to his Mind, he fet out with a very numerous Army for Candahar, a Frontier Town belonging to the Mogul, which by these People was thought impregnable, (it is the Place where Merriweys, that plundered I pahan about twelve Years ago, carried the Riches of Persia) but the Schah Nadir took it at one Assault, razed all the Fortifications, and built a new Wall round it, and ftrong Forts, and calls it Nadirabad. He has fince taken Cabull, another very strong Place, and the on-Iy one that can hinder his March to Delhi, where the Mogul keeps his Court. He has not yet taken the Caftle of Cabull; but we expect to hear the News of its Surrender daily, for he is making Preparations for the March of his Army to the Province of Multan, which is the Road to Delhi. Notwithstanding these great Successes, the Mogul does not seem inclinable to meet him himself, nor fend any of his Generals with an Army to oppose him, though he certainly can raise a Multitude of People, Moors and Tartars only, befides the Forces of the Gentoo Rajahs, who are tributary to him, and four or five of them capable of fending him 200000 Men each; but fuch is the Case, that the Kingdom for feveral Years past has been in a distracted State, occasioned first by the Omrab's Jealousies of each other's Greatness, which led them to indulge the Mogul with Women, and every Thing that tended to Luxury, to give them an Opportunity the better to pursue their separate Interests; which Management of the Courtiers in a short time encouraged the Gentoo Princes to play their Game in turn, fometimes another, disputed and fometimes one, paying their Tributes, which has given a deal of Trouble to the Mogul to keep them in tolerable Order; and it's believed, if they take it in their Heads to

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opquie Thamas Kouli Kan, by the Time they could all agree to unite their Forces, he would reach Delhi; and if fo, his Judgment in War fo far exceeds the best of the Mogul's Generals, and his Men being fo much superior in Courage and Strength to any in those Parts, it is more than probable he'd shortly have it in his Option to fit on the Throne of Indostan or Persia.

Upon Kouli Kan, now Schah Nadir's marching a- His Manigainst the Mogul, he published the following Manifesto festo upon this Occasion. or Declaration of War, viz.

My own Inclinations prompt me to remain in Peace, but the Divine Will has thought fit to spread War in these Countries, whereby I find myself ex-

' posed to great Uneasiness, and many Alarms.

In the wide Ocean of this perishable World, I fancy 'myself, as it were, upon the Back of an Alligator, ' from whence I am in continual Fear of being thrown, ' and cast headlong into the vast Abyss.'

This is the best Translation I could make of the Perfian Monarch's Manifesto, from any of the Translations I have feen published in Europe: if I had feen, and had understood the Original, I might perhaps have given it a different Turn; for it feems to be not only short but sublime; and his fancying himself upon the Back of an Alligator in the midst of the wide Ocean, is one, I think, of the justest and sublimest Allegories that can be thought on; for the Monarch of a great Empire is not only furrounded with foreign Dangers, but he is likewise in continual Danger of being destroyed by the very Creature, that is to fay, the People that for the Time support him.

We had afterwards the following Account of this His rapid Conqueror's Progress, in a Letter from Surat, dated Progress.

March 31ft 1739.

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I Come now to give the Account of the Progress of Thamas Kouli Kan, now called Schah Nadir. His 'first Attempt was made upon Candahar, which he ' took by the Treachery of one of the Officers in the 'Town, who let his Forces in by Night at the Gate ' he had the Command of; but he foon after met with

the just Reward of his Treachery, his Head being ftruck off at the Command of Schah Nadir. After this Expedition he marched to Cabull, which Place foon furrendered, the Governor not being furnished with proper Supplies from the Mogul. From thence he marched to Pistore, that, for the aforesaid Reasons, presently fell into his Hands. He next bent his March to the River Attack, where being obliged to stop some Time before he could get Boats, or furnish himself with Materials to make a Bridge for the Passage of his Army, he met with Opposition from Zechane Cawn, Governor of Lahor, who wrote in most preffing Terms to the Mogul to fend him Supplies, to enable him to ftop the Torrent of Schah Nadir's Conquests. or otherwise he must submit, for that he would not fuffer himself to be ensnared as was Nasir Cawn at Pilbore. To this Obstinacy of the Mogul in not Iending an Ear to the Requests of the Pattaus [Commanders] of Candahar, Cabull and Pifbore, is attributed the Loss of the Kingdom of Indostan; for had they been supplied as they desired, and might have been, the Conqueror had never penetrated thereinto. At length he passed the River Attack, and directed his Rout to the River Falon, meeting only with a small Opposition from Zechane Cawn, who had a slight Skirmish with a Party commanded by Schab Nadir's Son, with the Loss of some Men on each Side; but the former being overpowered was forced to retire.

The 20th of February 1738-9, we received Advice that Labor, after a Siege of a few Days, was furrendered, the Governor wanting both Men and Money; but at the Request of Nasir Cawn, whom the Conqueror had made his Duan, he was reinstated in the Command of the Place; and that the Merchants and Inhabitants of the Town were preserved from Plunder, by making a Present of Jewels and Money, to the Amount of 26 Lucks of Rupees, which Schah Nadir was in great want of; who, after the Receipt thereof, and ordering himself to be proclaimed King,

retired from that Place.

The 2d of March following we received Advice, that Schach Nadir's Army was at Serung, within ten Cose of the Mogul's; on the 4th it was advised they

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were within five Cose of each other; and on the oth. in nineteen Days from Delby we heard, that there had been a bloody Battle between the two Armies, wherein vast Numbers were killed on both sides, so that for four or five Cose the Ground was covered with dead Bodies; that Cawn-Doraw, with four or five great 'Ombrah's [Lords] were among the flain; that the Mogul, Nezam Mulmulluk, Comorow-Cawn, and many Ombrah's were taken Prisoners; but that Gause-" Cown, Son to Nezam-Mulmulluk, was fled, and efcaped with the Mogul's Son. These Letters further ' add, that the Mogul and the rest of his Princes were betrayed into Captivity, by the Treachery of Saudul-' Cawn, (one of his Grandees that was privately in the 'Interest of Schah Nadir) who, under Pretence of flopping the Effusion of Blood, and preventing the total Loss of the Country, prevailed in Council, after ' the Heat of the Battle was over, to offer Peace to Schah Nadir; and accordingly a Place was named ' for the Congress; but when the Mogul's Grandees ' repaired thither, they were told that Schah Nadir 'would not treat without the Mogul himself, who made no Scruple of going; where, foon after they were met, they were all made Prisoners; and on the ' 18th of March Schah Nadir was proclaimed King of Indostan without any Ceremony, by Teebeg-Cawn, Governor of Surat.

Soon after this the Traitor Saudul-Cawn was sent with an Army of 20,000 Men to Delby, where they shut the Gates against him; but he, with his usual Persidy, telling them that the Mogul, Mahmud-Shaw, had beaten Schab Nadir, and was in Pursuit of him, he gained Admittance, but was no sooner entered than

' he proclaimed Schab Nadir King.

Since that we had no News till the 28th of March, when our Letters advise, that there was a great Diffurbance on the 10th of that Month, which is a great Festival of both the Persians and Moguls, about what King should be prayed for; and that there had been a great Tumult about Saudul-Gawn's Men plundering the Houses of the Merchants and Tradesmen about the Town, whose Complaints not being redress'd, the People had rose and cut off 400 of Saudul-Gawn's Men:

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Men; which reaching the Ears of Schah-Nadir, had for exasperated him, that he sent Orders for the Army to kill, rob, plunder and destroy, without regard to Age or Sex, the Inhabitants of the Place. This Maffacre continued near two Days, in which time 'tis computed' above 200,000 fell by the Sword, and the Damage by Plunder and Rapine is incredible; nor was it stopt but at the earnest Request of Nexam-Mulmulluk and the other Grandees that were Prisoners in the Camp of Schab-Nadir, who with much Difficulty was prevail'd upon to fend Orders to Saudul-Cawn, to defift. This barbarous Work has ftruck a Terror into every Body, and puts a Stop to all Trade. The potent Rajas [Princes] are using their utmost Efforts to make Head against Schah-Nadir, so that we are likely to be involv'd in Troubles for a long time by the late Revolution.

Rejoicings at Ispahan on this Account. And by another Letter from Ispahan dated July 3d we had the following Account, viz.

T Here have been great Rejoicings here for a Week past on account of the fignal Victories lately e gain'd by our Sophi, who was formerly ftyl'd Kouli Kan, This fortunate Hero won five Battles, in the ' last of which the Great Mogul, Trergon, Dagler, Emperor of Indostan, was taken Prisioner, and came and fell at his Feet, after having feen the Defeat of his Army, which confifted of near 300000 Men. A great Number of Elephants laden with Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Pearls and other precious Things, and all the Treasures in general of that unfortunate Prince were taken. But our Monarch, from a Principle of Generosity which has no Precedent, ont only granted him his Life, but also restor'd him to his Throne, on Condition only that he should pay him a yearly Tribute. But this Prince was fo ungrateful as to rally his Troops and fortify himfelf in the City of Agra. Which base Behaviour of his was so justly provoking to our Sophi, that he then pursu'd him as a Rebel. The Great Mogul onot being yet in a Condition at that Time to make " Head against him, retir'd upon the first News of his Approach, and taking his Wives and his Family along

along with him, he pass'd beyond the Bay of Bengal.
When he was gone our new Sophi took Possession of all the Provinces of Indostan and the Countries therefor on depending, assumed the Title of the Emperor of the Mogul, and the better to secure his Conquests, order'd 14000 Noblemen of the Country that he had conquer'd, to be brought Prisoners to this and several other Cities of Persia, so that we shortly expect them with a Multitude of Camels and Elephants.

N. B. The great Mogul now dethron'd is the Grand Nephew of Aurengezeb to famous in History, who dy'd

the 4th of March 1707, aged 91.

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From these and other Accounts it is certain, that this Conditions Meteor of a Man marched in 1738 with an Army of the Peace against the great Mogul, and in about a year's Time, him. beat his numerous Armies in feveral Battels, conquered his whole Country, fack'd his Capital, took himfelf Prisoner, and afterwards generously, I may also say politically, reftored him to his Throne upon Conditions which, we were told, were as follow, 'That he shall never again form any Pretentions to the Provinces which have been dismember'd from Indostan, and reunited to Perfia: That he shall not contract Alliance with any neighbouring Prince, without first acquainting Thamas Kouli Kan and without obtaining his Consent thereto: That he will abolish all the new Duties and Imposts establish'd in Indostan upon Stuffs and other Persian Merchandizes: And further, whenever 'Thamas Kouli Kan, shall think proper to demand a Supply of Troops from the Great Mogul, he shall be oblig'd immediately to fend them, and to let them remain in his Service as long as the former shall have Occasion for them, rate and reds of the ustives can

By some of the Accounts we had of this War it was The almost said, that Kouli Kan's Army engaged and beat the Incredible Mogul's forces in five several Battles, with very little Disparity of Trouble or Loss, notwithstanding the vast Disparity of Dispar

be true, it shews how ridiculous it is to trust to numerous Armies, or even to what are called Regular Troops, if they be fuch as have never feen Action; for I have been informed by those that have been at the Mogul's Court, that he always kept a great Regular Army not only on Foot, but always in Camp; but the Event has flewn, that though this Army was fufficient for oppreffing the People, it was not sufficient for protecting the People against a foreign Enemy.

Prefent Perfia-

As Kouli-Kan is not only a great General but a Con-Happiness of summate Politician, at the same Time that he manifests a most fervent Zeal for the Mobemetan Religion, he gives Liberty of Conscience to all other Religions. especially the Christian, not only in his Dominions, but even in his Army; and in every Part of his Dominions he encourages Trade, protects Industry, and takes Care to have luftice impartially administred even to the poorest Subject; so that by all Accounts from that Part of the World, the Empire of Perfia is at prefent in most happy and flourishing Circumstances; which in every Country is the natural Confequence of the People's not being oppressed or plundered either by domestick or foreign Enemies.

Plague occasioned by rotten Fifh.

The Mogul's regular Troops being drawn away from all Parts of his Dominions, to make head against the Persians, the People called Wild Arabs took the Advantage, and laid Siege to Baserraw, which obliged the Inhabitants and the European Factories fettled there, to lay the Country about under Water. By this means they forced the Arabs to give over their Enterprise; but when the Water was drained off, after they had retired, such Prodigious Quantities of Fish were left rotting upon the dry Ground, that it raised a fort of Plague, of which feveral Hundreds of the natives died; as all the Captains, Mates, Supercargoes, Purfers, and almost all the Men of Eleven Ships, belonging to England, France, and Portugal, but the English Factory established there, happily escaped this Infection, which was probably owing to their keeping good Fires in the Factory; for Places where continual Fires are kept, are generally pretty free from those Distempers that proceed from any Infection in the Air. rants is and that it able all near specie and the little and the second of the

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I hall now finish my Tour of the known World Civil Wars with an Account of what happened in Africa during the in Morocco. Year 1739. Ever fince the Death of Muley Ishmael, Emperor of Merocco, about a dozen Years ago, that Empire has been in a most wretched State, occasioned by the Civil Wars between the Sons of that Emperor contending for his Crown. During the Course of last Year, there were no less than four of them, with Armies opposite to each other, in the Field, to wit, Muley Muftady, Muley Mecidada, Muley Laribbi, and Muley Abdallah. At the Beginning of last Year, the first was in Possession of Mequinex and Azamor, but he was foon after beat from thence by Muley Mecidada, who took Possession of these two Cities, and the Provinces upon them depending; and the last Advices we had from thence were, that Muley Abdallah was upon his March back from Guinea, whither he had fled some Time before, with a great Army of Arabians and Blacks, which he had raised in that Country, and upon the adjacent Frontier of the Empire of Morocco. During this fatal Contest, the maritime City of Santa-Cruz has fet up a diffinct Republican Sort of Government among themselves, and will acknowledge none of the Competitors till the Dispute be finally determined; and the maritime City of Tetuan has taken the fame Course, under the Government of its proper Bashaw.

The little Republick of Tunis was likewise last Year The same in involved in a Civil War amongst themselves, by having Timis. sometime before degraded their Dey, and chosen a new one, which split them into two Parties, one headed by the old Dey, and the other by the new one, and both invited Foreigners to their Affiftance, so that the Country must suffer whoever gets the better. The new Dey had first invited the Maltese to his Assistance, and by their means had got himself established in the Government; whereupon the old Dey applied to the Algerines, from whom he obtained Succours, upon Condition, that after his Establishment, he should pay them a yearly Tribute of 200,000 Crowns, that he should furnish them gratis, every Year, with a fufficient Quantity of Wheat for the Subfiftence of their Garrison; and that he should reimburse all the Expences they should be put to upon his Account. These Conditions he agreed to, and they

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thereupon fent the ftipulated Succours to his Affiftance. but the Affair was not decided when our last Advices came from thence.

The fame in

The Beginning of last Year, the whole Country athe Country bout Widdah, one of our Settlements upon the Coaft of Africa, was in the utmost Confusion, occasioned by the lawful King of that Place (who had been driven from thence some Years ago, by a bold enterprising Usurper) having recovered his Territories, in doing of which he was obliged to deftroy a Number of People, and lay the Country waste with Fire and Sword; for as the People in no Part of Africa are governed by any Sort of Principle of Government or Religion, their Governors have no way of keeping them in Subjection, but by Terror and flavish Fear; which is the true Cause of many fine Tracts of Land in that Quarter of the World being fo defolate; and the fame Caufe will certainly produce the same Effect, in every Country of the World. During these Confusions all Sorts of Trade in the Country was at an entire fland; but the restored King assured them, that he would always continue the Good-will he had formerly shewn to the Europeans, and in particular to the English, which Nation, he faid, he had always liked better than any other; and that he would be ready to make them ample Satisfaction, if they had fuffered any way by this Revolution. as look of goldliche of Following linewing last Year

lved he Ched Wat among a chandelyte, by having their some of the distributed their Live, and deplies a new s, which have them into two statics, one heredains di ordinare, to their Afficonce, is that the Copeoute fuffer whoever gets the latter. I he new they short control of the Molde to his somenes, and by their

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# EUROPE, &c.

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#### BOOK III.

Containing an Abstract of the most remarkable political Pamphlets and other Papers published in the Year 1739.

## THE PARTY OF THE P

# CHAP. I. CHAP

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Of the Pamphlets and other Papers relating to the Convention with Spain.

THE first Pamphlet published upon this Sub-Abstract of ject was intitled, Considerations upon the present a Pamphler, State of our Affairs at Home and Abroad, in a intitled, Letter to a Member of Parliament from a Friend in the ons upon the Country. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-present State Nofter-Row. This Pamphlet was published before the fairs, &c. Convention was made public, but the Author was probably pretty well acquainted with what the Nation was to expect, or rather what they were not to expect, from that Convention, and as a Country Gerttleman he very properly begins thus : and on the singustial of sure a is to but from fach Cautes as I do not care to he

is Keston to Keston to ge gr Ahnt their Complains was

1 am a private Gentleman of some Property in the County of — and voted for you at the Election of this Parliament. I voted for you neither as a Whig, nor as a Tory, but as a Gentleman whom I believed to be in the Interest of my Country. For this Reason only I preferred you to your Competitor, and gave you the Vote I might have fold to him. Since that Time I have heard with Pleasure of your ' Conduct, and find no Reason to repent of my Choice, You serve me well in Parliament, and I do not defire to be ferved by you any where elfe. I have never foblicited, I never will folicit you, though you should come to have a better Interest at Court, for any of those little Places, which feem of late to have been multiplied, only to answer the Demands of Men in my Situation, as far as possible, upon those in yours; and which are become almost the only Subject of Correspondence between Members of Parliament, and their Friends in the Country. You will therefore permit me to take the Liberty now of corresponding with you on another Foot, and after four Years Silence to re-' mind you a little of what I have a Right to expect from you as my Representative. The Importance of the Conjuncture will excuse my Presumption. It is onot difficult for us now to speak upon these Matters: They are brought so home to our Minds, they are " made so plain to our Senses, that we cannot be doubtful what Opinion to form. It is hardly necessary to reason, it is enough to feel. There is a Time, when wrong and mischievous Measures may be disguised; but there is a Time too when they will discover themfelves. While the evil Seeds are fowing, those alone are alarmed, who have Penetration enough to let Things in their Causes; but when they are grown up, and the Fruits'appear, the gross of Mankind have Capacity to judge, and Spirit to complain. This Sir, is the Circumstance of the People of England. They fuffer too much to be amused; and if they continue to fuffer, it will not be from Error or Infentible lity, but from such Causes as I do not care to suppose: There is Reason to hope that their Complaints will

be redressed, and in that Hope I write this Letter to you. I shall propose to your Consideration some particular Points which we in the Country think should make the Business of this Session; and if you agree to my Reasonings, I dare promise myself you will not

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afterwards differ from them in your Conduct? He then goes on to shew the Advantage and Confemence of our Trade to our Colonies, and the unjustihable Methods Spain had taken for many Years to interrupt that Trade, by fearthing and feizing our Ships in the High Seas of America, under Pretence of their having contraband Goods on board. Thus, fays he, for fome. Years Things have gone on from bad to worfe, England complaining and remonstrating, Spain chicaning and infulting; Satisfaction fometimes refuled, fometimes promifed, never given; our Negotiations and our Loffes always continuing, and encreating almost in the same Proportion: At last our Merchants, weary of these useless Methods, applied a third Time to Parliament, and petitioned there for Redrefs. In the Course of their Examination it apbeared too plain, that we had been treated by Spain with the utmost Injustice, the utmost Barbarity, and the utmost Contempt; and that no one effectual Step had been taken to produce Reparation of our Losses, Satisfaction to our Honour, or Security for our Trade. It appeared indeed, that as far as writing would go, our Ministry had tried to put a Stop to these Insults. They had spared no Pains, they had spared no Paper. Memorials, Representations to the Court of Spain had been as frequent and as little minded, as the Orders and Cedulas fent from thence, in behalf of our Merchants to the Spanish Tribunals and Governors, in America. Neither produced any Effect, but to entrease the Depredations, augment our Sufferings, and amuse our Sufferers. Nay, though in Confequence of a Treaty with spain, in which we served her more perhaps than we could justify. Commissions were appointed to adinfl these Differences, and obtain Restitution for our Losses as a Return for Favours revolved; though they continued asgotiating for some Years in Spain, though much was promited from this Commission, yet it does

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not appear that any Body got by it but the Commissa.

ries themselves.

Upon the Proof of all this it was the Sense of Parliament, that more effectual Measures ought to be purfued. And to enable his Majesty to take them, great Supplies were voted, great Armaments made; the whole Nation expected and defired a War, if fuch a Peace could not be gained, as would retrieve our Honour and secure our Trade. Soon after the Parliament rofe, the War appeared inevitable: Strong Fleets were fitted out, and fent to Spain and the Indies. This could not be done without a vast Expence. great Obstruction to our Trade, and hardships on our Sailors. Yet fuch was the Spirit of the People, fuch their Resentment at the Indignities put upon the King and Nation, that they came into it chearfully, and not a Murmur was heard unless against the Spaniards. I believe it will be difficult to find a Period in History, when this Nation was so universally, and fo eagerly bent upon a War, as at that Time. had a just Abhorrence, and a just Disdain of the Spaniards; nor did those, who are known to judge the best of foreign Affairs, apprehend any Danger at that Crifis, from any other more formidable Power; fo that all concluded we should act with Vigour, when it is more than probable we might act with Success: And the Effort we had made, the Force we had raised was very fufficient to give us a Superiority in so just a Quarrel, a Quarrel in which all Nations trading to America had an equal Interest, and a common Cause with England. It was now believed our Administration would shew, that their former Remissiness did not proceed from Fear or Negligence, but that they curbed their Spirit till the Point of Time, when they might be fure to exert it with decifive Advantages. This their Friends gave out, and candid Men were willing to think; especially as it was said, that one Great Person had declared, he thought it for the Interest of a Minister to have War rather than Peace. But in the Height and Warmth of these Expectations, while all Europe was intent on the Motions and Operations of our Fleets, we heard of a Convention being figned,

and that we might expect a speedy Accommodation

of our Differences by a Peace.'

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The Author then tells his Friend, that of the Terms of this Convention, he would, no doubt, be apprifed at the Meeting of the Parliament, and would judge, whether it was proportionate to the Charge we had been at, the Opportunity we had neglected, the Wrongs we had fustained, and the Satisfaction and Security we had a Right to expect; and begs leave to mark out to him, that if we made a Peace, it ought to be fuch, as would remove both the Cause and the Pretence, of the Injuries that had been done us by the Spanil Nation. The Pretence, he fays, was folely their claiming a Right of stopping our Ships on the High Seas, or near their own Coasts. If this should be left loofe, or any Limits admitted, within which a Search might be made, We have yielded every Thing, fays he, we have no Security, all will be subject to Difpute and Chicane; we shall have the fame weary round to run of Applications to Madrid, References from thence to the West-Indies, and from the West-Indies to Madrid again, and shall be in a worse Condition than we ever have been.'

Then he goes on thus, As to the other Point, the " Cause of all these Injuries, I take it to have been the Contempt this Nation has fallen into, from what unhappily may have feemed to our Enemies a despicable Tameness and Pusillanimity in our Conduct. How far this has gone, I am ashamed to say. Those, who to infult us could not presume on their own Strength, by long observing, or supposing they observed a Weakin our Councils, have come to suppose it in the Nation itself: And on this Presumption they became as arrogant, as they imagined England to be timid and weak. They have certainly acted as if they thought we were the meanest of Nations, or that the meanest of Ministers had conducted our Affairs. This Prejudice therefore must be removed, or we shall continue to 'fuffer as much as we have done, and still more; for where Impunity is certain, Infolence knows no Bounds. If the Peace we make does not retrieve our Reputation, it is impossible it can last, for it may be broken without Fear. Spain can have no Reason to keep it, unless

unless it is made on such Terms, as to convince het that the Temper and Spirit of our Court is changed! and that we will bear no longer what we have borne fo long. Should any Article of it be difhonourable or mean, though all the rest were advantageous, that alone would be fatal, because it would leave us exposed to endless Insults and Affronts, the certain Consequence of a Stain imprinted on our national Character. Reputation is to a People, just what Credit is to a Merchant; The first depends on an Opinion of Strength, as the latter does on an Opinion of Opulence: But that Opinion of Opulence is a real Advantage, that Opinion of Strength is a real Security. When a contrary Notion prevails in the Case of the Merchant, when his " Credit is hurt, there comes a Run upon him fuddenly, and by being thought infufficient, he becomes fo in Reality. The same Thing may happen to a Nation from the Loss of Character. An Opinion of its Weakness may encourage Enemies, may unite them against it in a sudden Attack, may dishearten its Friends, and leave it destitute of Succour. All which might have been prevented, had due Care been taken to support the Opinion of its Strength by a spirited Conduct. I hope Attention will be had to this in our Peace with Spain, and that we shall on no Account ' yield to any Thing scandalous, but seek Reparation to our Honour, as well as to our Merchants. And I dare answer for them, that, great as their Losses are, they had rather endure them without any Compenfation, than have it made in a Way that may be difgraceful to their Country. Sure I am it would be better for them to lofe their Money, or for us to pay it out of our own Pockets, than for the fake of Retribution to them, to admit of a Treaty, in which the Security of our Commerce is not firmly established, beyond a Possibility of all future Cavils, by express Declarations of our Right not to be fearched. For to admit of fuch a Treaty, would be no less an Absurdity than to be bribed with our own Money to our own " Undoing."

In these Lights, he hopes, his Friend will consider the Convention, and desire to see a Treaty, which shall not be the Beginning but the End of a Negotiation; and ct

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which every English Country Gentleman, and every Spanish Governor in the Indies, shall understand the Sense of, as well as the Walpoles and La Quadras. 'And 'when this is done, says he, you will consider of the Methods, how to turn this Peace to the best Advantage, and secure it effectually for the time to come. 'the only Way of doing that, Sir, is, to put the Nation in a condition to be feared; and this can only be done by reducing its Debt, and gradually lessening its Taxes.

It is a melancholy Thought that fo much Time hould have been loft from this necessary Work, fince it has been in our Power. I believe it could be proved almost to a Demonstration, that ever since the Peace of Utrecht, we might have attended to it constantly, without the least Interruption from our Neighbours abroad, who had no Defire to diffurb us, till within thefe few Years patt, when, notwithstanding great Gempliances on our Side, the Hostilities of Spain have loudly called for our Refentment. In all our Quarrels during the late Reign, though it can no more be doubted that the Interest of England was the only Point confidered, than that Bremen and Verden were never thought of in thim, yet how far that Interest was rightly understood by us, is not quite so clear. 'To fome it appears we had no Grounds for quarrelling, on more than we had upon other Occasions for hegotiating, and that we might better have been quiet, ' if such active Abilities, as some of our Ministers were 'endowed with, could have been content to repose. But the entring lightly into Wars and Alliances in which we had no Concern, or a very distant one at mest, if it was the Fault, was not the only Fault of our Government.

Those who cannot see into the Depth of our Policy, and the informable Wisdom of our Coursels, may be apt to think, that we have been no less faulty in our Way of managing Peace, in our Neglect of using the Advantages attending it, and in sinding the Secret by an unaccountable Conduct, to make it as expensive and as rainous as Was: That we have purchased Differencer as as their a Rate, as we did Glory in some former Reigns: That this has continued, this has

fixed upon us the Difficulties, which, with tolerable Management, ought to have been conquered long ago: And that to this it is owing, not to King William or Queen Anne, that we are a diffrest and a declining Nation. Had it not been for this, fay they, we have had Liefure enough to pay off great part of our Debt. and to encrease the Sinking Fund to fuch an annual Sum, as would enable the Government to maintain our Dignity, without wasting our Substance. Had that been done, we had been now a mighty People, easy at home, and formidable abroad. And though we had no Disputes with Spain, yet on other Accounts it would be highly defirable for us to be in these · Circumstances, rather than in a State of Indigence, which must be a State of Fear. For though by Reafon of some lucky Circumstances at this Juncture, we have no Cause to apprehend any instant Danger from France, those who look forwards at all, have very dreadful Apprehensions. The Empire is already open to her by Alface and Lorrain, and there has been a terrible Alarm, that it may foon be fo by Luxembourgh. The Weakness of the Low Countries is apparent to every Body, and God knows how foon they may be made a Sacrifice either to the Friendship, or the Arms of France. If the Power of that Crown in former Times had equalled its Ambition, Europe had been s loft; if its Ambition now shall equal its Power, it will probably accomplish what it then designed. And bad is our Condition, when our Fate is to depend on a Spirit of Conquest not prevailing in that Court.'

He then shews the Disparity between our present Circumstances and those of France; and how the French come to be in such a stourishing, and we in such a distressed Condition: After which he goes on thus, 'It is fearce to be computed what it has cost this Nation in well equipt Fleets and well-dress Troops, for some Years past; and I should be glad to be told (bating the Fineness of the Show) what Use they have been of to us either at home or abroad. They give to be sure an Air of Magnissicence; but then it is well known, that we owe almost fifty Millions, and have been forced to apply the Sinking Fund, not to discharge that Debt, but to furnish out these Shows:

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In most Parts of England Gentlemen's Rents are so ill paid, and the weight of Taxes lies so heavy upon them, that those who have nothing from the Court can scarce support their Families, and those in Place are hardly Savers on the Account, if what they give be balanced against what they receive. There are indeed some rich People who have Money in the Funds, and out of Tenderness to them I suppose it was, that when Interest was naturally and apparently fallen to three per Gent, the national Debt was still continued at four, by which the Public has lost Millions, and such an Opportunity as it may not again be in our Power to retrieve.

hope the worthy Gentleman, who, two Years ago, proposed the Reduction of Interest, will renew his Motion; and that it will not be mended so as to be made less eligible, and then objected to, and thrown out by the Amenders. I hope too Care will be taken, that when the Scheme shall have its Effect, Reduction of Interest and Taxes shall go hand in hand; and that the Sinking Fund so encreased shall not be lest at the Disposition of a Minister, but applied in part to take off some of the Duties, which are such a Load on Industry, and so dangerous to Freedom.

All these Particulars, Sir, deserve your serious Attention. We expect to find we have a Peace, not by his Majesty's Speech alone, and the congratulatory Compliments of both Houses of Parliament (which during all our late Sufferings, and the Hostilities of Spain, have been annually made with great Encomiums on his Measures) but by the Fruits of Peace, a considerable lessening of our Expences, and Relief to the People at whose Charge it was gained.

We may yet recover, low as we are, with good Management. To make a great State little, is not so difficult indeed, as to make a little one great; yet it is not to be done immediately; and with all the Skill some have shewn in endeavouring it here, it will require still more Time to sink us so, as that, with the help of Friends, we may not rise again. The natural Strength of this Nation is great, its Resources great, and in one respect greater than ever, because

the Funds bowing been tried, and found sufficient, the borrowing on them again, when our Debt is reduced. would be secure and easy. To reduce it therefore ought to be the principal Object of all who meddle with our public Affairs. We shall judge of all your other Virtues now by your Frugality. The best Occonomift for the Public will be the best Member of Parliament, the best Counsellor of State, and the best Minister. I do not know how it has happened, but for some Time past, an ignorant Country-Gentleman might be almost provoked to fay, that our Riegm has thewn itself only in bearing affronts, and our Spirit only in Squandering away the Public Money. \* I suppose we shall now have no Occasion to shew our Fire, but we shall have great Occasion for a referved and cautious Temper. Let this operate in the granting of Money, in a constant refusing of new Powers to the Crown, and watching over the Use of those already granted. Above all, beware of new Additions to the Civil Lift. It is a strange Circumstance, and will not found well to Posterity, that while the Pub-Lic loses in so many Articles, so many Gains have been of late made to the Crown: That when every Gentleman's Estate is falling in Value, the Estate of the " Crown should be so much encreased, that if we were to purchase it back with fifty thousand Pounds per ann, more than it was given for, we should fave by the " Bargain."

As to the late Increase of the Civil List, he shews, that it gained 70000 l. a Year, and probably more, by the late Gin Bill only; whereupon he observes, 'That' if our other popular Vices could be turned as much to Account, as the drinking of Spirits has been, the Estate of the King of England would be more a Gainer by the Sins of the People, than the Exchequer of the

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He next shews, that his Majesty enjoys 50000 l. par Ann. which most People think was designed by Parliament for the Prince of Wales, over and above the sity which he now enjoys; and that therefore it ought either to be given to his Royal Highness, or returned to the Public. 'But, says he, as I am arguing now upon a 'Principle of faving, I must needs say the Nation wants it.

the Wealth of our Princes always encrease with that of their People: Let them share the Fruits of every publick Blessing, of every Benefit derived to us from their Government: But to have them rich, while we are poor, is, methinks, both an Indecency, and a weakening of one strong Motive to them for governing with a constant Regard to the Prosperity of their Subjects.

And left his Arguments for publick Occonomy should

be misapplied, he adds, thus.

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Sir, from what I have faid to recommend Oeconomy, I would not have you imagine any Argument can be drawn, to defend a bad and dishonourable Peace, fhould it appear that fuch a one has been made with Spain. To make all proper Savings is the Duty of our Ministers; but an Acquiescence under Wrongs and Infults is not Occonomy: An Acquiescence that may cost us Millions is not Occonomy: An Acquiescence that may ruin our Trade, the only Source of our Riches, is not Oeconomy: It is not Oeconomy to neglect an Opportunity of doing ourselves Justice at 'a cheaper Rate, than we can hope to obtain it for in any future Conjuncture. It can never be admitted, that because Peace is cheaper than War, and because it is good to fave Money, therefore any Terms of Peace are to be gladly received rather than to make war with any Advantages: And I shall less admit it bere, because we have already born an Expence; which, if rightly managed, might have been sufficient to have procured us Victory, and the Fruit of Victory, Peace'.

Then he guards against another Argument for our submitting to a dishonourable Peace, viz, The Apprehension that France would join with Spain against us. Upon this, he shews the Improbability of France's doing so; but suppose we knew that France would side against us with Spain, it could be no Argument for our accepting a Peace upon disadvantageous and dishonourable

Terms.

For if we are really fallen into such a State, that when any Power in Europe shall think fit to insult and injure us, and we take up Arms to defend ourselves, France will interpose, and without any Regard to her Alliance.

Alliance, and the Juffice of our Cause, insist on our giving up our Rights, or else declare herself our Enemy; if this is our Situation, it is an Extremity, which we must fight ourselves out of as well, and as soon as we can. For what can we expect by delaying it longer, but to draw on farther Insults, farther Wrongs, farther Contempt; to be treated on all Occasions as a Province to France; to be daily weakened more and more by the Incroachments of all our Neighbours upon every Branch of our Trade; and to be at last devoured without the Means of Resistance, when all our Friends are assumed of us, and when a long State of Dependency shall have sunk our Courage, and prepared our Minds;

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to endure the Infamy of a foreign Yoke?' And he concludes this Subject with faying, that it was not an immediate, but a future Danger we had to apprehend from France; and to that the Care of the Legiflature should extend, not by accepting a dishonourable Peace, but by attending to Things, which, either in War or Peace, were of extreme Importance to the Strength of the Kingdom, and therefore demanded particularly the Inspection of Parliament; such as the State of our Manufactures and Colonies; the State of our Garrisons; whether some new Powers had not been assumed by the Crown, or old ones stretched beyond their legal Bounds, by the Construction of Ministers, and the Acquiescence, or perhaps the Authority of the Judges themselves. Upon this last Article he observes, 'That no longer ago than last Year there was a loud Complaint of a Power affumed and exercised by the Secretaries of State against all Law, and particularly against that most sacred Law the Habeas Corpus A&; I mean the demanding Security for the good Behaviour,

Upon this Occasion he mentions the Case of Mr Franklin, who having been taken into the Custody of a Messenger, on Suspicion of publishing a Libel against the Government, resused to give Bail for his good Behaviour, and upon its being insisted on by the Secretary of State, brought his Habeas Corpus before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, who, upon hearing the Case argued by Counsel, decided in his Favour, and accepted

from Persons examined before them on Suspicion of

writing, printing, or publishing Libels against the

of Bail for his Appearance only. He likewise mentions the Case of Mr. Amburst, who, several Years after, vizi in 1737, had a Warrant iffued out against him, on Suspicion of having wrote what was suspected to be a Libel against the Government; whereupon he surrendered himself to a Messenger, and was carried before the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State. Upon his being examined he was told, he should be set at Liberty upon giving Bail for his Appearance and good Behaviour. He offered to give Bail for his Appearance, but refused to give Bail for his good Behaviour; but the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the late Precedent, infisted upon both, as being requisite by the Rules of his Office; therefore Mr. Amburst was remanded back to Custody, and having next Day brought his Habeas Corpus, he was then fet at Liberty by Consent, and without giving any Bail, till the Twelve Judges should determine, whether he was obliged to give Bail for his good Behaviour as well as for his Appearance; that is to fay, whether a Rule of the Secretary of State's Office was superior to an express Act of Parliament, and an Act too, which is the great and peculiar Barrier of the Liberty of English Subjects.

The Author, after having stated this Case, goes on thus, 'As this Determination would have been the 'most important to the Liberty of every Man in 'England, that perhaps the Judges ever gave, it was 'impatiently expected, and defired by the Publicks' Several Days were fixed for hearing Counsel on both 'Sides; but they were never heard, and the Question

remains still undetermined.

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A Question of no less Consequence, than whether Ignominy and Punishment (for fuch the being bound to good Behaviour is by the Law supposed to be) shall be inflicted on a Freeman before any Trial; and without his being charged upon Oath, even of Suspicion of Guilt: A Question of no less Consequence, than whether any Man in the Kingdom, whom the Court are pleased to suspect of writing a Libel, shall by frequent, fucceffive Commitments upon other Suspicions, with no Proof at all, be either constantly imprisoned, from not being able to find Security for his good Behaviour, so often as it is asked, which may be every Week; or be exposed to forfeit many Bails at once, to the · Value VOL II. Bb

Value possibly of ten thousand Pounds \*, for a fingle Breach of the Peace, which, in another Circumstance.

he could not be fined ten Shillings for, by any Court

in England.

A Question of no less Consequence, than whether the Habeas Corpus Act shall be the Rule of Proceed. ing in all Cases bailable; or whether it shall be in

the Power of every Justice of Peace to add new Terms

to it, and make new Exceptions to the Advantages given by that Act to the Subject; that is, whether they should do what all the Judges in England would deserve to be impeached for if they did, and

what the Parliament itself ought no more to do, than

to repeal, or alter MAGNA CHARTA.

A Question of no less Consequence, than whether we should lose the entire Benefit of the Liberty of the Press, which secures and strengthens all our other Liberties: Since upon Suspicion only of a Book or Paper being libellous, any Man fuspected to be concerned in it, may be put under the Load of finding Security for his good Behaviour, which is fuch a · Vexation, and such a Diffres, that it is commonly Part, and a heavy Part, of the Sentence upon convicted Criminals, in all but capital Causes: Since this is in the Power of every Justice of Peace +; and fince, by Consequence, no Man can be fafe who publishes a Book, how innocent soever it may be, without as many Licencers, as there are Middlefex fuftices.

Why this Question was not decided at that Time, why it remains still undetermined, I cannot tell. If there is no Intention to revive the Practice which

occasioned the Dispute, I am surprized and forry, that the Terror of it is suffered to hang over us still, and

that the Opinion of all Mankind concerning it has

\* N. B. While a Man is bound to his good Behaviour, if he should chance to commit any common Act of natural Frailty or Passion, get drunk, for instance, or return a Blow, he would be liable to forfeit his Securities.

+ The Law knows of no Power in a Secretary of State in this respect, which is not equally lodg'd in every Justice

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of Peace.

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not yet received the Sanction of a judicial Determination, or the Declaration of Parliament.

From my good Opinion of the prefent Judges, I hope and believe, that if they decide it, we have nothing to fear. They know the Danger, and deteft the Iniquity, of adding Restrictions of their own to Laws declaratory of Liberty. They know, that Parliaments have often refented fuch Proceedings; that they have been productive of the greatest Mischiefs, the greatest Disorders, and Convulsions in the State: That the arbitrary Interpretation of our Laws in Westminster-Hall has been more than once the Cause of 'Civil War, the Diffolution of our Government, and ' the Destruction of our Kings. They will therefore decide, not as former Judges have done, who held their Places at the Mercy of the Crown, but as Men, who deferve the Places, which, without a Crime, they cannot lofe.

'Yet if this Decision should be longer delayed, it will be highly proper, that the Sense of Parliament be taken upon it, and that we should know to what we may trust. For so long as this is in doubt so long the noblest Privileges, that Englishmen enjoy beyond all other Nations, are left in Uncertainty, and may be

'thought in Danger.'

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And if the Confideration of this should come before the Legislature, he supposes they would be naturally led at the fame Time to confider, if there were not grievous Inconveniences attending the Trial of Caufes by Special Juries; and whether most of the Provisions made by the Act 3 of George 2d should not be extended to them; because, even in Civil Causes, few above the Value of an Hundred Pounds are tried without a Special Jury, to which the said Act does not extend; and in Criminal Causes where the Person to be tried is of any Figure or Note, the Trial is generally by Special Jury; therefore, there is more Danger of a corrupt Influence upon the Officers concerned in striking and returning a Special Jury, or upon fome of the Jurymen after they are returned, than upon the Officers or Jurymen with regard to a common Jury, for that 'Crimes will be more or less frequent in Proportion to the Temptation to commit them, must, he fays, B b 2

#### The ANNALS

be allowed; and in criminal Cases, this Danger is fill more to be apprehended, because the Power of the

Crown may be exerted in the Profecution, and the Question to be tried is the Imprisonment and Punish.

ment of a Freeman.

When this Method of Trial shall be better regulated, he hopes, it will also be considered by the
Legislature whether it be not advisable to take another

Legislature, whether it be not advisable to take another quite away, meaning, Informations in the King's Bench for Criminal Causes; for the Reasons which he enu-

merates in these Words, viz.

Because, by this Method, the Subject loses one great Benefit, he is by Law entitled to, that of

Grand Jury :

Because, though in Cases between Subject and Subject, it is in the Power of the Court to refuse an Information, if the Defendant shew Cause; yet in

• Crown-Profecutions, of which the Legislature ought • to be most jealous, the Attorney-General, by his own

Authority, files an Information, which the Court cannot refuse:

'Because, though it comes out to be ever so groundless a Charge, the Crown pays no Cotts, and the De-

fendant may be undone by the Expence:

Because the Act restraining Subjects from this Method of Prosecution, with regard to each other, without Leave of the Court after hearing both Sides, and some farther Cautions, is a strong Proof that the Parliament thought it a dangerous and oppressive Course,

which they ought to discourage: But between Subjects and the Grown the Danger surely is much greater,

there being more Room for Oppression, and the Pe-

' nalties on Conviction more severe.

Because there is Reason to think, that when the Star Chamber was abolished, the Parliament meant to condemn the Methods of Trial used in that Court,

and did not imagine they would rife again in the King's Bench, upon Pretence, that they had been

anciently, though very rarely practifed there; and that all the Powers the Star Chamber claimed from Com-

" mon Law did, by the Abolition of that Court, devolve

on the King's Bench:

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Because, in all Cases purely criminal the Crown has another Way of proceeding equally easy to the King, and much more safe to the Subject, viz. the Method of Indistment: And because the retaining that, which may be made oppressive, when there is no Occasion for it, is no Honour to the Crown, and no Advantage but assainst the Innocent.

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He then states the Objection, that this Method of Prosecution by Information is an ancient Power vested by Law in the Crown; that it is invading the Prerogative to attempt to take it away; and that we ought to preserve the Constitution unchanged. This he answers by observing, that every new Power given to the Crown is a Change of the Constitution, as much as an old Power taken away; and as a new Power may and ought to be given to the Crown when the publick Safety requires it, so an old Power may and ought to be taken away or diminished, when the Danger of its being abused makes it inconsistent with the publick Safety.

To this he adds,

'We are told by a great Man, by my Lord Bacon,

'in his Life of Henry VII. that when that Prince had

'drawn great Sums of Money by Taxes, and other

'Impositions, from his People, he used to remunerate them

'by good and wholesom Laws, beneficial to Liberty,

'and of a popular Nature, which, as his Lordship

'observes, were evermore his Retribution for Treasure.'

Upon which he observes as follows, viz. 'It is the Misfortune, (I would not fay the Fault) of the present Times, to have laid most heavy Burdens, fuch as were even unknown to the Days of Henry the feventh, with unintermitting Severity, on the People of these Kingdoms. In this Parliaments and Kings have long concurred, not without great Discontent on the Side of those, at whose Expence it was done, and who have not always been so much convinced of the Necessity. But as for Retribution, except that Retribution, which confifts in Salaries and Pensions paid by the Crown, to the happy few, who are the Objects of its Favour, I am afraid little of this will be found to have been given, in the Sense the Word is used by my Lord Bacon, to make the People amends for the Hardships they sustain. New penal Laws and B b 3

new Powers to the Crown have for these twenty

Years past been almost the only Presents made by the Legislature to us and our Posterity, in return for above 100 Millions raised upon the Publick, in all the various Shapes from the Land Tax down to Turnpikes. But it is full Time to think of other Retributions. The Nation requires it from your Hands, requires vou to strengthen, to enlarge the Basis upon which their Rights are fixed, and if there are any rotten Parts in that great Fabrick, to take them away, left they endanger the whole. Much of this was done at the Renovation of our Government by the late happy Revolution, but not all. Some Defects were left through Inattention or other Caufes, which it may be

the Glory of his Majesty's Reign and of this Par-Ilament by their united Wistom and Goodness to remove. This will conciliate to both the Affections of the People, and do more, much more towards fecuring the Government, than an Army could of an bundred thousand Men. We hear much of Disaffection;

this would crush it at once: It would unite the Friends of the Establishment, and confound its Enemies; it would show the Cause we support to be the Gause of

I shall only add to what I have said, that, unless

fomething be done by this Parliament, to give new Vigour to our Liberties, stop the Torrent of Corph

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And he concludes his Letter with these three remark-

able Paragraphs, viz.

ruption, and revive the Principles and the Spirit of our Fathers, we have lefs to hope, than to apprehend from \* those to come. The Time, I doubt, is not far off, when by the encrease of Influence, there may be such Difficulties s upon Country Gentlemen to oppose the Court in Elections, and fuch a Despondency, such a Dispiritedness on the Minds of all, except the Favorites of Power, that no Struggle could be expected, no Op-

opolition at all to the Nomination of the Crown. A Kind of Congé d'Elire might be fent down into the 4 Country, and directed to our trufty and well-believed Officers of the Customs, Excise, and Army, in all the

Towns and Boroughs of England, Steeland, Walts,

and the Dutchy of Cornwall. Suitable Returns would be made, but, Sir, this would not be a Parliament.

'May that Providence which has faved us so often, when we could not, or would not save ourselves, preserve us now. May his Majesty's gracious Dispositions operate in our Favour, and remove the Clouds that have been spread so thick about him, to prevent

his feeing both our Interest and his own.

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'May an Alteration of Measures be the Aim, the Effect, and the Reward of Opposition: May the public Good be the Object, the Bound, and the Security of Power: May the Royal Family, may all Parties, may the Nation unite in Affection, and be divided no more: May all who obstruct this Union for vile Ends of their own, be the Victims of it, and suffer what they deserve: May all who desire it, understand, assured and strengthen one another.

I am, Sir, &c.

I have been the more full in my Abstract of this Pamphlet, because it is extremely well writ, and said to be the Production of an eminent Pen.

As this Pamphlet was published before the Convention Abstract of appeared, there was another published soon after it ap-a Pamphlet peared, intitled, Farther Considerations on the present intitled, Farther State of Affairs at Home and Abroad, as affected by the Consideraliste Convention, in a Letter to the Minister, See, Print-times, ed for ditto. The Author begins thus:

YOUR Counsels, by your own Report, having had all the Effect of the most successful Arms, the Author of the following Pages begs leave, in Imitation of the old Romans, to use a little Freedom with his Superiors, in this Time of your Triumph.

He then shews that it is the Interest of Europe to have the Treasures of the West-Indies lodged in the Hands of the Spaniards, to whom neither Extent of Dominions gives Strength, nor Affluence of Treasure Plenty.—But, says he, the Crown of Spain by abandoning that Conduct, which was formerly the greatest Security of her foreign Acquisitions, may render herself more formidable to her Neighbours, than

B b 4

is confistent either with our own Safety, or the general Interests of Europe. If this should ever happen to be the Case, there is not the least doubt but that the other Powers of Europe will make it a common Cause, and endeavour to reduce her Ambition within those Bounds that are agreeable to the Sense of Treaties, and the Rights of Nations. This is a Truth, of which, by her late Conduct towards Britain, she seems to be fully fensible.

A Right of Sovereignty, which, according to her Maxims, the imagines the ought to enjoy in the American Seas, is certainly the Foundation of those Iniuries and Infults, to which the British Merchants and Sailors have for fome Time been subjected in their Commerce to and from their own Settlements, 1 Yet fuch is the Policy of that Court, that this Right of Sovereignty has never yet by them been openly afferted; for this evident Reason, that had they avowed fuch a Claim, they must have drawn upon themselves the Resentment of their most formidable Neighbours; because it is impossible for them to invent a Claim to a Sovereignty, in Prejudice of one, that would not have equally affected the Commerce of every Power in Europe, who possesses one Foot of Territory in A-· merica.

They have, therefore, waved infifting on an empty obnoxious Name; and have artfully evaded any Discussion of general Rights, by amusing us with Intricacies of particular Facts. By this Management the other Powers of Europe have hitherto been induced to think, that the Differences betwixt Spain and Great Britain have no other Foundation than some mutual Injuries, and a few doubtful Captures. Nay, s Matters have gone on, I am perfuaded fome of them are inclined to believe, that we have been guilty of gross Violations of Treaties, and are not at all displeased to find that Spain has Spirit enough to make us pay dear for every Encroachment upon her Rights, and to make us more cautious how we make any fuch Encroachments for the future. Thus, Sir, our Neighbours look upon our Differences with Spain to be of fuch a Nature, as that they never can affect thenselves, whatever is the Event.

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From hence he shews, that our Negotiators ought to to have stated, and brought Spain to an explicit Answer to this Point: Do you Spaniards pretend to fearch our Ships, because they fail near your Settlements; and to confiscate them, because they have on board Goods that are the Product of your Plantations?' That if they had answered this Question in the Negative, it would have put an End to the chief Question in Difpute; and that if they had answered it in the Affirmative, all the Nations in Europe that have any Trade or Settlements in America, must have made our Case a common Cause. He then shews, that we ought and must, for the Safety of our Trade, infift upon their giving up this Point; and that the Spaniards may prevent unlawful Commerce, by laying their Governors and Officers in the West-Indies under proper Regulations, without pretending to flop or fearch any Ship upon the High Seas. But that we had ourselves rendered this Point doubtful, by allowing the Treaty of 1670 to be omitted in those Articles of the Treaties in 1721 and 1729, by which former Treaties were confirmed; and especially by the second Article of the late Convention, upon which he observes as follows, viz.

But left these Suppositions and Reasonings should be looked upon as Invectives rather than Arguments, I shall beg leave only to put you in mind of the Contents of the second separate Article of the late Convention. We there see the Capture of a British Ship by the Spaniards left to the Decision of the Plenipotentiaries, though the was in a fair Trade, and allowed to be failing from one of our own Islands. indeed ordered to be restored, but on what Condition? That the Owners of the Ship give Security to Don Thomas Geraldino to abide by what shall be decided thereupon by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries. are these Ministers to decide upon? Are they to decide, that a Ship in a fair Way of Trade, failing from one of our own Settlements, not pretended to be within Sight of one of theirs, and loaden with our own Commodities, is, or is not, a lawful Capture? With equal Justice it might have been referred to the Decision of these Plenipotentiaries, whether it is lawful in the Spaniards to feize a Ship in the Mouth

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eween the

Courts of Great Britain and

Spain, &c.

Mouth of the Thames, failing from the Port of London. and with a Clearance from our Custom-house. What Merchant, after this, will think himself safe in any Latitude on the American Seas from the Violences of a Guarda Cofta, superior in Strength to that of his own Veffel? Can any instance be given of a Ship with more unexceptionable Circumftances attending our Navigation? Or can your best Friend point out one Reason, why such a Ship becomes a doubtful Capture, except that the belonged to Britain, and was

failing in the American Seas?'

He afterwards adds feveral other Remarks upon the Convention, and concludes with fome Remarks upon the King of Spain's Declaration, to which he annexes, by Way of Appendix, A State of the Difficulties which the South-Sea Company labour under, and in which they pray to be redreffed, prefented to bis late Majefly anno 1718. From which the Reader may fee, that the Affiento Contract must be always projudicial to this Nation; because it will necessarily either keep us in continual Broils with Spain, or render us dependent upon that Court, in order to obtain common Justice with respect to that Contract.

The next Pamphlet I shall give an Abstract of, was intitled, A Review of all that bath poffed between the all that hath Courts of Great Britain and Spain, relating to our Trade and Navigation, from the Year 1721, to the prefent Convention; with some porticular Observations upon it. Printed for H. Gorcham, next the Leg Tavern, Fleet-Arcet, who was then the Publisher of the Weekly Yournal

called the Craftiman.

## The Author of this Pamphlet begins thus:

As it is the Duty of every Englishman to Support the Honour of his Country, on which the Interest of the mentally depends; fo it is equally his Duty, whenever it lies under the Sufpicion of universal Contempt abroad, and Discontent at home, to enquire into the Causes of them; that is, whether it hath proceeded front any unavoidable Accidents in the natural Courie of Things, or from the Insufficiency and Tamenels of wer Minister, to ky no work.

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the Depredations committed upon our Merchants, the barbarous Usage of our Seamen, and the Insults offered to the Nation, for many Years past, without any Reparation or Redress, notwithstanding repeated Complaints and frequent Promises, is certainly one Cause of Discontent, and a very just one too, not only amongst the immediate Sufferers, but the whole Nation, which is affected by them; for it is demonstrable that what obstructs our foreign Commerce and Navigation, must affect our domestick Trade and Manufactures; which consequently strikes at the Foundation of the whole landed and monied Interest of this Kingdom.—But I will hasten to the present point.

Great Expectations were given us from the late

Convention between Great Britain and Spain; and every Body was impatient to fee it. But it was no ' fooner published, than it feemed to amaze the pretended Friends, as well as the reputed Enemies of the Government; Englishmen as well as Foreigners; the corrupted as well as the uncorrupted. Even the most object Tools and fervile Flatterers hung down their ' Heads, and for once shewed some regard for Modesty. by being absolutely filent upon this Occasion. One Man only blusters and bullies, to whom all the ill is owing, if there should be any; fince he avowedly took the whole Conduct of it upon bimfelf, and declared that he alone was answerable for it. He scorned to make use of the mean, but common Excuses of Ministers, that they act by their Master's Orders. He called it a frivolous Pretence to fay, that a Minifler is accountable only for his own Conduct, in a particular Department, being likewise answerable for all the Errors, which the Crown may commit, by his Advice, Approbation, or Confent. Nay, he went farther, and added this remarkable Expression,-How shall I be able to shew my Face again in this

"How shall I be able to snew my Pace again in this "House, if I do not procure full Reparation for the "Honour of the Nation, as well as for the Lesses of our "Merchants?"

From thence he concludes, that this one Minister

From thence he concludes, that this one Ministers must have the fele Power; that the other Ministers must be content to wear his Trappings; and that neither the King nor the People, but this one Minister only was to

answer for the Ignominy and Contempt, if any had been incurred; and confequently, thas nothing could be of greater Advantage to the Nation, than to have this Matter thoroughly discussed; for which Reason it became necessary to enquire, First how our Rights came to be brought into Question; how far they are weakened by those, whose Duty it was to have defended them; how far the Interpolition of Parliament, the Sufferings of our Merchants, and the Loss of our Trade have been regarded, in our late Negotiations and Treaties; by which we shall more clearly understand the Nature and Causes of our Differences, and whether the late Convention is an adequate Remedy, in our present Case, fince it was unanimously agreed, but Iast Year, by the King and both Houses of Parliament, as well as the Voice of the People, that we ought to allow of no Search.'

As to the first he shews, that our Rights were brought into Question by our own Negotiations, and the Treaties we had agreed to, and consequently were weakened by those whose Duty it was to defend them; and that neither the Complaints and Sufferings of our Merchants, nor the Loss of our Trade, nor even the Interposition of Parliament, had been regarded, in our late Negotiations and Treaties. Upon this Subject, he takes occasion to mention a Memorial of the Spanish Ministers in

On the contrary, they answered our Complaints, and afferted their pretended Rights openly and avowedly—They said, \* " the King, their Master, was more justly surprized that such glaring Hostilities should be pretended to be justified, by the Pretext that Justice hath not been done, upon the repeated Complaints of Mr. Stanhope, with respect to so many English Ships, which, as it is exaggerated, have been taken and pillaged by the Guarda Costas of his Majesty in the Indies; it being evident that no specifick Case of any such Prizes hath yet been seen. What is certain is, that English Ships, and Ships of other Nations, which have been attacked and taken in those Seas, were contraband and good Prize, because

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<sup>\*</sup> Letter from the Marquis de Pozobueno, p. 47.

"of the unlawful Commerce they exercised, or endea"voured to exercise in the Indies — The very Places
"only where they were met and taken, is a sufficient
Proof of a Navigation forbid by the Tenor of Trea"ties." — This was not only answering our Complaints,
but an explicit Assertion of the same pretended Rights,
which is the Subject of our present Consideration—
It will therefore be necessary to find the Sense of our
Ministers, upon this Claim, as well as to see whether
they endeavoured to rectify this Abuse, in their future

' Negotiations'.

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And after shewing, that our Ministers did not endeavour to rectify this Abuse, in their future Negotiations, He has these words, 'Our Merchants, not being to be paid by Words alone, though perhaps foften'd and filenc'd for a Time, and their Hardships continuing, the Complaints follow'd them; which made it necessary to send more vigorous Orders, for their Protection, to the Commanders of our Fleet. The Words were strong, for They were to make Reprizals ' in fuch Cases, which They never once did. But the "Commissaries not meeting, as was stipulated, some-' thing must be obtain'd from Spain to stop the present 'Clamours, and to prevent our Men of War being 'obliged to execute those necessary Orders, which in ' the Consequence might have involved Us in Hostilities 'again. The mighty Boon obtain'd, and which was 'afterwards communicated to the House of Commons, 'as a great Point, was first a Schedula of the King of Spain to his Governors in America, " + for-" bidding all his Subject to molest, or abuse the English, " or any of their Ships, that shall fail in those Seas, as " long as They keep within their proper Distances," " and are not concern'd in any illicit Trade" -- This corresponds too well with their Justification, in the Year 1726; that the Places, where our Ships were met and taken, was a Proof of a Navigation forbidden by the Tenor of Treaties, as well as their late one of steering a due Course. The other, which was of more Importance, \* " being a Declaration of the Ministers"

† See the King of Spain's Schedula to his Governors in the West-Indies, relating to the Spanish Privateers, the 18th of Jan. 1732, N.S.

Dated Seville, Feb. 8. 1732, 'N. S.

of their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, by Wirtue of their Orders."- The Ministers of both Courts were so unwilling to enter into the real Pretences for these Captures, that They put it only upon the Foot of the Continuance of Hostilities, notwithstanding the Arrival of his Catholick Majefty's Orders at Carthagena. and the figning of the Treaty of Soville; by Virtue of which Reparation was to be made for all Hostilities. The Remedy provided, for the future, was equally admirable : which runs thus - " His Catholick Ma-" jesty also promises and engages, by this Declaration, " that whenever any Privateers shall have Leave to fit out to Sea, in Order to prevent contraband Trade, of pursuant to the Laws and Ordinances of the Indies, which have not been derogated from by the Treaties, "They shall be obliged to give Security, &c." -- 'That Privateers should give Security, was, no Doubt, a new and mighty Point obtain'd, however ridiculous it may appear to some Persons. But that an English Minister floudd thus authenticate the Laws and Ordinances of the Indies, is very furprizing; fince He could not help knowing that they clashed with our Treaties; and that it was on Them the Injuries of our Merchants were founded; for these Laws and Ordinances only have made our Ships liable to Confication, for having Logwood, Cocoa Nuts, and Pieces of Eight on board; and, perhaps, have deferibed the Course an English Vessel is to steer in; all which is directly contrary to Treaties, and for the Sake of which alone the Privateers are fitted out.

And a little farther he has these words, "It unfortunately happen'd that Those, who ought to have desended our Rights, rather give them up, from not understanding them; for the 14th, 15th, and 23d Articles of the Treaty of 1667 were urged, on our Side, as Articles, to which We had submitted in America, with Respect to their Pretentions of contraband Goods, and likewise infisting, in his Majesty's Name, " that the 14th Article should be performed; which says, that neither the Ships, nor their Cargos, except the contraband, shall be confiscated."— 'The very

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<sup>\*</sup> See the Draught of the Memorial, Nov. the 4th, 1737.

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Words of the Articles were fufficient to prove the contrary; for what alone is declared to be contraband is the carrying of warlike Stores, &c. to the Enemies of each other; the Proceedings in fuch Cafes, and the Forfeitures ensuing. How could This bear any Relation to Us, whilft We are navigating from any one Part of our Dominions to another? The Spaniards. indeed, are in the right, when They fay that no Article, except the 8th, of that Treaty, relates to the West-Indies. The only Observation worth making on the before mention'd Articles is, that they declare the only Things, which in any of our Treaties between the two Crowns are to be deem'd and allow'd to be contraband. To this let us add, that where all Trade is, by mutual Confent, prohibited, there can be no fuch Thing as any particular Species of Goods more prohibited than the rest; and therefore all Confiscations, made under the Pretence of finding fuch Goods on Board, are open Infractions and Violations of our Treaties .- This will fully prove that all Arguments or Similitudes, drawn from our Treaties in Europe, are nothing to the Purpose against our Rights in America; and had We no Treaties relating to those Parts, (though We have very good ones, if We do not fuffer them to be violated) yet the very Nature, of Things, and the Law of Nations, would be fufficient; for it is absurd to imagine, that We can possess any Dominions there, and not have a Right to go and come freely from them, and to carry and bring back '-whatever We have Occasion for.'

After having given an Account of the Merchants Application to Parliament in the Year 1737-8, and of the Resolutions of both Houses thereupon, particularly that of the House of Lords, he adds, 'This Resolution not only shew'd the Abuse of Treaties, on the Spaniard's Side, but afferted our Rights, and made it, one would have thought, impossible to have any new Treaty, without first establishing those Rights; for in vain must it be thought to cure our Disease by pecuniary Remadies, whilst the Evil is suffer'd not only to remain, but even receiving some Sort of Countenance, by being left to a suture Discussion.—Upon the whole, it was the general Opinion of the Nation, that We

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were under a Necessity of exerting our Force, in order to obtain an Acknowledgment of our Rights; and We had Hopes given us, at least Infinuations were thrown out, that Orders were already fent to do Ourselves Justice. But alas! it now appears that they were nothing but Insinuations to serve a present Purpose; for when some Gentlemen were of Opinion that it would be a necessary Encouragement to our Seamen, that a Law should be made, for giving Them

the Profit of their Captures, it was oppos'd."

He then proceeds to examine the late Convention, in order to fee, whether it provides a sufficient Reparation for the Losses of our Trading Subjects, restores the Honour of the Nation, or gives us any valid Security for the peaceable Enjoyment of our undoubted Rights and Possessions, for the future. Whereupon he observes as follows: That we ought to have had full Security for our Rights, 28 well as Satisfaction for our Merchants, before We had absolutely laid aside all Thoughts of employing that Force, which had occasion'd so vast an Expence-But as Money is suppos'd to be all-prevalent, and by fome Persons thought sufficient to make amends for every Thing; We are told that the present Convention hath obtain'd the Sum of 155,000% to be diffributed amongst our Merchants-Not, indeed, from Spain; fince We are to pay Them 60,000l. for destroying their Fleet, in the Year 1718; and 68,000 is to be rais'd upon the South-Sea Company; fo that the remaining 27,000l. a prodigous Sum, is faid to be paid by Spain. All This was obtain'd by the Influence of a powerful Fleet, which will not cost Us much above balf a Million extraordinary, upon this Occasion, and the most solemn Interposition of both Houses of · Parliament, that ever was known, in strongly afferting our Rights, infifting that they should be supported with Vigour, and fully providing for the doing of 6 it.

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This mighty Point obtain'd is call'd a Convention;
a Word, which We have adopted, of late Years,
to fignify a Sort of Treaty—Perhaps, it may be
thought by fome Persons, though I hope not so
design'd, to be only a Suspension of our Rights,
during the Session of Parliament, or a Prevention of an
Enquiry,

Enquiry, to which a Sidfley is annex dellions of Parliament have often been troublefor to Ministers: and greater Sums have been formerly diffes'd of to get them pais'd over easily. But by whatever Name We are to call this Master-piece of Negotiation, it is intirely of a new Kind, Before We were for much improved in thefe Arts. Treaties were always defien'd and calculated for afcertaining the Rights of the Parties in Diffente. When these Roints were once feetled, the Adjustment of Accomps, being of an inferior Nature, were left to Commiffaries, But in this most furprizing Contract, the very Nature and Order of Things feem to be inverted; for the Commissary-Part is the only Thing fettled and determined through the whole, by fixing it to a certain Payment, for Balance of an Accomps; and having first acted the Commissaries, the Part of Plenipotentiaries is to be the next. Thele Gentlemen are to find out and fettle our Rights, and consequently what this Money is paid for. It feems fearcely possible that, during the Settlement of this Account, if it was not in a Manner lumps, but that buth Sides must fufficiently know their Rights and Grievances, and be as well, if not better able, to adjust and allow their respective Claims, for the future, than it was probable: They would be eight Months after— Can it be conceiv'd that it was not the first Thing thought of on our Side; fince it was from thence alone that We made our Claim to Restitution? Was it possible that our Rights, with Respect to fiarching our Ships, could be better known, eight Months after, than it was then; or that We should be better able, or more ready, to enforce them? -Would the Necessities of the Minister make Him more defirous of establishing them, if He ever thought or delign'd to do it? - Could He flatter Himself that it would be fatisfactory to the Nation, though He might hope that the Clamours of particular Suffirms might be foften'd by it? - Can it be suppos'd, that what We could not get from Spain, at this critical Juncture, is really defign'd to be allow'd Us, and obtained by Plenipotentiaries, eight Months afterwards? --- Whoever confiders how explicitly our Right of No Search was afferted last Year in Par-VOL. II.

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liament, must know that the Minister dares not give it up - Of what Use therefore can this Reference be; or making Mr. Keene a Plenipotentiary, by Treaty, who acted in the fame Capacity, and in the fame Court, before? - Will He, or can He, be better instructed than He hath hitherto been ?- Will his Arguments be more prevailing, for being eight Months older, or better enforc'd, without the Affistance of our Fleet? - Can He do any Thing more, or go a Step beyond his Instructions? - Is He not as absolutely ' limited by them, in both of his Characters? -Nobody furely can be any longer deceived by those general Words in Treaties, which mean Nothing, with Respect to Commissaries, for finally determining, finally deciding, or as it is now faid, finally regulating all Grievances and Abuses. They may serve, indeed, to amuse the World, as the Treaty of Seville did formerly. -- Why therefore did not Thefe, who have the Power as well as Knowledge to give Instructions, fettle the most effential Point Themselves at first, without any farther Delay? — But if it could be possibly thought that the Treaty is defign'd only as a Matter of Amusement and Wonder; for eight Months; or that some of our Rights are to be given up, under the Pretence of Regulations; then, indeed, it was a Matter of Prudence to drop the first Convention, fign'd by Others, on the 9th of September, and throw the whole upon Mr. Keene. That something of this Kind is to be suspected, appears not only from the general Report that Georgia is to be given up, and that the Spaniards are to have a Liberty of fearthing and confiscating our Ships, as usual, if We come within two Leagues of their Shores; but by the Particulars, that are referred to the Plenipotentiaries, and the Manner in which they are referred. - His Majesty's Speech ' tells us, " that They are appointed for regulating of " Grievances and Abuses, which have hitherto in-" terrupted our Commerce and Navigation in America." The Preamble of the Convention fays, "that " whereas Differences have arisen of late Years between " the two Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, on " Account of the Visiting, Searching, and Taking of

" Vessels, &c. - And the first Article empowering

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" the Plenipotentiaries finally to regulate the respective " Pretentions of the two Crowns, as well with Relation " to the Trade and Navigation in America, as in " Europe, Ge."- It is manifest that our undoubted Rights are not to be absolutely infifted on; because the Power of visiting, fearthing, and taking of Ships is left to the Examination and Discussion of the Plenipotentiaries. That they may be given up, under the Pretence of regulating Grievances and respective Pretensions, is very plain, if any Thing is really defigned by this new Delegation; for confidering that one of the Pretentions of Spain is to confine us within a particular Course of Navigation, and Distance from their Shores, ' nay even what our Loading shall be, in Opposition to our Right of not being fearched upon the open Seas in America, under any Pretence what foever; I fay, if both thefe Claims are to be confolidated together, and 'a new Regulation is to be made out of them, fo far as we shall admit of the Liberty of Searching, and their 'Notion of Contrabands, so far the Rights of the Nation will be certainly given up; for this Latitude being once allowed, the Explanation of it will be bound-'ed only by their own Avarice. The Course of Judicature there, by which it must be tried, is nothing but a Mockery of Justice, and an Infult on the common Sense of all other Nations. Can we submit, in any Degree, to authorize, by any Act of our own, the Proceedings of fuch Courts? What Extensions on their Side must follow, what Difficulty of Proof on ours? After admitting their first Principle, on which the Whole is founded, where can we ftop, or how limit it? Treaties made afterwards can be of no Avail; for having once allowed that we are to depart from the Laws of Nations and Treaties, only because a clandestine Trade may be carried on, can it then be of any ule to us to fay that any new Extension is contrary to the fundamental Rights of all Mankind, of carrying whatever they want from one Part of their own Domimons to another, and to make the best of their Way, as well as in all unforeseen Accidents, to save themfelves and their Cargo, without being liable to fufferfor both upon that Account? — If the first Consideration is, that English Subjects are not to get any Thing by dich bringes et an C.c. 21 to nonablino 2 fuch

fuch a clandestine Trade, where must that end? - Regulations, founded upon this Principle, will always continue to extend themselves, as long as the Principle itself remains; and our fair Trade must cease of Course, before the other can be intirely stopped. Will France or Holland ever submit to such a Principle of Regulation in Europe? Are we therefore to facrifice our lawful Navigation to their Inconveniences? They may justly do every Thing at home to prevent illicit Trade as we do, by the severest Penalties upon their own Subjects; but let them not meddle with the Freedom of the Seas, nor pretend to lay us under such Restraints, as no Nation in Europe would suffer from us, though never fo requisite for our own Interest .-Must all our Care be for the Spaniards, and none for eurselves? Ought we not to confider whether our Colonies will be of any use to us, if we are laid under fuch Restrictions as are inconsistent with their very Being, or our supporting and maintaining them? -It may therefore be fairly concluded, that we shall find nothing more fettled for our Advantage with Months hence than now, unless it is to be supposed that formething is already facretly concerted; and indeed, it is hardly to be conceived that this oftenfible Part of the Treaty is all the Produce of so much mini-Sterial Labour and national Expence. But if it should be so, it is only an Expedient for gaining Time, and 1 Reprieve for a Year.

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To this he adds 'It is an old Reflection upon us, that we are commonly the Dupes of all Nations, in our Treaties with them; 'the chief Reason of which, he says, appears to have been, 'That the personal Interest of our Ministers hath often blinded them is far, that before they perceived the Consequences of their own Actions, they found themselves in the Power of our Adversarias, and consequently were forced to submit to every Thing, which carried present Security along with it; 'from whence he concludes, that Parliaments can do us no greater Service, than by putting an End to such consuming Negotiations.

He then shews the Injustice of Spain's claiming 60000l for the Destruction of their Fleet in 1718, and that even our Ministers themselves formerly thought there was no Foundation for this Claim, as appeared from the

Infructions they gave to our Commissaries after the Treaty of Seville, the Words of which Instructions he gives as follows; "That the \* Papers relating to this Matter, which will be delivered to you, will no doubt enable you to prove to the Satisfaction of the Spanish Commifferies, that the faid Treaty of 1721 hath, in this respect, been duly executed on the Part of our " Crown; and that if some of the Ships, by that Treaty to be restored, were not carried home to Spain, it was the Fault of the Spanish Officers, who would not receive them, when they were tendered to thom by those in whose Custody they were.

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To which he adds thus, 'The Letters of the Commissaries and Secretaries of State, during the Disquisition of this Affair with the Spanish Com-' missaries, are as full and as plain to the same Purpose, and infished upon by us as fatisfactory. — What therefore can be the new Arguments urged by Spain, which are so convincing, and were not made use of before; or what particularly influenced us to ' fubmit to this Article now, is not yet known to the World. But if we had not submitted, it may be faid, perhaps, that we could not have obtained 155,000 l. from Spain, towards the Reparation of the Loss of our Merchants; whilft, by this Method, they will at least be nominally paid by Spain, and really by us, out of the Land-Tax. It is true, that the Ex-'pence will not be much felt, confidering the vaft Sums we annually pay; but yet the Manner, in which it is obviously done, must make every Englishman with that, if it was necessary to get that Sum, it might have been supplied by the Over-flowings of the Civil-Lift, in such a Manner as to have preserved the Honour of the Nation, better than it is to be feared the prefent Form of it will do.

He then examines more particularly the Cafe of the 990001. which he concludes with these Words, 'In this Case, let the Treaty be coloured by what Name foever, it is no more in Effect than cancelling of all Demands on both Sider, and each abiding by its own Los; though Pretentions are founded by it to get

<sup>\*</sup> Article 6.

Money from one Part of our Subjects, in order to foften the Clamours of others, which are natural upon

fuch an Occasion.'

He considers next the Article for regulating the Limits of Florida and Carolina, which, says he, is generally understood as designed for the giving up of Georgia; because it seems, upon all that hath hitherto passed between the two Crowns upon this Affair, and particularly in one Memorial of the Spanish Minister here, that Spain will come to an open Rupture with us, if it is not given up; and every Body must be now convinced that our Treaty-Makers are determined to avoid a Rupture at any Rate. Nor can it be conceived, that they should take any particular Care of one of our Rights alone, which they would not do for them all put together.

But he shews, that notwithstanding these Suggestions, it was not possible for our present Minister to give it up, without deserving the just Censure of the Nation, expressed by their Representatives in Parliament; because he ought not to have advised his Majesty to purchase it, nor the Legislature to pass so many Acts, and put the Nation to so great an Expence for establishing it, unless he had known our Title to it to be clear and certain.

Lastly, he considers the Case of the South-Sea Company, and the King of Spain's Declaration with respect to them, and shews from Mr. Keene's and Monsieur de la Quadra's Letters, that this Declaration was agreed to and admitted by Mr. Keene, as the Condition upon which the figuing of the Convention was to be proceeded on, and concludes his Pamphlet as follows, viz.

The Declaration, after all, was known here, before his Majesty ratified the Convention, which was the 24th of January O. S. and this Declaration was signed and delivered to Mr. Keene the 10th of Janiary N. S.—By this the Company is at least put out of his Majesty's Protection; since it is agreed that the

Sufpension of their Trade is not to be looked upon as a Breach of the Praces. It is certainly the first Treaty, in which any Thing of this Kind hath been done, as it leaves the Company and their Proprietors no

Resource of Justice and Redress, but by resolving immediately not to pay the Money thus extorted from

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them.—But this Point ought to be animadverted upon in another Manner than it is proper for me to do here. What must we now think of all our Complaints of Losses, for twenty five Years, without any Restitution; the frequent Seizures of the Effects of the South-Sea-Company; the many Complaints in Parliament; the great Squadrons sent to protect our Trade, and procure Reparation; what, I say, must we think upon seeing all our Negotiations summed up in this Manner, and ending in a Balance upon the whole, of 27,000 l. to be paid by Spain, and even that per-

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Upon this State of the Case, every impartial Person must imagine that the Losses were inconsiderable; and that the only Thing necessary to be obtained, after all, was future Security by afferting our Rights. But this cannot be fo much as pretended to be done by this Treaty; fince every Thing is referred to the Regulation of Plenipotentiaries, before another Session of Parliament. The Restitution to our Merchants of 155,000/. for their Losses of 430,000 /. cannot be 'esteemed satisfactory. The paying for the Spanish Fleet in this Manner, is what every Englishman must ' fensibly feel in his own Breast. The giving up of Georgia will be esteemed very dishonourable to the Legislature, which hath passed so many Acts for maintaining it. The South-Sea-Company's paying down 68,000 l. when so much larger Sums are allowed to be due to them, is a Sort of Justice, which never appeared in any Treaty before.

In this short Light is contained the whole Substance of the profent Treaty. Let those approve it who can, and let those censure it who have the Power, if it should deserve Censure. But let not those, who are thoroughly convinced that it is both detrimental and dishonourable to the Nation approve it, for the Sake of one Man only, at the Expence of their Country. Let them consider that if it is really a bad Treaty, their Approbation will not only involve them in the Guilt of it, but rivet it upon a Nation, which seems to be almost universally disposed against it. The Credit that hath too long been given to desustive Negotiations, and forced Constructions of our late Treaties, which

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with Spain.

rather tended to strengthen the Pretentions of Spain, hath brought us to the Condition we are now in; and the Question, in Effect, is the same as less Kear; that is, whether the Dominion of the Sea, and the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, shall be secrificed to the wild Pretentions of Spain, by admitting their Right to plunder us, under the Colour of fearthing within any Limits subatsorver.

There was another remarkable Pamphlet published after the Commencement of the War, but as it relates to the Convention, and the Negotiations previous to it, I shall give a short Account of it here. It is intitled, A State of the Rife and Progress of our Disputes with Spain, and of the Canduct of our Ministers relating therete. Printed

for T. Cooper,

The Author's Introduction is in these Words: 'The War we are at present engaged in with Spain has rendered our Disputes with that Crown, the Object of all Men's Attention. But the most attentive and the most curious are, I believe, yet at a loss to account for the furprizing Obstinacy of the Court of Spain, to deny our most evident and indubitable Right to a free Navigation in the American Seas. This Denial rendered all Expectations of an Accommodation by the late Convention ridiculous and abfurd: And the same Denial has plunged us into a War, fo fuddenly after that feeming Conclusion of all our Differences. To account for this Obstinacy, nothing can enable us so well, as an historical Deduction of our Disputes with that Crown, and of our Negotiations to adjust them; and it is to be hoped, that as no Disadvantage can enfue to the Nation from fetting the Errors of our past Conduct now in the clearest Light; so the Methods used at home to conceal, to disguise those Errors, and even to get them approved, will not be passed over without the proper Reflections, by any wellwisher to his Country.'

In the first Pages he gives a short History of our Disputes with Spain in America, since its first Discovery, and how the Spaniards came at last to claim a Right to search our Ships in the American Seas. Then he shews, that they never openly avowed this Claim till the Year 1726; that it ought to have been stopped as soon as

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flatted; that the Right of Britain, and the common Right of Mankind ought then to have been firenuously afferted; and that we might then have reduced Spain by force to keep within Bounds, at a much less Expence than that of so many gallant Officers and Seamen as perished miserably and ingloriously in that unmeaning and shameful Expedition then sent into the American Seas, under the Command of Admiral Hoser.

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On these Heads, says he, there can be no Difference of Opinion, and yet nothing of this Sort was done; may the very contrary was done, and to the Dishonour of the British Name, this groundless, this impertinent Pretention, has been in Affect, though not in direct Terms, admitted by the Ministers of Great Britain, in the whole Course of these tedious Negotiations, wherewith they have gained Time, the sole Point they meant to gain, and avoided a Decision, the sole Point they should have pushed to obtain.

He then shews, how our Ministers, in all their Negotiations and Treaties, had been amused with general Words, and had mistaken or admitted the very Point in Dispute, for which Purpose he gives Extracts from some of their own Letters, upon one of which he makes the following Remark, viz.

This Letter fays, that the undue and indeed barbarous Methods of the Captors, to put claudestinely Spanish Money or Goods on board British Ships, and to cajole the Crew to give false Evidence against their Captain ought to be prevented. The Spaniards are far from denying it, and our Ministers demand no more. They infift upon this, and are so unhappily ignorant that they infift upon what ought never to have been demanded: For it is evident, and I appeal to all Mankind for the Truth of it, that by this Demand, a Ship's having Spanish Money or Goods on board, and failing within the Limits where the Crew are cajoled falfely to swear that the had failed, are admitted to be fufficient Reasons for seizing the Britifb Veffels. These are the Crimes, the Irregularity is in the Method of proving them. Why elfe thould we demand that this claudestine Conveyance, or this falle Evidence be prevented? Were not the having Spanif

Spanish Goods on board, and the failing within Limits. admitted to be Crimes, the putting Spanish Money and Goods, or British Money and Goods on board would be equally inoffenfive; and the approaching to the Coast of Cuba or Hispaniela would be as innocent s as coasting round Jamaica. It would be ridiculous to infift that the first should not be clandestinely conveyed on board, or that the Crew should not be cai joled to give false Evidence of the second. And Mr. "Keene's Letter of the 12 November 1732, thews that he understood our Ministers as I do. The Spaniards fill infifted on their Pretention; but by that Letter Mr. Patinho was fo well convinced of the Insufficiency and Injustice of fuch Proofs to condemn our Ships as those of a little Spanish Money, or of small Quantities of the Produce of the King of Spain's Dominions o in America being found on board them, that he had already given Orders on that Head. Cargoes of these Goods then were prohibited; and how should the Quantity be known without visiting all Ships suspected of carrying them? But the Answer of our Minifters will shew their Opinion beyond all Possibility of Dispute. In the Letter of January the 10th 1732-3, they fay, " It is extremely to be wished, that the "Regulations proposed might be settled, particularly a this which Mr. Patinho has owned to be most just and reasonable, that no Ship shall be condemned upon " the idle Pretence of her happening to have a small " Quantity of Snuff and a few Dollars on board, and therefore you will continue your Instances for that " Purpose, and that some effectual Method may be used of for keeping the Guarda Cofta's within due Bounds, " and to prevail with the Court of Spain not to be fo te-" nacious of their old Laws, or jealous of facilitating an " illicit Trade." Such is the Opinion of our Ministers. But it is plain the Practices, the Irregularities, the Disorders to be prevented and punished, were the " fearthing our Ships and condemning them, for carrying any Goods or failing in any Part of those Seas. And these Practices were not committed by the " Guarda Cofta's only, they were committed by Spanish Governors and Judges likewise, and were commanded by the Spanish Ministers. After

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After which he proceeds thus: 'In January 1732, a Month after the last of these Letters, Mr. \* Keene tells us, that he talked in the most serious Manner to Monsieur Patinho. Well, now that the Ruin of our Merchants has made him serious too, we may hope perhaps for some Effect from his Negotiations. He shewed Monsieur Patinho, "That the stale Excuse of not having Autor, or the clogging Clause, if there has been no unlawful Commerce, were so many Evaming Chicanes to those whose Interest in the Prizes made such an Encouragement unnecessary."

'Upon this serious and true Representation Monsieur Patinho proposed to give a general Cedula that should order immediate Satisfaction for our Complaints, and that the Spanish Governors should give Testimonies of all that passed. And accordingly he gave a Cedula, containing, says Mr. Keene, "fronger and more essential orders than I have yet been able to procure. But I cannot get rid of the clogging Clause, the Extemption of which they say would give a Handle to the Governors themselves to follow their Inclination

"to follow a contraband Trade."

'What strong and effectual Orders Mr. Keene obtained by his serious Conversation, will appear by the Cedula itself. But why he appears so exalted with it notwithstanding the clogging Clause it contained, which, to use his own Words, "was distating Chicanes to those whose Interest in the Prizes made such an Encouragement unnecessary," can only be guessed at by comparing the Date of his Letter, with the usual Time of the meeting of the Parliament in England.

The Cedula is from the King of Spain to his Governors in † America. He commands them not to
fuffer any of his Subjects to moleft or abuse the English, or any of their Ships that shall sail in these Seas,
so long as they keep in their proper Distances, and are
not concerned in any illicit Trade. This the Spaniards
graciously proposed, and our Ministers joyfully accepted. But by the Acceptance of this very Cedula the
Right of the Spaniards was again admitted by our Mi-

<sup>\*</sup> Mr. Keene's Letter January 12 1732. † January 10 1732.

nifters in its full Force. If the Case of Exception had been only that of allually carrying on an illicit Trade, the Spaniards would have been in the Right to make it, and we to admit it. But when they repeated their general Expression, and to that added, and we admitted, the Condition of keeping due Distances, we not only admitted the general Pretention of the Spaniards, but the particular Method by which they proposed to make that Pretension effectual, and by which they must inevitably render our Navigation and Trade in that Part of the World impracticable. It is felfevident, that the Spaniards might now, with the Appearance of Reason on their Side, Ground a Demand of prescribing Limits to the British Navigation in the open Seas upon our Admittance of the Condition in this Cedula. And I dare appeal to any Man of Sense and Candour, whether the same Ministen that have admitted one could object to the other. All we obtained by this Cedula was, the being fill amused with Orders, that the English thould not be abused. It was perhaps imagined, that this might impose upon our Merchants who thought that they had been abused, when the Spaniards interrupted their Navigation, vifited their Ships and conficated their Effects; but fearthing and confiscating remained in the Opinion of the Spaniards, a Right not an Abuse. If our Merchants therefore had flattered themselves with any Advantage from this Cedula, they would foon have been convinced of their Error.'

He then gives us the Convention or Declaration figured by the British and Spanish Ministers at Sewille the 8th of February 1732, and shews at large, that by this Declaration our Ministers indirectly admitted what Spain pretends to, and what this Nation can never submit to; and a little farther he makes this Remark, viz. It cannot be wondered at therefore, if from that time forward the Spaniards continued to exercise the same Tyranny in those Seas. Upon several particular Occasions indeed Representations were made from hence; but the same Fallacy being suffered to continue, no Reparation was or could be obtained. The Fallacy I mean is this: The Spaniards justified their Proceedings by objecting illicit Trade, and by begging the

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Question, while they supposed that they had a Right of fearthing and taking our Ships at Sea, in order to prevent this illicit Trade. We on the other hand e never had the Sense or Courage, at the same Time that we owned their Right to prevent this Trade as far as they could on their own Coasts, in their own Roads and Harbours, according to the Tenor of Treaties, and by Reftraints on their own Subjects. according to the Laws and Ordinances that had been or should be made by them; we never had the Courage, I say, to deny peremptorily that they had any Right, even in order to prevent illicit Trade, or under any Presence whatfoever to attack the Ships of Britain, or interrupt their Navigation at Sea. Such an express Denial had reduced the Dispute to a short Mire, had taken away all Equivocation, and faved our laborious Ministers a great deal of useless and fully Trouble. For want of it nothing was done nor could be done towards removing this Grievance. Our Ministers continued to be amused by the Spaniards, and our Nation to be bantered by our Ministers.

Upon this he takes Occasion to examine the Question. whether the Spaniards may not prevent illicit Trade, without going beyond what is prescribed in the Treaty of 1670; and from Extracts of Letters from Spanift Governors, he shews it to be the Opinion even of the Spaniards themselves, that illicit Trade may be prevented by appointing sufficient Guards by Land. Upon this he makes the following Observation, viz. The Sim of all this is, if there be an illicit Trade carried on, the King of Spain's Subjects are the Tempters, the Subjects of other Nations are but the tempted, what arbitrary Power then does not the Catholick "King pretend, when he exercises a Power, and feverely too, without the Authority of any Treaty, over those whom he can have no lawful Power over. out of his Dominions, but what fome Treaty gives him, and when he might more effectually frop the 'illicit Trade he complains of, by exercifing the lawful 'Power which he has over his own Subjects? He may ' deal with them according to the full Extent of his Prerogative; he must deal with other Nations according to the Tenor of Treaties, and affume no more · Power -

Power over them than what the Treaties, to which they have confented, give him. The Losses or the Inconveniencies, which he cannot prevent by keeping within these Rules, would be small; but if they were more confiderable, they would not justify him for departing from Rules that the Laws of Nations, and the common Consent as well as Interest of Mankind. render facred; these Principles are so plain and so certain, that I believe no Court, except that of Spain, would prefume to act in Defiance of them; and I have the Sense of every Man both at home and abroad for me, when I affirm, that no Ministers of any Court except ours, would fuffer that of Spain to act in that manner. But I return to the Deduction I had begun.' After pursuing this Deduction a little farther, he fays, Our Ministers gave up the Cause of their Country often; they afferted it never. However, at last in January 1737-8, they perceived or feemed to perceive the whole Ridicule of the Spanish Complaint, as it was urged for a Reason to support the Pretensions of that Crown. They complained then, \* " That the preventing the British Subjects from carrying on an illicit Trade, was made a Sort of Condition of the King of Spain's not fuffering Ships, acting by his own Commissions, to seize, plunder and detain British Ships " which had not been concerned in carrying on any " illicit Commerce." Now to make that a Condition of not interrupting our Navigation, was to use this Nation as the most impotent State never was used by the most powerful. To demand it at all was not less ridiculous, than if we should demand of the Court of France to hinder the Smugglers from infefting our Coast. But to infift upon it as the Court of Spain had done, ought to have convinced our Ministers long before, of what they were at last forced to own §, "That they have little hopes of engaging the Spaniards to fet afide the Methods that have been hitherto fol-" lowed in Consequence of the original Laws and In-" flitutions of the Indies.

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<sup>\*</sup> Letter D. of Newcastle, Fanuary 1737 8.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Keene's Letter January 19 1737-8.

In this Manner was Britain, who had been lately one of the most respected Powers in Europe, negotiated by her Ministers into a Despair of recovering, from one of the weakest Powers, the plainest and most effential of her Rights. And to this Condition were Affairs reduced, when our Merchants, (wearied out with continued Vexations, and almost ruined by these Sufferings) applied once more to Parliament, repeated once more what they had explained in 1728 and in 1730, and inforced the Whole by producing a long

' and black Catalogue of their Losses.'

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He then proceeds to examine the Effect of this Application, and after giving a short Account of the Addreffes of both Houses of Parliament thereupon, he says the People in general believed, that the Spirit of the Nation would recover, what the Pufillanimity of the Administration had lost; because the plainest and frongest Instructions were laid down for the Conduct of our Ministers in the Addresses of the two Houses, and in his Majesty's Answers: 'Who, says he, could believe after all this, that they would venture to re-' fume in any Degree their former Conduct, and dare ' to amuse and banter Great Britain once more? Yet this they have ventured, this they have dared, as will appear undeniably by the Sequel of the Deduction we are to make. Nay, the Event has made it plain, that the first Minister resolved to resume his former Method of Conduct in Opposition to the Addresses of the two Houses, and the Promises of his Master, even at the very Time that these Addresses and Promises ' were made. What elfe could he mean by giving a Negative in the same Session of Parliament to the Bill defigned to take Place in Case of a War, for the Encouragement of the British Seamen?'

He next takes Notice, that the Summer was spent in Inaction on our Part, in continued Depredations on the Part of the Spaniards; and the Winter was opened with the News of a Convention, by which, he says, 'A paltry Sum of Money was promised in Satisfaction of past Injuries; our Security against future Injuries was referred to a subsequent Negotiation; and during the Term of eight Months given for this Negotiation, our Merchants were abandoned to the Mercy of the

Spaniards, that is, they were left to be ftopped, rummaged and robbed as they had been for so many Years
before. This appeared bad enough at a first View,
but appeared fill worse at a second, when this Reflection presented itself, that by consenting to treat on
the Spanish Pretension, instead of afferting peremptorily our Right in opposition to it; and by leaving our
Merchants exposed to the same Depredations during

this Treaty, we fell again into the fame Fault that the Minister had perfected in, before the Addresses of Parliament and his Majesty's Answer: Whereas it was against this very Fault that we expected to be se-

cured by these Proceedings, or else we must have ex-

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Then he show this Convention was examined in Parliament, and some of the Methods by which the Addresses of the two Houses were obtained, upon which he Remarks as follows, viz. A Compliment to the Crown rather than the Merits of the Convention, be-" came in this Manner the Subject of Debate; and though there could be no room for fuch a Compliment on this Occasion, unless the Convention was a good Convention, yet even they who thought it a bad one, caught at this Expedient of complimenting \* the Minister under the Vail of a Compliment to the Crown. The House of Lords expressed their Dependance, that in the future Treaty the utmost Regard " would be had to the Rights of his Majesty's Crown and Subjects. The Commons declared their Reliance, that the greatest regard would be had to our Rights and Poffessions.

And a little farther he fays, "Was the Dependance? was the Reliance of Parliament placed on him? (meaning the Minister) Could it be expected that he who acted like the Tool of Spain, after the Passages of the last Year, would act like a Minister of Great Britain this Year? Could it be expected that the Addresses of this Year should be more regarded by him, than those of the last Year had been? And if they were not more regarded by him, what Dependance, what Reliance did Experience teach us that we ought to have? What Service could the Nation expect, on this Occafion at least, from a Man who had avowed on the

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fame Occasion one of the most disadvantageous Treaties that ever was made, and who had by his Concessions to Spain, put it out of his Power even to speak the Language that a British Minister ought to hold? The scandalous Concessions that have been made to Spain in the great Point, that of her Pretension to interrupt the absolute and independent Freedom of our Navigation, may appear sufficiently by the Deduction already made. But there are other Particulars into which it is proper to descend, because they are closely connected with this, and necessary to shew how Great Britain is insulted abroad, and amused at home in every Instance, the smallest as well as the greatest.

The Particulars he takes Notice of are, the Affair of Georgia, or the Limits between Spain and us in America; the Affair of the South Sea Company; and the 95000 1. flipulated to be paid to us by Spain. As to the first he observes, that the Limits between Spain and us were not rendered doubtful by the 8th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, as our Ministers pretended, but by the Treaty of Seville; because the former related only to the Limits between the French and Spaniards in America. 'So that among other Advantages which the Treaty of Utrecht procured and laid the Foundations of procuring, and which the present Ministers, who have been fo loud in railing at that Treaty, have fcandalously given up, and neglected to improve, this may be reckoned. The Treaty of Utrecht opened very wisely a Dispute concerning the Encroachments of the French on the Spanish Colonies. The Treaty of Seville opened very foolishly a Dispute between the Spaniards and us concerning the Limits of our own Colonies.

Upon this Occasion he takes Notice, that one of the Arguments in favour of the Convention, was the shortness of the Term in which our Plenipotentiaries were to finish their Negotiation. But this, he shews, was not owing to any Demand made by our Ministers, but to the Demand of Spain with regard to this Dispute about Limits. As for the other Disputes referred to them, he says, they were such as could not admit of two Days instead of two Months Litigation; or such as, if they rendered a Prolongation of two Months necessary, Vol. II.

should not have been referred to the same Plenipotentiaries, for the very Reason that they required a tedious

Discussion.

As to the Affair of the South-Sea Company, after flating the Differences between the King of Spain and that Company, he fays, 'The South-Sea Company therefore agreed in 1737, \* with the Spanish Minister at London, upon a Plan for adjusting their principal Differences with the Court of Spain. This Plan was approved by his Majesty here, and sent into Spain to be ratified, By this Plan, the South-Sea Company, upon a previous " Condition that the King of Spain should settle the Account of their represaliated Effects, and order the Payment of the Balance in a Time to be limited, to the Satisfaction of the Company, consented, on their Side, to fettle the Account of the Negro Duties at the high Price demanded, and to pay to the King of Spain his quarter Part of the Profit of their last annual Ship: It being understood that the Company should for the future have full Cedulas for their annual Ships, Some time afterwards + an explanatory Plan was likewife fent into Spain, containing the particular Methods by which Satisfaction should be given to the · Company for their represaliated Effects, and the Loss they had fuffained by the Interruption of their annual Ships. Upon these Foundations a Negotiation was for fome Time carried on, and in Consequence of it \* Cedulas for Restitution of the Company's Effects were fent from Spain. The Company finding in & thele fome Clauses repugnant to the Plan, in Consequence of which they were granted, returned them to their Agent at Madrid, pointing out the Alterations they expected. And the Answer | they received from him was, " That the King of Spain finding that all their "Agent was authorized to do, was to receive new "Advantages, instead of complying with his just Demands, his Catholick Majesty had taken the Reof folution to referve his Right to suspend the Course of " the Affiento Contract, in case the Company should not or pay within a short Term the 68000 l. which they

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<sup>\*</sup> June 30. 1737. § OA. 19. 1738.

<sup>†</sup> Dec. 21. 1737. || Jan. 13. 1739.

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"confessed to be due, on Account of the Dollars and "Profits of the Royal Caroline;" which Right, says Mr. Keene, he has actually reserved, by sending me a Declaration to that Effect, antecedently to the signing the National Convention, and without which he would not have proceeded to the concluding and executing an Instrument so necessary for preserving the public Tranquillity, and re-establishing an useful and lasting Friendship between the two Crowns."

'Friendship between the two Crowns.' ' Intelligence Upon this Declaration he observes, from abroad, and Reports at home, had led Men to believe that a Convention had been figned at London in the Month of September, and thus much I believe was owned at first; but then it was said, that the Subflance of fuch a Declaration as I have mentioned was 'contained in the Spanish Ratification of this Convention; and after this there appeared the strongest Affectation imaginable of denying that any such Convention had been figned. And when the Parliament met, a Convention figned in Spain in the Month of January was produced, with a Ratification in the common Form. By this Expedient a Declaration which Spain had made, and they accepted, which was to have the Effect of a Defeazancy, and which was as valid to all the Purposes of Spain as any other, appeared neither in the Convention nor the Ratification. A most ingenious Expedient truly, and worthy of our Minister, though some part of the Honour may be due, perhaps, to that able Statesman his Brother. But then the Communication of this Declaration by the Spanish Minister to the South-Sea Company, soon discovered the dirty Secret. A dirty Secret it was, and dirtily carried on, nothing could be more partial, more unjust, or more tyrannical than the King of Spain's Declaration. In order to make a trifling Reparation to some of our Merchants who had been plundered by his Subjects, he declares his Royal Will to plunder fome others of them himself; for to oblige the South-Sea Company to pay his Demands without any Security for his Payment of theirs, is to plunder and to rob. He prescribes a short Term for the Payment to be made by the Company, and gives himfelf a Delay of four Months, instead of two, which were Dd 2

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faid to have been given him by the first Convention; in short, if his arbitrary Demand be not complied with, he threatens an open Infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht. To soften this the Minister had afferted with his usual Veracity and Modesty, that the South-Sea Company might still proceed to negotiate at Madrid, and that their Negotiation at that Court had been ftopped only for want of their full Powers to their Agent. But this Affertion turned to his immediate Confusion. for it was immediately proved to his Face, and even by Keene's Letter, that the King of Spain absolutely refused to treat any longer with the Company, and infifted that they should advance the Sum of Money, which, by the way, they had never owned to be due, but had offered as the Price of obtaining Justice from this Prince. By accepting this Declaration the South-· Sea Company was given up, and left at Mercy, the "Convention was ratified, and the Minister, with whose Privity and Consent the Spanish Declaration had been made, was avowed.' To palliate this Sacrifice, he tells us, It was then faid, that the Declaration referved only the King of " Spain's Right of suspending the Assente Contract, in " Case he had any such Right, and that our accepting of it gave him no new Right. But if our Ministers denied that Right, nothing could be more ridiculous than accepting the Declaration. Either this Acceptance was the meanest Trick to amuse the Court of " Spain, or was the lowest Quibble to impose upon the British Nation. Was the Right of suspending the " Affiento openly denied? If it was not, the Nation, in whose Place the Company stood, was notoriously betrayed. If it was denied, the Dispute then must have been given up on the one Side or the other. Had the Spaniards yielded, the Declaration would not have been made. Had our Ministers yielded, the Declaration would have been made, and it would have been concealed. It was made, it was concealed; the only Reason therefore we have to doubt whether our Mi-

nisters yielded up our Right or not, is that it does not

appear they ever afferted it.

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And as to the 9,5000 l. he first shews, that the Spaniards agreeing to make that Payment, was no Confession, as the Advocates for the Convention called it, that the seizing of our Ships was an Injury. 'The Spaniards, he says, maintained their Right to make Capitures, but consented to pay for such as were made undigitally, that is, Captures to which their Pretension did not extend. Nay, if an implied Confession had been offered by Spain, it should have been rejected with Scorn, as a mean Subterfuge to avoid an open Acknow-ledgment of the Rights of the Nation.'

Then he shews that it was far from being a full and ample Reparation: That our Ministers had allowed of unjust Demands made by Spain; and that even they had been at Pains to find out Pretences for diminishing the Demands that were to be made by us, particularly with regard to the great Allowance for.

Prompt Payment.

Lastly, he has some general Reflections on the Convention, and fays, It appeared that the Convention, once that best of Treaties, that glorious and final Determination of all our Disputes, was now become no more than a Preliminary. In 1727 we had Prelimi-'nary Articles, 1728 a Preliminary Act, in 1729, as ' to Britain, a Preliminary Treaty; in 1732 a Declaration and Preliminary Commissaries, who were to have made a Preliminary Report, and now in 1738-9 we had obtained a Preliminary Convention. The End of all our Preliminaries to 1730 had been by a Silence upon our most undoubted Rights, to get out of the Hands of the Spaniards the South-Sea Ship the Prince Frederick; the End of all our Negotiations fince has been to purchase by the like Silence an inconsiderable Sum of Money for our Losses; so that it appears as if our Ministers had in their whole Conduct considered the most valuable Rights of the Nation, only with a View to the Price for which they could be fold.'

Then he shews, what were the proper Heads of Confideration when the Convention was before Parliament. They were these in short, says he, whether it was not criminal, ruinous and dishonourable to agree to any Preliminaries, until an indisputable, plain and essential Right was asserted; until Justice for Cruelties as well

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as Reparation for Damages was obtained, and until a Pretention unsupported and unsupportable, the Child of the Weakness of our Ministers, the Shame of our Country, and the Ruin of our Trade, had been dif-' avowed, given up, and more expressly retracted, than ever it had been afferted. Whether it was not crimiand to fign a Treaty, without obtaining a Condition, which the King and the Parliament had pointed out to be the great Object of the Negotiation; a Condition to be infifted upon, not to be referred to Discusfion; a Condition that could not be delayed without being refused, and on the Refusal of which the Nation had engaged to support the King in whatever should be necessary to vindicate his Honour and affert their Rights: Whether it was not ruinous, to refer a Right to be discussed that was invalidated by being brought into Dispute, and to permit that while the Plenipotentiaries debated, the Spaniards should continue Depredations, long before this Time become intolerable: Whether it was not dishonourable, to accept of any fimplied, supposed, forced, or elusive Acknowledgment of a Right which our very Ministers ought to have · blufhed to see disputed, against a Pretention long exercifed, openly avowed, formally demanded, and refolutely infifted upon, fuppoling fuch an Acknowledge ment to have been fairly deducible from the Terms f of the Convention, as it was not.

And after answering some of the Arguments made use of in savour of the Address proposed, and shewing what the People expected from the War, he concludes his Pamphlet thus, 'Nothing can disappoint their Expectations, but the same Pusillanimity, the same Profusion, the same Mismanagement, that have la-

vished and confumed the Fruits of a twenty Years
Peace. Should the War be considered only as it affords Opportunities and Pretences to multiply Offices,

to encrease Dependance, to accumulate Influence, it may be rendered yet more ruinous, more igniominous, than the preceding Negotiations; and the Methods

e necessary to secure Indemnity for such a Conduct, must scatter the Remains of our Constitution.

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These Pamphlets against the Convention, and the Os a 5th Measures previous to it, were all serious, but there was Intitled, A another in the Ironical Stile, which, under the Pretence Wisdom and of justifying, endeavoured to turn into Ridicule, the Policy, &c. Convention, and our Measures for near Twenty years before. It was intitled, a Series of Wisdom and Policy, being a full Justification of all our Measures, ever since the Year 1721, inclusive; and especially of our late most Honourable Convention with Spain, printed for T. Cooper.

The Author of this Pamphlet takes his Title from a Pamphlet with much the same Title published in 1735, and after making his Compliment to his Brother Panegyrist, from whom he borrows his Title, he goes on thus.

Now to my Subject: I must begin with observing, that some short-sighted Politicians were, in former Times, of Opinion, that though we might sometimes be at Peace with France, yet it could never be our Interest to have a close Friendship with, or to put a thorough Considence in, that Nation; that an Union of Councils between France and Spain, might be of as dangerous Consequence to the Interests and Trade of Great Britain, as an Union of these two Crowns could be, to the Liberties of Europe; and that for this Reason we ought to promote, as much as possible, a good Understanding between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid; and to soment, if possible, continual Jea-lousies and Animosities between France and Spain.

After shewing that we had got a good Handle for both these Purposes, by the Affront put by France upon Spain, after the Death of the late Regent, he fays, ' But the incomparable Person, who is my most bountiful Patron, and who, to the great Advantage, and to the great Honour of this Nation, has continued fo long to have a confiderable Influence, foon faw the Weakness of this Political Way of Reasoning; and therefore, as soon as he got himself firmly feated, he endeavoured to change our whole Scene of Politics, by laying down, so far as I can guess, the following Maxims as the Basis of his future Conduct. That as the wifest Man cannot foresee all, nor command any, future Events, a wife State-Pilot will never give himself much Trouble, about those Missortunes which may happen Dd4

happen to his Country, if they be such as will not probably happen while he is at the Helm. And that a Prime State-Pilot, if he was not himself bred a General, ought of all things to avoid a War; because, if it be successful, the General in Chief will eclipse his Glory, and perhaps retrench his Power; and if the War should prove unsuccessful, he may be made to

answer for the Misfortune.

'These were, I suppose, the two chief Maxims he laid down for his future Conduct; but as these were of a private Nature, they were referved in Petto, and the only Maxim publickly avowed was, That the greatest · Happiness a trading Nation could enjoy was Peace; though here too, I must suppose, there was referved in Pette a Proviso, That it should not diminish our Debts nor our Taxes. Which Proviso, I must suppose, proceeded from another Maxim likewise reserved in Petto, That in order to keep some Folks in good Humour, a large and unaccountable Civil Lift, great Debts, and heavy Taxes were necessary; and this, I suppose, he wisely foresaw, made another Maxim indispensable, That in order to bind the People to their good Behaviour, a numerous standing Army must always be kept up. ' Having, as I suppose, laid these Maxims down, he eafily forefaw, that the only Means by which he could propose to enjoy an uninterrupted Tranquillity, was by keeping up a close Correspondence with France, and taking Care not to enter into any Meafures but fuch as might be agreeable to that Court; nor to refuse entering into such Measures as they " might think fit to propose. Provided he did not disoblige his Most Christian Majesty, he concluded, that he might quarrel with any Power in Europe, or with all in their Turn, without involving, the Nation into fuch a War as might diffurb his Repose. France, he knew, was the only Nation in Europe that could, with any Probability of Success, play the Pretender upon us; and though they should fail in this, yet as we could not well carry on a War against France, without forming or joining in an Alliance with fome of the Powers upon the Continent, such a War, he foresaw,

might render some one or other of our Generals as considerable, as the glorious Duke of Marlborough was

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in the Reign of Queen Anne, which would of Course make him but an Appendix to the General, instead of having all our Generals made nothing but Appendixes to him.

These were dangerous Effects which were justly to be apprehended from a War with France; whereas from a War with any of the other Powers of Europe, he had nothing to sear but the Interruption and Decay of our Trade; which, I must suppose, gave him no Uneasiness; because the Decay of our Trade could not, he imagined, be very sensibly felt in his Life-time; and no wise Man will give himself any Trouble about what may happen to his Country after his Death.

These, I say, I must suppose to be some of the wise Maxims which my most bountiful Patron laid down, as the Basis of his future Conduct in the high Post to which he had, by Ways and Means, raised himself; and if I am allowed to suppose these to have been his Maxims, (as much as he has been accused of Blundering and Unsteadiness) I hope I shall be able to shew, that according to these Maxims, and such other as I shall hereafter, on passant, take Notice of, his Conduct has been wise, steady, and uniform.

In Pursuance of these Maxims, he says, his Patron concluded the Treaty in 1721, between this Nation and Spain, so much to the Advantage of the latter; and refused the sole Mediation afterwards offered by Spain to this Nation, for accommodating all the Differences substifting between her and the Emperor; because it might have disturbed the Tranquillity of Europe, by uniting these two Powers in a War against France.

Then he goes on as follows, viz.

'This, however, was far from putting an end to our Negotiations; for we had now double Work upon our Hands; we had the Difference between France and Spain to make up, as well as those between Spain and the Emperor; and as, for these purposes, we were obliged to carry on separate Negotiations at the Courts of Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, it increased the Business and Perquisites of our Messengers, a fort of Gentlemen whose Services in every Station of Life, whether

whether as Post-Boys, Bum-Bailists, Spunging-House Keepers, Informers, or Knights of the Post, may hereaster be of great Benefit to their Country; and therefore every thing that increases their Business, or their Perquisites, must be allowed to be a Publick Good.

While my worthy Patron, out of a pure Effect of his innate Goodness, and Love of Peace, was thus perplexing his long Head, and spending the Money of his Country, in the hopeful Project of fecuring the Tranquillity of Europe, by putting an End to all the Differences that were then subsisting, or that could in any future Time arise, between the several Princes thereof, the Courts of Vienna and Madrid had the Affurance to accommodate their Differences, and conclude a Defensive Alliance, without our Participation. Those who were not in the Secret of Affairs, nor able to discover remote Consequences, pretended that this Treaty was fo far from being disadvantageous or dangerous to this Nation, that we ought by all Means to have joined in the Alliance. They, poor fouls! could not foresee, that by this Treaty Don Carlos was to become King of Spain, King of France, and Emperor of Germany; nor could they foresee, that as Resentment against France was the principal Motive with Spain for concluding this Treaty, it might probably disturb the Tranquillity of Europe, by uniting the Emperor and Spair in a War against our good Ally and firm Friend, the King of France. But, thank God! we had other Pilots then at our Helm, Pilots who were certainly as good at smelling a distant Tempest, as ever a Lapland Witch was at raising an immediate Storm. Befides, the concluding of fuch a Treaty without our having a Share in the Negotiation, was certainly, as my Patron thought, a great Affront put upon Us, for it feems to have been always his Opinion, that we ought not to allow any Power in Europe to make Peace, without giving us an Opportunity to make a Speech; onor to allow any one of them to quarrel with another, without giving Us an Opportunity to fit out a Squadren isheld mo to enthingred ben stable After what what serves a brow state of or tife,

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After which he shews, how we were directed by France with regard to the Treaty of Hanover, the Several steps we took after that Treaty, and the Treaty of Seville which enfued; and after shewing, that his Patron's advising the Treaty with the Emperor in 1731, was no Deviation from his established Maxims, he examines our Conduct, with respect to the War that happened in 1733, between France and the Emperor. Upon this Subject, he states the Reasons that were urged for our joining the Emperor in that War, and then fays, ' Thefe are Reafons, and convincing Reafons, of a publick and general Nature; but, with Regard to my Patron, those who consider the Maxims I have fupposed him to lay down, when he first got into that · Post, which-gave him an Opportunity of retaining, and rewarding fo generously that numerus Tribe of " Authors who live, not by their Wits, but by their Stupidity: I fay, those who confider these Maxims " must see, that his private and particular Reasons, for advising us not to affift the Emperor in the late War. were the same with the Reasons he had for advising 'us not to join in the Alliance concluded at Vienna in the Year 1725, between the Emperor and Spain; from whence they must conclude, that his Conduct, in this Case, was exactly of a Piece with what went before, and was a necessary Part of that Series of Wisdom and Policy which I have undertaken to ' demonstrate.

However, though he advised us not to join in the War, nor to give the Emperor, our Ally, any Affistance, yet, in pursuance of the same Maxims, he advised us to make the usual Advantages of that untoward Accident. Upon our Part the War opened a new Scene for Negotiation. We made some new Treaties, granted a new Subsidy to the Danes, and, in Conjunction with our good Allies, the Dutch, concerted a Plan of Peace, for which the Powers then at War shewed the utmost Regard, as appeared from the private Treaty soon after concluded between the Emperor and France; for though, by that Treaty, the French got Lorrain to themselves, contrary to their express Declaration at the Beginning of the War, yet they did not take so much from the Emperor in

Italy as Spain and Sardinia had a Mind they should.
At the same Time we were not idle at Home; we increased our Army, and, to the great Encouragement of our Seamen, fitted out a Squadron, which obliged us to contract some new Debts; and as these warlike Preparations happened just about the Time of chusing a new Parliament, they had certainly a good Effect.

" upon our Elections." He then confiders the Condition this Nation was in after the War, and adds, ' Negotiation therefore feemed to be the only Means we had left for doing ourselves Justice, or rather for obtaining such Reparation and Security as France and Spain might deign to grant us. This was the very Condition which, I must suppose, my Patron had fo long laboured to bring us into; for as a War against France was contrary to what I have fupposed to be his System of Politicks, nothing can manifest the Wisdom and Policy of his Conduct more than it's being impossible for Us to hope for Success from any War, in which France might possibly be a Party against Us. Whether this be now our Case, I 4 shall leave to the Patriots to determine; but if it is, they must acknowledge the Wisdom and Steadiness of him they have so often charged with Blundering and Wavering; and I must acknowledge that, in this particular, he owes his Success chiefly to the Officers of our Army, who upon all Occasions have been ready to approve of his Pacifick Measures. However, I would not have these Gentlemen think, he is greatly indebted to them for this Piece of Service; for as they are secure of being continued in Commission, and-in full Pay, as long as he can have any Influence upon our Councils, no Sort of Men in the Kingdom are more particularly interested in preventing a War, than those Gentlemen who have good Commissions in our Army, and who by the Help of an old Serjeant and a good Dancing-Mafter, and ---- by proper Services, in their " Civil Capacity, may hope to arrive at the highest Military Preferments, without having ever once experienced the Fatigues or the Dangers of War.'

Laftly, he considers the Convention, and answers the Objections made to it. To those that found fault with accepting of 95000, in lieu of all former Demands,

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he answers thus: 'Now in Answer to this I shall admit, 'that 95000 l. will be far from satisfying all the Losses our Merchants have suffered by the Spanish Depredations; but this was all we could get by peaceable Means, and will any one say, we ought to have involved the Nation in a War that might have cost God knows how many Millions, for the Sake of a few Hundred Thousand Pounds due to our Merchants? Whatever other Gentlemen may think, I am sure my Patron has always been too careful of the publick Money, and too shy of loading the People with Taxes and penal Laws, to think in such a Manner.

I shall likewise grant, that it would have been as ' proper to have left the adjusting this Balance to our Plenipotentiaries, and perhaps more proper, than to have left to them the adjusting any of those other Pretensions set up by Spain against us; but those who do not know the Advantage of having 95000 l. to divide among a great Number of needy Merchants, 'can have no Pretence to any Knowledge in modern Politicks. This Advantage my Patron well knows 'from long Experience: He knows that the Diftribution of this Sum may have a good Effect in making our Merchants submit to future Losses with a becoming Patience and Humility; and therefore, ' according to his wonted Prudence, he advised making fure of this Sum, as a necessary Preliminary to our ' future Treaty; for as the Treaty, notwithstanding the Time prefixed by this Convention, may be some 'Years before it is concluded, it was extremely proper to have fuch a Sum as this at the beginning; and when the Spaniards have taken 4, or 500000 1. " more from our Merchants, we may then be able to prevail with them, to agree to a new Convention, and to give us 95000 1. more, for a new general Release. 'To those therefore that understand any Thing of Refinement in Politicks, this must appear to be a most artful Improvement upon the Treaty of Seville; for 'if we had, by that Treaty, got a stipulated Sum by 'Way of Reparation of Damages, our Commissaries, named in Pursuance of that Treaty, would have met with the same Success they afterwards met with; and

we may affure our selves, that the Sum situated by this Convention will no Way obstruct the Success of the most honourable Gentlemen named therein as our future Plenipotentiaries, who, by their Birth, must command Respect even from the haughty Spaniard; and their former Negotiations shew, that their Qualifications are such as must redound to the Advantage and Honour of their pative Country?

Advantage and Honour of their native Country.' And as to the Objection of our having submitted our most valuable and undoubted Rights to be discussed and regulated by Plenipotentiaries, he answers as follows, viz. But these Critical Gentlemen forget, that every one of these Rights was contested before the Treaty of Seville, and yet they were all left, by that Treaty, to be discussed by Commissaries; so that in this Case we have done no more than what was done by the Treaty of Seville; and could we follow a better Pattern than that of so advantageous and so honourable a "Treaty? In this Case likewise, my most excellent Patron, (for I must ascribe the Invention to him, or to a near Friend of his) out of the Profoundness of his Knowledge in Political Things and Political Names, has made a most ingenious Improvement upon the Treaty of Seville; for every Man must allow, it is more honourable to have our undoubted Rights treated of, and made doubtful, by Plenipotentiaries, than by simple Commissaries; especially when Gentlemen of fuch high Birth and established Characters are appointed our Plenipotentiaries.'

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And he concludes thus; 'There are many other Objections made to this Convention; but as it would be tedious to give every one of them a particular Answer, I shall make one general Answer for all, which is, That if we had declared War, or committed Hostilities, against Spain, France would perhaps have taken share in the Quarrel; and as the engaging in any War in which France may possibly be a Party against Us, is inconsistent with my Patron's Political Maxims, therefore it would have been inconsistent with the Uniformity of his Conduct, to have advised Us, upon any Account, or for any Consideration, to have declared War, or commenced Hostilities, against

Spain; and as our People here at home would not

have been fatisfied without some fort of Treaty or other, therefore he was obliged to advise Us to accept

of fuch a Treaty as we could get.'

I shall now give an Abstract of two remarkable Abstract of Pamphlets published in favour of the Convention, and a Pamphlet of the Measures previous to it, the first of which was The Grand intitled, The Grand Queftion, whether War, or no War, Queftion &c. with Spain, impartially considered: In Defence of the present Measures against those that delight in War. Printed for J. Roberts near the Oxford Arms in War-

wick Lane. 1739.

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The Author's Introduction being long, I shall give only the first Part of it, which is in these words: "The ' Endeavours that have been used to inflame the People ' into an high Diflike of the present Measures, are so 'flagrant, are so full of an incendiary Spirit, have so ' manifest a Tendency to Sedition and Rebellion, and ' are in every View fo very criminal, and fo big with 'Mischief, that an honest Man, who means nothing but the publick Good, the Honour of the King, and the Interest of his Country, can't think of them 'without the greatest Indignation. This has induced ' me to enter impartially into a particular Discussion of 'the present Measures, to undeceive those who are defirous of the best Information they can get, in 'Matters relating to the Publick, and to recover the Well meaning from the Infatuation great Numbers ' have been deluded into.'

The two Points he confiders are:

First, Whether the Advice of the two Houses of Parliament to the Crown was right. And, next, Whether the Ministers have acted in Pursuance of,

' and Conformity to this Advice.

After shewing that the Advice of Parliament was, to obtain Satisfaction and Security, if possible, in an amicable Way, he proceeds thus, ' But not to retrench ' myself, under the mere Authority of Parliament, and rest in Prejudices in Favour of it, however reasonable, 'let us enter into the Merits of the Cause, and confider ' diffinctly whether this really was right Advice, or not, To judge of this, we must take this along with us, 'That the Event of War in general is always uncertain; and if fo, we must consider not only what might be the Consequence of a successful War, with which we are very apt to flatter ourselves; but likewise what would be the probable Issue of an unsuccessful one.

Fighting pitched Battles in the Field, or engaging in a great Fight at Sea, are very different Things from Battles fought over a Dich of Tea or a Glass of Winner.

Battles fought over a Dish of Tea, or a Glass of Wine, as all know who are in the least acquainted with History,

or can remember only the Wars ourselves have been engaged in since the Revolution. This, then, is the

first Thing to be consider'd, the Uncertainty of War,

when once begun.'

Then he tells us. That of all wars, a War with Spain is most disadvantageous to the British Nation, because it deprives us of our most valuable Commerce, as, he fays, our Trade with Spain is confessed to be: and next he fays, ' A War is more than ordinarily disadvantageous at present, considering the Situation of Affairs in Europe, and that of our Natural Allies.' This he endeavours to prove, by shewing the weak Condition of the Emperor and the Dutch, and concludes this Paragraph thus: 'If therefore we go into a War, we go alone, and without the Affistance of our Allies; for these are the only two of any Consequence. As to the Northern Crowns, France has already bought one, by large annual Subfidies, and is in Treaty with the other. And if it were not fo, what is it we could expect from them, but to be furnished with Men, if we can find Money?

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He then considers the present Condition of Spain in these Words: 'But is it so with Spain?' Are they without Allies also? Are we sure France will not affish Spain, when a Branch of the House of Bourbon is upon the Spanish Throne? Was not the strong Apprehension that we and all Europe had of this, the great Reason of the Grand Alliance, to prevent the Union of these two Crowns in one and the same Family? And has any Thing happened since to lessen these Apprehensions or to shew they were ill sounded? Is not a double Match between the two Crowns every Day talked of as a Thing done? And is it any extraordinary Supposition, to suppose such Matches would be attended with an offensive and defensive Alliance, if there be not one already? Would not France

the glad of an Opportunity to reconcile itself to the Court of Spain; and make it some amends for the ' Chagrin they have given it by their late Treaty with the Emperor? And for purchasing to themselves Lorain at the Expence of Tuscany, and the other Italian Dominions, which thereby are given away from Spain? Suppose then we could in other Respects make War with Spain upon an equal Foot, are we alone a Match for France and Spain both? They that think fo, ' flew themselves to be extremely ignorant in the Hiflory of the two great Wars we have been engaged in 'fince the Revolution. Is it not then highly reason-'able, is it not absolutely necessary we should be sure, ' France will not take Part against us, before we enter ' into a War with Spain? But that is what we are fo ' far from being fure of, that I think, I may fay, we are morally fure of the contrary, from a Confideration of the mutual Interests of the two Crowns, which is the only firm Cement of all Alliances: It was not for nothing, it was not for a mere Point of 'Honour, it was to promote the lasting Interests of ' France, that they were at so vast an Expence to settle ' Philip on the Throne of Spain.'

will not engage in a new War, while the Cardinal lives; but suppose, says he, 'That France, as well as 'the rest of Europe, will look on, and leave England and Spain, like too single Combatants, to stand alone, and fight it out between themselves.' Upon this Supposition he endeavours to shew, that we could not attack Spain in Europe, either by Sea or Land, with any Prospect of Advantage; but that Spain might attack us, 'and engage us in the worst of Wars, a War among

ourselves in support of the Pretender.

After this he examines what might be done in the West-Indies, which he begins thus: Let us now see, if the Matter would be at all mended by carrying the War into the West-Indies. What is it we could do there? Could we get any Settlement there from the Spaniards? And if we could, do we defire it? I do not know we do; but if we did, it is forbidden Fruit; this cannot be done without a Land-Force; and the Havanah, if I am rightly informed, is as well for-Vol. II.

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tified as Cadiz. But we may take their Galleons, or hinder them from coming to Europe, which is next to taking them. Let us then confider each of these.

Upon these Questions he endeavours to thew, that we could have no Probability either of taking the Galleons, or hindering their coming to Europe, which Paragraph he ooncludes thus: ' But admit it were thus, that we could have the good Fortune to take a rich Fleet coming from the West-Indies, whose Riches are they laden with? Does any body want to be told, that two Parts in three, or at least one half of that great Trea. fure belong to the French; the Remainder to the English, Dutch, Italians, and Spaniards; and that the Share of the Spaniards does not exceed a tenth Part! And can it be imagined that other Nations, and aboveal the French, the most concerned, and the most powerful of all, would bear that their Properties on board these Vessels, when to so great a Value, shall become , a Prey to England? But might we not fave their Shares for them, and confiscate only the proper Goods and Riches of the Spaniards. To talk thus is to talk like Children. This supposes such Care and Virtue, and Self-denial in Seamen, and fuch a Complaifance towards us, and fuch an Indifference in the French and other Nations for their own Properties, as is not to be expected. The Treasure will be embezzel'd; and if it were not, it would be impossible to perfuade the Parties concerned, that no Injury was done them; and their respective Shares, after all, could not without the greatest Difficulty be ascertained.'

To which he adds: Suppose us now for one Year to have made War with no better Success, or to no better Effect, than I have here represented, what shall we do the next? Shall we have any Stomach to go on another Year? Is there any better Prospect of Success? Shall we have any new Resources to carry on the War with more Vigour? Whence must they come? A great Expence has been incurred, the Merchants have suffered extremely, by many Captures, by high Insurances, and the Expence for Convoys; the Revenue in the mean time is greatly lessened, the Interest on Loans rises, and the Expence of the War in every Article by that means encreased, while our

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Abilities every Day grow lefs; and there is not the leaft Prospect of carrying on the War a second Year with more Advantage than the first. I am apt to think, those deluded Citizens who are now so hot for 4 a War, would be amongst the forwardest to cry out sgainst it, and would be very copious in setting forth the Mischief of an ineffectual and yet ruinous War, and be very impatient for a Peace upon almost any Terms. Certainly, when we have for two or three ' Years made fuch a War as this, we shall all unite in ' most heartily wishing for a Peace. But what a Peace can we expect, when we have shewn Spain how little we have been able to hurt them, and how greatly we ' have hurt ourselves? Will they reimburse us the Expence of the War, or give us better Terms then, than they are willing to agree to now? Can the first be imagined? Can it enter into any body's Head? Why then was it not infifted on at the End of the last War, when we had a better Opportunity of having any Demands we should think fit to make, complied with, ' than we can ever hope to have again? Why was not a Treaty for our West-India Trade made then upon the high and advantageous Terms it is now demanded? Now, I fay, when we have no Pretence from Conquest, or upon any Score whatever, to expect any other Favour from Spain, but what we are intitled to by the Treaties now subsisting between the two Nations; which I defire may be remembered, fince it feems to be entirely forgot: That we have no Pretence to ask any Extension of Commerce, or any Connivance or Indulgence from Spain, in thort, to nothing but what we are strictly and justly intitled to in virtue of our Treaties with them.'

But, fays he, once more, let us suppose we had gone into the War, and that with better Success than can reasonably be expected; an End, sooner or later, must be put to it, the sooner the better for England,

as we are a trading Nation.

But how is a War to have an End? Why certainly by a Treaty of Peace. A Treaty then of one Kind or other, some Time or other, must be made. To argue therefore against the present Convention, upon a Presence that all Treaty with Spain is to no Pur-

opose, and that no Treaty with that Crown, so far at least as relates to the West-Indies, will ever be observed, is saying nothing; since that will equally hold against all Treaties, let them be made with or without a previous War, and is, in Effect, declaring for eternal War; which, I presume, is not the Meaning of the Gentlemen I am now arguing with, and who seem to be so angry that a War is not already entered into.

As to his second Point, he introduces it thus: 'The two Points the Parliament recommended to the King, as I have already observed, were, Satisfaction to our Merchants, and a future Security for our Trade and

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The first of these Points is finally settled and adjusted by a Convention, which has been laid before the two Houses. But the Gentlemen in the Opposition were not pleased to wait to see what it was before they passed a Judgment upon it; they pronounced it a damned Treaty, before they certainly knew any one Article of it. A Behaviour extremely dutiful and decent no doubt. To judge of the Satisfaction to the Merchants stipulated in this Convention, we must re-

member, that the Spaniards have Demands upon us, as well as we upon them, for the Ships of War taken from them in the Battle off Syracuse in the Year 1718,

and that when the Demands on both Sides are stated,

And after shewing the Justice of this Demand made

all that is to be paid by the King of Spain, is the Dif-

ference upon the Balance of that Accompt.'

by the King of Spain, he says, 'By this we see the Demand of Spain for Restitution of those Ships is no new Demand; it is not now begun; it did not begin in the Treaty of Seville, it was an old Demand; it was allowed and agreed to in the Madrid Treaty in 21, a Treaty made by those who were the chief Ministers at the Time when that extraordinary Transaction happened, who were the best Judges that could be, of the Justice of the King of Spain's Demand, and thought it no Ressection on their own Honour, or

the Honour of the Nation to comply with it; and fince they thought fo, who were then in the Secret of Affairs, and had all the Biass Ministers could possibly

Affairs, and had all the Bias Ministers could possibly have,

have, for very obvious Reasons to dispute that Demand, since they, I say, thought it reasonable to be

complied with, we may be very fure it was fo.

But if this be so, on making up Accompts on both Sides, nothing can be due from Spain to England, but what upon the Balance appears to be the Difference between them; and as this Sum is specified in the Convention now made, and a short Term fixed for the Payment in Money here in London, there is no possible Room for Complaint on this Head, or for saying the Ministers have not clearly pursued the Advice

'given by Parliament.

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As to the other Point, fays he, the future Security of our Trade and Navigation in the American Seas, that, with feveral other Points, is agreed to be fettled by Plenipotentiaries named in the Convention, who are to begin to treat within fix Weeks from the Ratification of the Convention, and are limited to the Space of eight Months; no long Term for the Business that will be before them! And till that Term is expired, can any Body fay that all the just Demands of Great Britain will not be complied with, and fettled to our Satisfaction? I fay just Demands, because some People are taught to think they ought to have every Thing complied with they think fit to ask; they fancy Things are in the State they were at the Treaty of Utrecht, that Spain lies at our Feet, and must refuse nothing that we can think will be further advantageous to our Trade. But this is a Part Minifters even at that Time did not think fit to take, when Spain was in its lowest State, viz. at the End of the last War; they were so tender of new Demands. or of asking any Concessions even then, that could be thought extraordinary and exorbitant, that they gave up our most valuable Privileges of Trade, (which was rectified by subsequent Treaties after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne; ) and they gave up the most reasonable Demand in the World; they did not omit it, but receded from it after they had asked it, and that is a Diffrict of Land adjoining to Gibraltar. This they asked of the French Ministry. who treated for Spain as well as France. These tell them gravely, they dare not fo much as ask fuch a Ee 3

Thing of King Philip; and they acquiefced in the Answer. Did our Ministers act thus then, in these Circumstances of Affairs at the End of a most glorious War; and is it now expected that Spain should grant 'Things that were not asked then? Can any Man of

"Understanding have the Face to fay and infift on this? I should be amazed to see this. 'No, it is impossible.

What we complain of is the Infraction of Treaties. and all we can justly demand is, that those Rights should be secured to us, which by our Treaties we

" are entitled to."

And he concludes his Pamphlet with this Paragraph. wiz. As far as yet appears, the Ministers have conformed to the Advice of Parliament; they have tried the friendly Way of Treaty first. They have obtained Acknowledgment of the past Injuries suffered by our Merchants, with Reparation to them : They have obtained a Stipulation, that all Caufes of Complaint shall be removed for the future: And they have laid as good a Foundation for fettling that Security by Treaty, and according to Treaties without a War, as could be reasonably expected from a War. And if they can do this, they shall have my Thanks, and I hope will have the Thanks of every true Britan.

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Abstract of a Pamphlet intitled. Popular Pre-

The other Pamphlet I have taken some Notice of already: It was intitled Popular Prejudices ogainst the Convention and Treaty with Spain, examined and onjuices, &c. fwered: With Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, Confiderations upon the present State of our Affairs, &c.

Printed for T. Cooper, 1739.

The Author's Introduction runs thus, Publick Grievances and Differences between Nation and Nation are to be removed by a War or Treaty, and War is never to be tried till Treaties prove ineffectual. Is not a Treaty preferable to War; more fafe, less expensive, and (as I believe) more certain? No Man can foresee, much less insure the Events and Issue of a War: The Terms of Treating may be fixed, and you may ceafe to treat when you will. But as you are Masters of the Treaty, at least to continue it or to drop it; a War will probably be your Mafter, at least as to its Duration, and when you are once engaged God only knows when or how you will get out.

If you fight first, you must treat at last, or fight on

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But are fuch Infults upon Englishmen to be born? No, they are to be redressed by all Means that can be used. But will you go to War for Reparation, when you may have it without War? Or is Reparation sweeter, after Millions of Money wasted, and many thousand Lives loft, than when had with little Expence, and no Danger? Losses at Sea may be made good by those who caused them; but Reimbursements for the mighty Charges of a War, are never to be expected. It rarely happens that fuch private Loffes are ever made good, especially where there are many Doubts and Perplexities about them, and when Loffes and Claims are urged on the other Side: And it is better Particulars should suffer, than a War be undertaken that may probably endanger, certainly embarrais and impoverish the Publick, when Retribution can be procured for such private Losses, and a Stop put to them for the Time to come.

He goes on for two Pages, haranguing against those that find Fault with our public Measures; and then he thews the Difference between the prefent Times and those of Cromwell and Queen Elizabeth. At last, Page o, he begins to flew the Infufficiency of some of the Arguments urged in the Confiderations, &c. In Answer to what is there faid of the Trade to our Plantations being ingroffed by ourselves, this Author answers thus: " He hath not convinced us why the Spaniards should 'not engross to themselves the Trade of their own Colonies, why they should not regulate their own Trade

and Navigation to their own best Advantage.

Behdes, I wish he could prove in Fact that we thus engross the Trade to our own Colonies I wish it could be proved in Fact. If I be not militaken, the contrary hath been proved before the Lords of Trade, if not before the House of Commons; and that the Dutch, by the Means of the Island of St. Euftathia, lying in the Neighbourhood of our Leeward Islands, supply these Islands both with Negroes and European Goods, and so drain them of most of their ready Money, and load home their Ships with the Sugar and other Productions of those Islands; and that our Northern Colo-

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nies, trading to the French Islands, are supplied there with French Manufactures, Linen and Silks particularly. I doubt, even this Author, so very able to cor-

rect the Administration and advise the State, would find it as difficult to restrain this illicit Practice, as the

Spaniards do to secure their own from the English

Dutch and French.'

He fays the Plantation Trade is not the Nursery of our Seamen, as is afferted by the Considerations, because of our Seamen that fail thither, one in ten stay and settle there; and that it was very unwary to affirm, that our South-Sea Company's Agents paid for Negroes with Pieces of Eight, because it is directly against the 26th Article of the Affiento Contract, and, unfortunately gives the Words of that Article as follow, " They are to return to Great Britain or Spain with the Produce of " the Sale of Negroes, and under an Obligation, that if the Returns come into the Ports of Spain, the Captains and Commanders shall give to his Catholick Majesty's Ministers an authentick Register, by which it may ff appear what they have on board; and if they come back to Great Britain, they shall fend over an exact " Account of their Lading, that his faid Majesty may be fully informed thereof; " with this further Reftriction, " that they may not bring over in any of " the faid Ships any Silver, Gold, or other Effects, than what shall be the Produce of the Sale of the Neec groes."

In Answer to the Query put in the Considerations, by what Right do the Spaniards stop and search our Ships at all? he says, 'they do it upon the very Grounds of the Law of Nations, upon the same Grounds that we do so, and agreeably to the Practice of all Nations, who all thus act in behalf of themselves, and against all others who violate such Laws. How else can we distinguish a Pirate or Smuggler from a lawful Trader? It is not indeed every Ship, or every private Man of any Nation, that is qualified to search suspected Ships or suspected Persons: But I believe it was never asked before, whether any Nation, even the most mean and contemptible Nation, had a Right to empower its Subjects to search and examine all Men whom they apprehended

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hended to be invading their Rights, or carrying on a Commerce not only contrary to their Laws, but even

pernicious to their Being as a Nation.

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Are not we of this Nation at great annual Expence to guard our own Coasts against illicit Traders? Are not our Men of War and Custom-house Sloops employed for this very Purpose? Do they not stop and examine and search all Ships and Vessels that they suspect, be they of what Country or Climate whatsoever? And would we not, should we not, esteem it extreme Assurance and Absurdity in any State to dispute this our Right, a Right possessed and exercised by every Nation, through the Right of Nations? I could wish for the Honour of this Nation, that they had always been more moderate in the Exercise of such Right than other Nations have been, or equally moderate with some other Nations.

It is not many Years fince an English Man of War stopped and searched a Ship belonging to a neighbouring Nation, but not finding sufficient Cause, or rather any Law for feizing, as forfeited, a Veffel which they only suspected of smuggling on our Coast, they endeavoured to extort from the Crew a Confession that they were pursuing an illicit Trade, by the Force of Torture, and fo tied burning Matches between their Fingers. For this Cruelty the Authors were, by Orders from the Government, subjected to a Trial before a Court Martial and condemned. Complaints and Representations were indeed made to our Ministry by the powerful Nation thus injured and provoked; but their Resentment never went so far as to call in Question our Right of Searching. - They were fatisfied that we condemned such an inhumane 'Treatment; and delivered up the Guilty to the Law. Were England answerable as a Nation, for all the In-' fults and Provocations given to her Neighbours by particular Englishmen, publick Wars would be as lafting and frequent as the Acts of Injustice committed by her Subjects; and we should be in an endless State of War with as many Nations as we have any Traffick or Transactions withal.'

He then proceeds to give an Account of many Cruelties and Barbarities committed by the English upon the Spaniards

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Spaniards in America, which I must give at length in the Author's own Words as follow: Would it not have been unjust in the Spanlards in the Years 1716 and 1717, to have charged the British Nation of Go-\* vernment with all the Robheries and Piracies committed by Englishmen, under the Pretence of Com-" miffions upon the Spaniards? In one of those Years, his late Majesty's Patent was obtained for diving or fishing upon Wrecks in general, within due and law: ful Bounds: In Confequence of which Patent, a Ship ealled the Pompey Galley, afterwards the Fortune, commanded by Captain Cuthbert, and a Brigantine com-" manded by Captain Archer, (as I remember) were fitted but of the Thames for diving and fifthing upon Wrecks. Thefe two Velfels, which carried upwards of two hundred Men, proceeded directly for the Coaff of Florida, (a prohibited Station) where the Spanish Galleons had been wrecked forme Months before, When they arrived there, they found that they had been anticipated by Veffels fitted out of Jamaica, and fome other of our Colonies, with Commissions from the respective Governors. Those People were not contented to dive and fift upon the Wrecks, which Action alone would have been effectived an unjust U-· Surpation and Encroachment, as they were Spanish Wrecks and on a Spanish Coast; but they first drove away the Spaniards from diving and fishing on their own Wrecks; and being acquainted that the Spaniards had erected Tents on Shore, where they had placed fome of the Treasure that they had faved out of the Wretks, before they were beat off by the English, " these very English being in all about hix hundred Men, Innded and attacked the Tents, which were guarded by a Commissary and about one hundred and twenty Men, a Guard sufficient to protect their Treasure against the Indians, whom we call Savages, but very unequal to the Power that affaulted them. So that, after a very short Refistance, in which about thirty Spaniards were knocked on the Flead, the reft of the Spaniards fled, and left the Treasure to the English, which, as they themselves boasted, amounted to four hundred thousand Pieces of Eight. This they divided camongst them, and faid it amounted to about one · hundred

bundred Pounds Sterling to each Foremast Man, including fome small Share that they had fished out of the Wrecks themselves. Was it right to wage War, or make Reprifals upon Spain, in Defence of fuch Robbery and Invasion?

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This Expedition, as it may be called, was conducted principally by Captain Jennings of Jamaica, who was called their Commodore. Jennings did not ftop here, but, in his Return to Jamaica, feized two Spa-" nife Ships, out of which he took Cocoa, Cochineal ' and above thirty thousand Pieces of Eight more, with whatever they had that he valued. After plundering these Ships and turning them adrift, he pursued his Voyage to Yamaica, where he was received with Joy and a Sort of Triumph. No body ever diffurbed him, though every body knew of his Exploits. His Crew revelled and caroufed and squandered like true Bucanneers after tharing a rich Booty.

Encouraged with this Success, or being given to understand that it would be for his Safety to hasten out of the Island, he refitted his Brigantine in a warhike Manner as before, and put to Sea again in Queft of more Booty. Some Time after, a Proclamation was iffued in his Majesty's Name, proclaiming him and some of his Associates and Confederates, Pirates. This was publick Juffice, instead of protecting or excufing fuch Robbers, to give them up to capital Punishment, but exceedingly provoked him and his Confederates, who thought they had a Right to prey

on the Spaniards, merely because they gained by it. 'It would be endless to enumerate the Acts of Cruelty exercised upon that People. I could give an Instance at large of an English Commander, who having perfidiously, under Pretence of Commerce, invited two Spanish Gentlemen on board, first kept them flarving two Days to extort a Ranfom, and that failing, cut off the Ears and Nofe of one of them, and with a Cutlass at his Throat, forced him to eat them, Here was a Precedent and Provocation for the Exercife of the like Cruelty and Maining by the Spaniards, who yet hardly ever practifed it with the like Circum-

flances of Inhumanity.

There are many Instances of Robbery and Barbarity on both Sides; for when Cruelty is begun on one, it is sure to be returned on the other. But none of these Instances can justify a National War, when no Nation in their Wits can pretend to justify such Instances, though they be the Subject of high popular Rage and Complaints. I have known the Course of such Robberies and Violences committed by the British Subjects upon the Spaniards in America, continued to obstinately, that neither capital Punishment could deter them, nor the Offer of his Majesty's most gracious Pardon reclaim them, particularly in the Year

1718.

That the Subjects of England have committed numerous Depredations on the Spanish, and other Nations, is notorious. I have given fome Instances, and could many more; for it would be endless and indeed impossible to give all. - Some of our Colonies are known to have been Hives of Smugglers or illicit Traders; all Men know it; they themselves had not the Face to deny, nay, they gloried in it; and some of their Governors were supposed to have drawn no small Gain from them, and therefore to have countenanced and protected them, even the worst of them, in the most barbarous Acts of Piracy, that of taking Ships and murdering their whole Crew, to prevent their telling Tales, and afterwards finking the Ships to prevent their being known. Some of confiderable Rank in those Colonies, as a Confession that they were at least concerned with Pirates, have been forced to plead his Majesty's gracious Pardon; and the Pirates that have been condemned there, have declared, that they had a fair Trial, as having been tried by their Peers, meaning that some of both Judges and Juries had been their Fellow Pirates.

I doubt our Robberies and Depredations in the American Seas would make a terrible long List, were
they all known; not only as the Profit and Temptation is great, and our People as selfish and vicious as
those of other Nations; but as we have a Number of
Ships in these Seas, vastly superior to those of all other Nations, I believe at least five times as many as
those of all other Nations together; sure I am, the

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Number of English pardoned and hanged for Murders, Robberies and Piracy there, have far exceeded that of

all People whatfoever.'

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He then shews, that the Dutch and French, so far from making our War with Spain a common Cause. would either join against us, or make great Advantages by remaining neutral, and that therefore a War with Spain is the last War which any Man who loves his Country, and understands its Interest, would defire. After which he proceeds thus: 'If the Spaniards have enflaved any of our Seamen, I am concerned for it. 'especially if such Seamen never tempted such a mise-' rable Lot. But even this cruel Usage and Provocation ' will not warrant a War, if it be discontinued and Reparation offered. Such Practice of enflaving, if it be true, hath not been confined to the Spaniards, but is at least equally chargeable upon the English. I myself have seen as free Subjects as any that the King of Spain hath, exposed to Sale in a British Colony, purchased there like Cattle, and treated afterwards very little better by the Purchasers. I knew a Spanish Gentleman sent purposely to demand his Coun-' trymen from Bondage; I knew the Answer and Re-' fusal of the Governor of that Colony, " that it was " what he could by no means grant, the Men thus fold " were become the Property of those who had bought " them in open Market; his own Hands were tied up " by the Laws, and he could not help it." I believe I ' could eafily prove that these very Slaves continue so to this very Day in the same Colony.

To what is said in the Considerations, That where no general Trade is allowed, no one Species of Goods can be more prohibited than another, and the searching there has no Object at all, and no Foundation in Reason; this Author answers, 'Such an Affertion has, I am sure, no 'Foundation in Reason, but contradicts all Reason.' As if because all Species of Goods were forbidden, and 'therefore liable to searching and Seizure,' (he forgets that Searching and Seizure ought to be within the Searcher's Jurisdiction) 's suppose in Japan or elsewhere, therefore no particular Species is liable to such 'Search or Seizure. Stealing in general is prohibited in 'England; has therefore the Searching for stoln Goods

ono Ground or Object at all, but is without Foundation in Reason? If he had said, that where no Trade is fublishing, no Searching could be used, he would have

faid truly, though he made no Discovery. The Author of the Confiderations having declared his Opinion, That no Treaty ought to be admitted without an express Declaration of our Right not to be searched, this A glorious Declaration indeed! Author answers, Which would enable us to reap more by the Spanish Colonies than by all our own, and render the Spanish Colonies of as little Benefit to the Spanish Nation as ours are to them, where this Gentleman fays, the Trade is engroffed to ourselves. The Weather, or Pirates, or stopping Leaks, or want of Wood and Water, and of Provisions, indeed any Thing would furnish abundant and everlafting Pretences to frequent their Ports and monopolize all their Commodities. Even as Things onow fland, fuch is the Spirit and Vigilance of our Fellow Subjects in the American Colonies, that neither the Laws of their own Islands, nor the Laws of Engand, nor the Laws of other Nations, can reftrain them from trading wherever they foresee Advantage. They trade with the French and Dutch for European \* Commodities, against the Laws of England; with the French for Sugars, Cocoas and Indigo, against the Laws of France and of their own Islands. At Ja-" maica particularly, they fit out Vessels for the Spanish Trade (though absolutely prohibited and illicit) with more Parade and publick Oftentation than any trading Veffels go out of the Thames upon the most lawful Commerce. They fire Guns, beat Drums, difplay their Colours, and, as it were, proclaim where they are bound, and for what. Nay, it so happened, I mean in Times past, that where the Cargoes were considerable, our Men of War have been hired to protect these Fleets of Smugglers. It hath commonly been faid in the News Papers, that one or more Ships of War were lying on the Coast of New Spain to secure the English in their (prohibited) Trade with Spain. Nor have these Men of War neglected the · Opportunity of dealing deeply in it themselves. This is no Secret; whoever has a Mind to know it may know it, and the Spaniards know it as well as

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the English.

With this Author (who has forced me to fay more than I should have chosen) it seems to be right and just to put the Ministers upon Impossibilities, with a Wiew to punish them if they cannot perform them.

Whatever Step they take must be wrong.

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He then makes a Compliment to the English in these Words: The English People are addicted to Justice; they want only to be well instructed, in order to do it to others as well as to themselves; nor will they justify Insults upon the Spaniards, no more than upon their own Countrymen: They will not go to War in Support of Smugglers and Thieves, fworn Enemies to the fair Trader, especially a War which would soon confume Trade itself: And the Spaniards profess to make Compensation for all Acts of Violence, for un-'just Captures, and the Interruption of lawful Trade.' To which he fubjoins his Advice as follows: 'In all Judgments and Decisions, public and private, it is an indispensable Rule of Equity to hear both Sides patiently. — It would be extravagant Madness, as well as Wickedness, to give Sentence upon hearing only one They are therefore the Enemies of the People of England, who would draw, or rather drive them blindfold into a War. A War is only then justifiable when it is absolutely necessary, and cannot be avoided without a greater Evil - It is itself very terrible, and as it were, throwing Lots for the Lives, and even for the Being of any Nation, (for its Operation is never fure) to that all possible Care and Caution, and Patience and Expedients, should be tried and exercised before it is begun; all Confideration should be had to Right and Wrong, Loss or Gain; and no Heat or Falthood, or Partiality be admitted as Motives. The People ought to have good Evidence, in order to form a good Judgment; and fince they will be Judges as well as Parties, it becomes them carefully and honest ly to avoid the paffionate and felfish Conduct to which those, invested with that double Character, are generally liable. Let them be equitable as well as brave, and know all before they determine finally.

As no Man in a vehement Heat is fit to fight, though then most addicted to fighting, no People in a Rage are fit to enter into a War; for Rage implies the Absence of Consideration, and want of Consideration is an ill Qualification for War. War is the Sentence

or Decree of a Nation, and ought never to be pro-

onounced in a Heat. Omnia prius tentanda. The

Expence is always great, the Advantage uncertain.

often none, frequently worse than none.

Let the People upon this Occasion consider well, whether their Passion has not been directed and sharp-

ened, rather towards fuch as have hitherto studied to • preserve Peace, than against those upon whom they are

incited to make War; whether their Demagogues do

onot mean Men rather than Measures, the Adminifration rather than the Spaniards, and whether a

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War with Spain is likely to promote Trade, and de-

fray Costs and Losses past and to come.'

He then makes a Remark upon the Athenian Government, and from thence concludes, that the Drift of their popular Orators was only to be in Place and Power. After which he has some Remarks upon the Liberty of the Press; and concludes his Pamphlet thus: 'Upon the Whole, as the Convention is only preliminary to a Treaty, only a fettling of the Grounds upon which to treat; and as, in the Convention, the Spaniards, by offering Compensation for Wrongs, confess that they have done them; and as that Offer implies that fuch Wrongs are never more to be repeated, I humbly conceive that all Obstacles to Treating are removed. Without Treating how are any Disputes and Difficulties to be adjusted? How the disputed Course of Sailing to be fixed? How the Point of Searching to be determined, especially as no past Treaty allows our Claim of No Search? The Refusal of a Treaty is, in Effect, a Declaration of War, fince it is refuling the only Means of Peace.

I conclude with declaring, that I have given my own Sentiments upon these Matters, as freely and unasked, fo agreeably to the fincere Conviction of my

Heart, without either Flattery or Rancour.'

Soon after this Pamphlet appeared, a Reply was published in our News Papers, intitled, Some Remarks on a Pamphlet, intitled, Popular Prejudices, &c. in a Letter to a Member of Parliament; which, as it is but short, I shall, in Vindication of my Countrymen, give at full SIR, Length as follows, viz.

A Reply to this Pamphlet.

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SIR,

SIR,
I Should not have thought a Pamphlet intitled, Popilar Prejudices against the Convention, &c. worth any Manner of Notice, had not great Numbers of them been distributed gratis at the Doors of the House of Lords and Commons, and in divers other Places, with a malicious and wicked Intention of throwing an Obloquy, not only on our injured and distressed Merchants, but even on the whole British Nation.

It is needless to take Notice of his Manner of Reafoning, and it will take up too much of your Time to
point out all the impudent and barefaced Afpersions
he endeavours to load our Country with, and therefore I shall only take Notice of the most remarkable
Passages on which he seems to lay the greatest Stress,
and from thence you may judge what Credit is to be
given to his sacerdotal Word, who has no Manner of
Regard to Reason, Truth or common Justice.

That War is never to be tried, till private Treaties prive ineffectual, I readily agree to; but how long are public Grievances and Differences between Nation and Nation to subfift, without having Recourse to any other Remedy than Treaties? which have proved ineffectual, with regard to the Complaints of our injured Merchants, after eight Years Trial and Experience; and the Spaniards are so far from desisting from their unwarrantable Practices, that, with an uncommon Contempt of the British Nation, they have continued their Insults and Depredations instead of redressing them.

Vol. II. Ff Another

Another Fact, says this Writer, not easily credited, and I believe not to be proved, is, that the Spaniards have seized and condemned any British Ships outward-bound above one hundred Leagues from any Shore, without any Pretence at all. This is mere Prevarication and trifling; for what Difference is there between seizing a Ship at any Distance from their Coast outward or homeward-bound? and that several Ships

have been taken at that Diffance homeward-bound, has been fully proved, and made appear; particularly the Prince William, Capt. King fough. But what

Right have the Spaniards to vifit and fearch our Ships at any Diffance, or on any Pretence, unless they are

actually found trading?

There is indeed, says he, some Cocoa growing in our Colonies, but very different from Spanish Cocoa. He should have shewed the Difference, which I defy him to make out; for it is well known that famaica was formerly a Spanish Island, and Cocoa the principal Commodity. The Seed is the same, and the Nuts not to be distinguished. Martinico Cocoa, indeed, is very different, the Nut is smaller, drier, and not so pily. As to Logwood, large Quantities have been shipped to Great Britain, which grew in that Island, as can be fully proved and made appear; and that the Importations will increase, if our Merchant Ships will take it in; for several Commanders have declined it, fearing it would be the Means of their Ship and Cargo's being seized and condemned, in case they met with a Spanish Guarda Costa.

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The Instance he gives, p. 14, of an English Man of War that stopped and searched a Ship belonging to a neighbouring Nation, and endeavoured to extert from the Crew a Confession that they were pursuing an illicit Trade, by the Force of Torture, and so tied burning Matches between their Fingers, is very little to the Purpose, since he himself tells us at the same Time that, for this Cruelty, the Authors were, by Order of the Government, subjected to a Trial before a Court Martial, and condemned; though it is very extraordinary that so remarkable a Circumstance did not make more Noise in the World, and seems to be unknown to any Body except himself; but if the Facts

are true, the Perfons injured, according to his own Account, had all the Justice done them that could reasonably be expected, and the Aggressors were far from being screened and protected by the Government; whereas I never heard that Captain Jenkins ever had any Saisfaction for his Ear, or our Merchants for their Losses; on the contrary, the Spanish Governors and Guarda Cossas are countenanced and encouraged

in their Acts of Violence and Injustice.

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'I wish there were not the least Grounds or Colour of Truth in that Part of his Narrative relating to Cap-' tain Jennings, though he has aggravated the Circumflances, and omitted doing Juffice to the Govern-'ment of Jamaica, who made the Spaniards all the Reparation and Satisfaction in their Power: And as to his being received in that Island with Joy and Triumph, it is absolutely false; for the Action was generally disapproved of and censured. The Case stands thus: Captain Jennings was bred to the Sea, and maintained a very fair Character till he was drawn into that unhappy Affair. On the Death of his Father, who left him near 500 !. per Annum in Jamaica, he lived ashore, but, hearing of the Loss of the Galleons on the Coast of Florida, and that the Spaniards had deferted them, he and two others fitted out with 100 Men, and not 600, though feveral others followed, but did not arrive there till the Action was over. On his Arrival among the Wrecks, some Spamards, to the Number of 120 or more, who had fixed fome Tents on a Cay, or small Island, (and had got out of them 40 or 50,000 Pieces of Eight, and not 400,000, as is falfly afferted) fired, and did them some Damage; upon which Captain Jennings and the other Commanders landed the major Part of their Men, drove the Spaniards off the Cay, and Rized their Money and Effects. On his Return to Jamaica he did likewife take a Spanish Sloop, which first attacked and endeavoured to take him.

Upon the Complaint of the Spanish Ambassador, Orders were sent to the Governor of Jamaica to enquire into the Facts, and, if proyed, to make Restitution and Satisfaction. A Warrant was immediately issued out to apprehend Jennings, who made his Escape off the

Island; but his Estate was confiscated and fold, in order to make Satisfaction to the Spaniards, as far as it would go; and two other Persons who were concerned in the Sloop, the one compounded for 2000 l. and the other run off the Island, and his Effects were like-

wife feized and fold to the same Purpose.

'The Instance he gives of two Spanish Gentlemen who were invited by an English Commander on board his Ship, and kept them two Days starving to extort a Ransom, and that failing, cut off the Ear and Nose of one of them, and, with a Gutlass at his Throat, forced bim to eat them, is of a Piece with the rest, and further evinces the Candour and Veracity of this Spanish Apostle, who hath collected this and some other Pasfages out of the History of the Pirates, to cast an Odium on our Countrymen, and to colour and pal-Iliate the Barbarity and Inhumanity of the Spaniards to our brave and honest Seamen; for this very Fact was committed by a Pirate, and the Crew confifted I of all Nations, though the Captain was an Englishman; and it is well known that amongst those People, a Commander has very little Authority, except in an Engagement.

'The last Passage I shall take Notice of, which will be fufficient to shew our Spanish Apostle in a true Light, and in his proper Colours, is that wherein he afferts that he has feen as free Subjects as any the King of Spain bath, exposed to Sale in a British Colony, purchased there like Cattle, and treated afterwards very Little better by the Purchasers; that a Spanish Gentle man was fent on purpose to demand bis Countryma from Bondage; that he knew the Answer and Refusal of the Governor of that Colony, and that he could easily prove those very Slaves continued so to this very Day it the same Colony. Our Spanish Apostle should have been more particular in pointing out the Colony, the Gr vernor's Name, at what Time he was there, and some other Circumstances which he has omitted; but I ! Mall explain this Matter, which he has represented to darkly with an Intent to blacken the Governor and

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Inhabitants of that Colony; and as the Facts are fally flated, the Scandal and Ignominy he endeavours to

cast on them will retort upon himself.

' Some Indians were purchas'd of the Musqueto Indians, which they had taken Prisoners in War, and brought to Jamaica, in the Government of Major-General Hunter: Among them, two or three, who ' prov'd to be born free among the Spaniards, and were christened, were demanded some time after by a Spa-' nifb Gentleman, and probably the Governor might give fome fuch Answer as he mentions; but he had ' the Liberty of bringing an Action de Homine Replegiando, which was determin'd in their Favour; they were accordingly releas'd in Court, and return'd to New Spain. Four others were fold at Antigua, and re-' leas'd in the same Manner; and after they had their 'Liberty, they chose rather to remain among the Engbill than return to their own Country. They are now 'living there, as I am credibly inform'd, and maintain themselves in a confortable Manner by Fishing. 'Thus, Sir, I have confuted this pious and exemplary

' Spanish Apostle; and I doubt not but every candid and 'impartial Person will look upon him in the Light he ' justly deserves. As to the Facts, I appeal to the Gentlemen of Jamaica, who, I am persuaded, are ready to 'do themselves and Country Justice, in testifying the 'Truth, whenever they are call'd upon by proper

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## CHAP II.

An Abstract of Two Pamphlets relating to what was called the Secession.

T took Notice in the proper place, that after the Vote Abarrac of for an Address upon the Convention had passed the a Pamphler, House of Commons, many of the Members retired, intitled, An and did not come any more to Parliament during that Inquiry into Seffion . As this was an Affair of great Consequence, of attending it of course occasioned some Pamphlets, the first was Parliament, intitled, An Inquiry into the Fitness of attending Par-oc. liament, in a Letter from a Member to his Friend who bas absented. Printed for T. Cooper, 1739.

The Authors begins thus:

\* See Vol. I. p. 106.

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A Fter the strictest Friendship and Unanimity, for A more than twenty Years, our late Separation gives me the deepest Concern. Had the Point, upon which we divide, appear'd in the least doubtful, or your Retirement, at this Juncture, an indifferent Matter, I should easily have yielded to the Importunity and Example of Friends, whom I greatly honour. But in a Case so very clear to my Apprehension, 'tis impossible for an honest Man not to pay a Regard to the strong Sense of his own Mind.

To justify my Behaviour to my Constituents and my Country, and, if possible, to prevail with Gentlemen, to reconsider the Tendency of this extraordinary Conduct, before it is too late, were the Inducements

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with me to give you this publick Trouble,

The Author then shews the Importance of a Seat in Parliament; the Law, and the Orders of the House for the Attendance of the Members; the Reasonableness and the Necessity of a Member's attending his Duty; the had Confequence of the Members not doing fo in 1641, according to the Opinion of Lord Glarendon; the Success of their late Attendance in defeating the Excise Scheme, and carrying the Act for Freedom of Elections, and several other Instances; and the Hopes arising from an increasing Opposition; after which he adds, ' And shall we now, at a Period when it is least necessary, and most inconvenient, have recourse to the most dangerous of all Experiments, throw the Kingdom into domestick Confusion; and, at the most unseasonable Juncture, perhaps plunge our Country in all the Calamities of a Civil War? Here most probably the fatal Step must lead. 'Tis scarce possible, without a Miracle, it should, if persisted in, have any other 4 Iffue.

The Provocations run high upon one Side, when it is afferted, that Truth and Justice are sied; that their last Votaries quit the corrupted, noxious Place, where all is Venal, Fastion prevails, and honest Men should be ashamed to shew their Faces. No Hopes, no Prospect to serve their Country, no Views of doing Right to an injured Nation; legal and parliamentary Endeavours

Endeavours are ineffectual, very different Methods must be attempted, the People must now save themselves.

'This must be the unavoidable Interpretation of a Resolution to desert that Station, in which the Voice of their Country has placed Gentlemen, and the Service of their Country requires their Continuance. Such a Secession sufficiently speaks its own Meaning, had it received no direct Interpretation, and were not attended with some explanatory Circumstances, especially from the avowed Designs and Wishes of several Gentlemen, under a facetious Leader, extremely open and explicit, who are among the foremost to concur in this hazardous Measure.'

He enforces still farther the Consequence of such a Secession: He says, it cannot be excused but by declaring their Opinion, that the Freedom of a certain Assembly is at an End, and the Constitution destroyed; and that confequently the Cure must be attemped by other Methods than Free Debate and Publick Voting. the Parents of this Scheme were supposed to be filent, 'their Child speaks loudly enough for itself: The 'Nation must understand the Meaning; it is certainly ' defigned they should understand the Meaning; sufficient 'Care has been, and will be taken, to give a full Explanation. A Step fo extraordinary and illegal, is doing too much for wife Men not to do more. Protestations against plain Facts are generally intended to amuse and deceive: but admit them, in the present Case, fincere; People in fuch Circumstances, where one Thing leads to another, are unavoidably driven far beyond their first Intentions: it is needless to mention the well-known fatal Progress in the last Century; I ' push this Matter no farther.

Then he goes on thus: 'It is proper likewise to 'observe what is naturally to be expected from another Quarter. What new, what expensive, and perhaps unconstitutional Remedies may be introduc'd, and 'apply'd to this new Disorder; and these increasing, as the Opposition to them increases! A Government must vindicate itself, or fall under the Weight and

'Odium of the heaviest Imputations.'

Whereupon he shews, That this Step will of Course be of dangerous Consquence to the Protestant Succession; and may tend to heighten Divisions in a certain Family:

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That the Persons in Power will not be filent and unactive upon such an Occasion; and when and where must these intestine Struggles End?

Is a Situation like this, fays he, ever defirable? Is it not least of all to be wish'd for, at the present Juncture? A Juncture so very important, as shews the Enormity (I really think it so) of the Step under Consideration.

ration.

Hitherto, the Author keeps up pretty well the Character he has affumed, but in what follows, he feems to betray himself a little. In talking of the Convention, He fays, ' He could by no means join in an Address of Thanks, which implyed a Publick Approbation of a Measure that was very far from anwering the just Expectations of the Kingdom; yet, fays he, even this Convention, with respect to the Freedom of Navigation, refers to the American Treaty of 1670. And for the Freedom of Navigation, Great-Britain needs no better, can have no better Security, than arises from the Stipulations of that valuable Treaty, concluded when Spain from her Circumfrances was glad to make Concessions to England: So beneficial are these Concessions, 'tis no wonder if she is now endeavouring to extort them from us.'

He goes on, for two or three Pages more, in extolling this Treaty of 1670, forgetting that this very Treaty was fo contrary to the Expectations of the Kingdom at that Time, that the English Minister who negotiated it at Madrid, durst never return to his native Country, but lived and dyed in Spain; for a free Navigation and no Search upon the High Seas were no Concessions on the Part of Spain by that, or any other Treaty; they were what this Nation, and all Nations, are intitled to by the Law of Nature, and therefore the Treaty can deserve no Encomiums on that Account. However this Author thinks it a most excellent Treaty, and feems to think it a Merit in the Convention, that the Treaty of 1670, was thereby made the Basis of our future Negotiation. The Question, he fays, which is now to be put, and which he hopes will now at last be put, with some Degree of Skill and Resolution, to the Spanish Minister, is this, Will the King your Master, f or will he not, allow the Subjects of Great-Britain

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after, ritain 4 the the Rights and Privileges they are plainly intitled to by the Treaty of 1670; fo plainly, that no other Words can be more express, and new Explications may give Scope to evade their Force? This great Point is now

in Agitation. And is this a Juncture to furnish an Administration with Excuses, or lay them, it may be, under a

Necessity of concluding a disadvantageous Peace, or s accepting an evalive Answer, because it is render'd 'impracticable to go into a necessary War? It will prove slender Recompence to an injur'd People, after-

wards to punish what it had been much more wife

f and beneficial to prevent.'

He then fays, that the Merchants in particular must very fenfibly feel the unhappy Effects of this unfeafonable Defertion of their Cause; because, ' if the Resolutions of Parliament are duly enforced, and the Liberty of Navigation in the American Seas, so justly afferted, fhall be as resolutely maintained, Commerce to America will be fettled upon a proper Basis, and the mercantile Part of the Kingdom, who deserve so well of their \* Country, will have great Satisfaction (I mean) for the

' Time to come. But if the Dispute with Spain is to be negotiated in to a Dispute among ourselves; and instead of procuring 'Safety to our foreign Trade, we are to be rashly hurried into the unnecessary Business of supporting the very Effence of our own Constitution; I fincerely pity the deluded injur'd Merchant. He will have just Reason to complain, that when a few Weeks must determine whether the Crown of Spain will or will not pay the stipulated Reparation, and give full Satisfaction in all other Articles of Complaint, the mercantile Interest is deserted; and a Question of utmost Importance to the Trade and Honour of Great-Britain, unfeafonably exchanged for a Dispute concerning Attendance in a certain Affembly, where perhaps the Attendance of a few Days only might have obtained fo small a Number as fifteen, and changed the Majority.'

He goes on, for three or four Pages more, shewing the bad Consequences of raising Uneasiness at home, and leaving Ministers to act without any Opposition in Par-

flament, and concludes thus: 'In the present Circumstances of Affairs, what would Spain defire? And what would the British Merchant hope for? To gratify Spain, there should arise strong Divisions among ourselves, such Domestick Embarrassments and Clogs \* upon Publick Measures, as must lessen their Operation in making Peace or waging War; that the prefent Dispute, which has hitherto only been, to what Degree our just Resentment should be expressed against Spain, might now be exchanged for a Controversy, how we should exert our Resentment against one another: In one word, that the doubtful Situation of our Affairs at home should render us less able to act with Vigour abroad,

While the English Merchant must wish, that every Hand and every Voice may join in supporting the Rights and Possessions of British Subjects; and that onow as a few Weeks must determine the Sincerity of the Inclinations of the Court of Spain, no unnecessary Matter of Debate might furnish an Excuse for withdrawing the Publick Attention from a Point fo effential to the Publick Good; and that if at the End of this " fhort Period, Spain should appear to trifle with the \* Clemency and Forbearance (not to fay Tameness) of Great-Britain, and more vigorous Measures should become requifite, and requifite and necessary they must be, if the Freedom of our Navigation is not recogniz'd and secured; in this Case the British Merchant must wish that no Evasions, no real Difficulties might retard or obstruct the just Resentments of an injur'd People; but that every individual Voice in the British Senate, with an Unanimity and Refolution well-becoming the important Occasion, might join the Voice of the People, and cry aloud - Justice to our Country! God Prosper the Arms of Britain!

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The only other Pamphler published upon this Oc-Abstract of a Pamphlet, cafion, which I shall give an Abstract of, was intitled, intitled, An An Address to the Electors, and other Free Subjetts of the Eleffors Great Britain; occasioned by the late Secrifion. In which is contained, a particular Account of all our Negotiations &cc. with Spain, and their Treatment of us, for above len

Years puft, printed for H. Goreham 1739.

The Author introduces his Discourse as follows, viz. Gentlemen,

Gentlemen. THOUGH You have already approved the Conduct of those Members, who have purposely absented Themselves from all Meetings of Parliament, fince the Approbation there given to the late Convention with Spain; yet as the Success of the salutary Measures, propos'd by this Secusion, ought to be much dearer to Those engag'd in it, than meerly the Defence of their own Gharacters; and as the chief 'View of it was to fave a finking Conflitution, by exciting the publick Attention, and endeavouring to dispose every difinterested Briton seriously to examine into the present Posture of our Affairs, and the Causes of those late Events, which have so apparently fully'd our national Honour; it is therefore absolutely neceffary, the Seffion being now over, that You should be more fully inform'd of the Circumstances, which preceded this Secoffion, the Motives that occasion'd it,

After explaining a little the preceding Conduct of those who had absented themselves upon this occasion, and the Prevalence of an undue Influence, he says, 'For this Reason, it is certainly of the highest Consequence that You should examine, with the utmost Attention, the Conduct of those Gentlemen, who have given their 'Approbation this Session to the late Convention with 'Spain: since no Proceedings of Parliament were ever more liable to invidious Interpretations, and Suspicions

of undue Influence.

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'For this Convention was, in Appearance, so injurious to our undivibted Rights, and so different
from what We had been taught to expect, that it
hath undergone the private Censure of almost every
Individual in the Nation, to whom even the most
obscure Account of it hath been communicated
I believe I may venture to affert that not ten Thousand

out of ten Millions approv'd it.

Nor did the publick Disgust stop here, for the City of London, and other great trading Towns, fearing it would end in the Destruction of their Commerce, petition'd the Parliament, for the Prefervation of their Trade, in Terms, which declar'd, as far as They durst, their Abhorrence of this Convention,

" Convention, and their Apprehensions of its fatal

' Consequences.

Now, when this Agreement with Spain, thus dishonourable, in Appearance, dreaded by the Merchants, and detested by the Publick, was notwithflanding approv'd by a Majority in Parliament, many of whom had made no scruple in private to condemn it, and some even after They had publickly approv'd 'it; when it likewise appear'd that the Reasons urg'd for that Approbation were altogether inconclusive; and therefore that the Motives, which fway'd Them, were not of a Nature to be publickly arow'd; what was not to be suspected from a Proceeding, in Appearance, fo very extraordinary? ——— It was not to be doubted that Those, who have of late so strongly afferted their Apprehensions of Corruption, in the Conduct of our Parliamentary Affairs, would urge this Event as a decifive Instance, in Proof of their · Acculation.

As the Concurrence of the Majority in Parliament, in Favour of the Convention, was so contrary to the Expectations of the Nation, who were in Hopes that the Legislature would have censured it, in such a Manner as it was universally thought to deserve; it was judg'd proper that this Approbation, so liable to malicious Infinuations, would not be slightly overlook'd by the Publick, but should be distinguish'd by a Singularity of Behaviour proper to excite the general Attention, and thereby dispose You to examine the Circumstances of this Event, with all the Caution

necessary upon so important an Occasion.

oportance of the Occasion, when You consider that the Preservation of our Constitution, and the Enjoyment of our most valuable Rights, do immediately depend on the Integrity of your Representatives. It is therefore of the utmost Consequence that You should be particularly inform'd of their Behaviour; especially if, at any Time, it should appear to be obscure or ambiguous.

' And, furely, You cannot possibly doubt of the Im-

And a little farther he adds: But should you not be thoroughly made sensible of the Instuence and evil Tendency of Corruption, or suffer yourselves to be decived

ceived by the outward Forms of a Parliament, when the Essence of it is gone; a short Continuance under this Deception may for ever disable you from preferving that Independency of Parliament, upon which the all your critical Liberties decreased

' all your antient Liberties depend.

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It therefore appears of how great Consequence it is to the Publick, that you should be roused by any law-ful Measures, the more singular, the more effectual, whenever it shall be discovered that the Parliament is in the Power of the Minister.

The doing of this by all proper Methods, however unusual they may be, becomes in such Circumstances as much more the Duty of every honest Representative, than his Attendance on the minuter Interests of his Borough or County, as the Preservation of Liberty,

and the Support of our Constitution are of more Conse-

Supposing therefore, that the Convention was really as dishonourable as the Publick have been made to believe, and consequently that it could only be approved by such as were gained by undue Instuence; on this Supposition, I say, it is evident that the Gentlemen in the Secessian, by raising the Attention of the Nation, and thereby engaging you in a more particular Discussion of this Affair, have contributed their utmost to your future Preservation.

A more accurate Disquisition into our late Negotiations with Spain being therefore confessedly necessary, either to justify the general Dislike of them without Doors, or to vindicate the Characters of those Gentlemen who voted for them within Doors, I shall endeavour to gratify that Desire of Information, which the late Secession hath raised in you, and to lay before you all the material Particulars of that memorable

Transaction.

For this Purpose, he thinks it necessary to acquaint his Readers with the many Breaches of Faith, and the very injurious Treatment of Spain towards us, for above ten Years past; and that therefore he must give a summary Account of what passed between Spain and us since the Rupture in 1726, confirming every Part of it by such Authorities as were not liable to Exception, meaning the Letters and other Papers laid before the

the House of Commons. From this Account he shews, that Spain never observed, but most insolently, as well as persidiously, broke every Engagement they entered into with us; and he concludes this Account as sol-

lows, viz.

In thort, to inform you of all the Affronts to which we have meanly submitted from the Hands of that imperious Nation, during the Continuance of thefe Conferences, would be endless. - But, not to detain you much longer with the Detail of these disagreeable Transactions, I shall only observe that all the Proceedings, on their Side, were one continued Infult on our Understandings, and an oftentatious Contempt of our Power: - \* If our Commissaries demanded the Payment of Money, due from the Spanish Court to our Merchants by private Contract, which had been ' many Years refused them by the Offices, where they ought to have been paid, the Spanish Commissaries anwered, that the Payment in Question being the proper Bufiness of those Offices, they could not intermeddle in it, or take any Cognizance of it. If Restitution was demanded for British Ships illegally taken, where Orders for Restitution had long been granted by the Spanish Court, but which were never complied with by their Governors abroad; we were answered, § that as they had dispatched Orders for Redreft, they would not enter farther into the Difcuffion of the Affair. -If we gave the most authentic Proofs of our Veffels being illegally taken by their " Guarda Coffes, they told us that they could only be determined by their own Condemnations in the Ports, where the Prizes happened to be carried; an Account of which they always promifed to fend for; and yet so little were even these Accounts to their Mind, though drawn up for the most Part by the very Pirates themselves, that after near a Year's Delay, they denied their having been able, even in all that Interval, to procure any one Account from their own People; though it was well known that many had been transmitted to them long before that Time; and yet,

\* See No. 50.

§ See No. 40. Art. 63. 1 No. 102; .

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during this infolent Contempt of our most equitable Claims, they often determined their own Pretensions in their own Favour, and thereupon iffued their decifive Orders, without ever proposing to discuss them at a 'Conference; \* though they were of fuch a Nature as, by the Treaty of Soville, were expressly referred to the Examination of Commissaries, as disputable Points. When our Commissaries complained of their peremptory Decision, according to their own Interests, of the very 'Points, which it was the Business of their Conferences ' mutually to determine; they were answered, I that ' the Right of the King their Master was so indisputable, ' that all Contentions about it would appear scandalous. 'In fhort, notwithstanding all our repeated Advan-' ces and Submiffions, our Commiffaries did not procure ' from Spain the least Acknowledgment of any of our 'Claims, however just and unquestionable; nor the least Reparation for any of those Robberies, by which,

in Defiance of the most folemn Treaties, we have been plundered at different Times, of more than one Mil-

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Nor had Spain the Moderation to restrain the Infolence of her Guarda Coftas, even during these Conferences, whilft we were each Day furnishing her with Proofs of our condescending Temper, but, inflead of imitating our Meekness, the grew more tyrannical, as we grew more humble, till at last her 'Outrages in America arrived at an incredible and in-'fupportable Height. The daily Seizure of our Veffels, and the unheard-of Barbarities that have been committed on our Fellow-Subjects, are not unknown to you. Let it suffice to observe, that these Indignities affected the Public fo strongly at last, that on the Petition of the Merchants for Relief the last Year, the Minister saw himself under the Necessity of giving Way to the Current. - He acknowledged the Justnels of the general Complaint; promifed that the most effectual Means should be employed for Redress during the Summer; and, on its being infinuated that those Promises would prove as little effectual as his former Efforts of the same Kind, he was pleased to

<sup>\*</sup> No. 42, 45.

ask, How he should be able to show his Face again in that House, if he did not procure full Reparation for " the Honour of the Nation, as well as for the Loffes of our Merchants?

This brings us down to the late Convention, form'd

in Consequence of these Assurances.

In pursuance of this and the like Declarations, he fays, we made great Preparations for War, the Beginning of the enfuing Summer; but towards the End of it our hostile Measures were all suspended, and ' we were told that Spain, terrified with the Apprehensions of a War, had granted us all we could reasonably demand, and had submitted to whatever we could have hoped

for, even at the End of the most successful War. What our reasonable Demands were, says he, which we expected would have been by these Means secured to us, were very well known. -- What the Nation infifted upon was, not the Promises of Spain for future Reparation, and future Restraints on her Guarda

Coftas.

Promises, he shews we could not, from Experience, truft to, and therefore, ' in order to have treated with Honour, it was necessary that, before we had suspended our military Measures, Spain should have convine ced us that the really defigned to grant us that Jufice, which we had so long sued for in vain. would have been effectually done, by immediately fecuring to us the Payment of these Sums, which cannot be denied by her to be due, for the Seizures and Confiscations of the Effects belonging to British Subjects. And after shewing that Spain had admitted of, or at

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least not excepted to, many of our Demands, he adds: As we were then told that the Terror of our Arms had induced Spain to grant us all we fought by a War, it was expected by the Public that, before we disarmed ourselves, that Court should have formally disavowed her pretended Dominion in the Seas of America, and her Practice of fearthing our Ships; which the founded, as we have feen in an imaginary Sovereignty; that she should have immediately paid the Value of the above-mentioned Seizures and Confiscations, amounting to near the Sum of 700,000/. or had the been unable to pay it, that the should at least have given us such Security for it, that it should not be afterwards in her Power to withdraw.

'These Preliminaries being established, we might then, indeed, have disarmed ourselves with Honour, and have relied on her Promises for the Punishment of those Captains of her Guarda Costas, who had behav'd to us with such unparallel'd Barbarity and Insplence, as well as for her future Restraint of these Injuries.

Such were the Reasonings and Expectations of the Public at that Juncture. These were the Advantages proposed by a War; and it was hoped that these Engagements had been submitted to by Spain, when we

faw our naval Armaments discontinued.

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But how great was our Surprize, when many Months after our miniary Preparations had been laid afide, it was confessed by the Minister, that nothing had been yet agreed on? What likewise augmented the general Unealines, was a Discovery, said to be made in that Interval, that our Pleats sent out, during the Summer, to the Wist-Indies and to the Mediterranean, carried with them no Orders to act offensively, or to make any Reprisals, though they departed from hence long before the pretended Submission of Spain; and at a Time when the Minister made the strongest Protestations of his resolute Intentions.

This Conduct made it become generally suspected, that all these boasted Preparations were never designed against our Enemies, but only to amore our own People at home, till Spain was prevailed upon by our Intreaties to condescend to treat with us upon any Terms, in order that something bearing the Appearance of an Agreement might be produced before the Meeting of Parliament; which, however insufficient, might at least serve as an annual Expedient of Delay, if it could not be imposed on the Nation as satisfactory and honourable.

But the Infolence of Spain was fo much inflated by these Mensures, that no Agreement could be procured from that Court, till after the usual Time of the Sirting of Parliament, which was prorogued in Expectation of it, and afterwards adjourned in order to get the Convention ratisfied. — However, during the Proro-Vol. II.

gation and Adjournment, the long-expected Convention arrived, and was foon after published to the Nation.

To shew that the Court of Spain's agreeing to this Convention, did not savour of Submission or Terror, as we had been flattered, he gives the following Narration.

Previous to the figning of this Convention, by the Spanish and British Ministers, Mr. de la Quadra

writes the following Letter to Mr. Keene.

SIR, Parde, Jan. 10. 1739. N.S.

"HErewith I transmit to you the King's Decla-

" ferves the Right of suspending the Affients Company in a proper Time mentioned therein; and I hope that,

" according to our Agreement, you will advise me of your having received it, in order to notify the Con-

"tents of it to your Court, as well as to the Compa"ny; and that, in order to prevent any Doubt or

"Equivocation, you will be pleafed to express the Contents of it in your Answer, for the greater Security

" of the good Faith of our Proceedings."

#### I am, &c.

Sebastian de la Quadra.

The Reader will fee the Declaration, which he here

gives a Copy of, in Vol. I. p. 64.

He then gives a particular Account of the Court of Spain's Claim of 68000 l. from our South-Sea Company, which being more full and diffinct than any given in other Pamphlets, I shall give it at large in the Author's own Words, as follows.

\*N.B. The Letters here inserted between Mr. de la Quadra and Mr. Keene, together with the annexed Protest, were communicated to the Parliament by the Ministry, after it had been, by other Means, discovered that fuch a Protest was delivered; but several other Papers, relating to this Affair, were not permitted to be called for. In all probability, they would have distinctly explained the secret Management of this dark Transaction.

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That you may the better judge of the Foundation of this Demand of 68,000 l. Sterling, thus made on the South-Sea Company, I must inform you that the Duties agreed to be paid for the Negroes introduced into the Spanish West-Indies, is by the Assention fettled at a certain Number of Dollars; and the Company have accordingly paid the stipulated Sum, according to the Rate of Exchange between Great Britain and Spain; nor did the Persons, authorized to receive those Duties, ever question the Justies of the Payments.

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But, in Consequence of an Alteration made by his Catholick Majesty, in his Coin many Years since, there is in Spain another Species of Dollars, more valuable than the Exchange Dollar; and Don Geraldino, the Spanish Minister at this Court, hath made a wise Discovery that all the Duties paid since this Change in the Coin, ought to have been paid in this heavier Dollar.—He therefore not only declares that this shall be the Rule of all future Payments, but at the same Time demands from the Company a Sum equal to what, according to this Method of Estimation, hath been paid short since the Coin was first varied.

'The Amount of this Retrospect is the Sum mentioned in the Protest to be the Duty upon Slaves, ac-

' cording to the Regulation of 52 d. per Dollar.

'With regard to the other Claim therein mentioned, (the Profits of the Royal Caroline) it must be remembered that, by the Assente, the King of Spain was to be interested one Fourth in all the Trade carried on by the Company, and was to receive one Fourth of the neat Gains.

By the frequent Seizures of the Company's Effects, the denying of Licences, the Refusal of the Spanish Officers to obey them, when they were procured, and other iniquitous Practices of Spain, the annual Ship, which was granted to the Company, as an Inducement for them to undertake the Negro-Trade, hath occasioned a much greater Loss to them, than even the Negro-Trade itself, for which it was intended to compensate; so that of all, which have been hitherto sent, the two last only have been gainful.

The latter of these was the Royal Caroline, on which the Profits were much more considerable than on the

Gg 2 other;

might possibly exceed twenty Times the Gains made, in this particular Instance, yet soon after her Arrival in England, Don Geraldino demanded, in the Name of his Master, his Share of what should appear to be gained by that Voyage.

This is the Spanish Construction of the Phrase, man Gains, which is mentioned in the Assistance for Negrous; and from hence arises the second Claim, inserted in the Protest, (for the Profits of the Ship the Royal Caroline) which, together with the first, (for the Duty on Slaves) according to the Regulation of 52 d. per Piastre, a mounting to the Sum of 63,000 l. Sterling, it is affected in the Protest, that the Company have confessed themselves to owe.

How great an Untruth !— The Company have not in any Time past, nor do they at this Time acknowledge the Justine's of either of these Claims; but, on the contrary, have always declared that both of them were absolutely without Foundation.— This Fast hood will likewise appear in a stronger Light, when you are informed of the Equivocation on which it is founded.

When the two fore-mentioned Claims were laid before the Court of Directors by Don Geraldino, he was told that a Retrospect for Duties, after an unquestionable Payment for so many Years, was obviously unreasonable, and that the Demand for his Master's Share of the Gains made by the Royal Caroline, ought to have been preceded by the Payment of his Share of their former Losses, and that they were aftenished at his proving Pretentions to apparently groundless.

his urging Pretentions to apparently groundless.

He was also told, that had these Demands been the most equitable and indisputable, yet even then all they could agree to would be the setting them against such a Part of that much greater Sum, which his Master had consessed to be due to them, and which he had to frequently engaged to pay them; for as to the Instances made by him, to have these Claims immediate.

'Iy discharged, whilft the avowed Debt of Spain full remains unfatisfied, they could never comply with

them, unless by the most shameless Prostitution of the Trust reposed in them by their Proprietors.

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However, notwithstanding these reasonable Allegations, the Majority of the Directors being strongly engaged in the Interest of the Ministry, were prevailed on, in some Measure, to emulate the Condescension of their Superiors; and therefore they did agree to the Payment demanded of them on these Pretences, provided the King of Spain would previously grant them a Prolongation of the Term of their Trade, and would also give a certain specified Security for the speedy Payment of the Debt of one Million and an half of Dollars, which, as we have above observed, he had so often acknowledged to be due to them; at the same Time declaring, that it was in Consideration of these Terms only, that they submitted to the Claims of Spain, so obvices.

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'As the whole of the Conditions defired by the Company, previous to their Compliance, confifted only of Promises and Orders to be issued by the Spanish Court, which Spain might afterwards suspend as she pleased, long before the Execution of them could take Place; Don Geraldino, who well knew the small Importance of such Engagements, did in some Measure approve of this Compromise; but as, in their Transactions with us, the Infolence of Spain has never known what Bounds to prescribe to herself, he soon changed his Opinion, and litigated each Part of it, proposing at the fame Time other Terms, full of Ambiguity and Chicane; which not being agreed to by the Company, he at last peremptorily insisted on the immediate Payment of the Sum of 68,000 l. without any Terms or Conditions whatever, styling it a Debt confessed by the Company to be due to his Master, and declaring that if they did not comply with his reasonable Demand, bis Mafter would immediately deprive them of all their Trade with his Dominions, though granted to them by the most solemn Treaties, and so frequently confirmed to them by his Royal Word and Promife.

As incredible as this may appear, it is the true History of the Protest now before us. This is, in Substance, what has been laid before the General Court by the Directors themselves, and has been published

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# The ANNALS

Iished to the World above three Months, without be. ' ing once contradicted, during the whole Time.

But in case of a Rupture with Spain, they may possibly put it in another Light, and explain to us fome hidden Truths, of Concessions made to them by Mr. Keene, or our Ministers at home, with regard to

this Particular, which was refused to both Houses of

Parliament.

The Author next takes Notice, that as Mr. Kene was then, and had been for feveral Years, Agent for the South-Sea Company at the Court of Spain, for which he had a Salary from them of 1500 l. per Annum, he could not but be acquainted with every Circum. stance of this Affair, and yet concurred, as far as he could, with the Court of Spain in forcing a Compliance upon our South-Sea Company; for Proof of which the Author gives Mr. Keene's own Letter in Answer to Mr. de la Quadra's before-mentioned, as follows.

Madrid, Jan. 11. N. S. SIR,

"I Have just received your Excellency's Letter of Yesterday in the Evening, with the Declaration which you have figned in the Name of his Catholick

Majesty, referving to himself the Right to be able to " fuspend the Company of the Assiente, and to dispatch

" the necessary Orders for that Purpose, in Case the " Company refuse to pay, within a short Term, the

" Sixty-eight-thousand Pounds Sterling, which it has con-" fessed to owe, on Account of the Duty on Negros,

" upon the Foot of 52d. per Dollar, and of the Profit of the Royal Caroline; and I will not fail, pursuant

" to what we have agreed, to fend the faid Declaration se to my Court, and to transmit a Copy thereof to the

" Company by the Courier that will be charged with the

" Convention figned.—I have the Honour to be, &c.

#### B. KEENE.

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After which the Author makes these Remarks Thus have we feen that a Negotiation, preceded by

prodigious Armament, which was continued inactive as we were told, upon the Promife of Spain to gran

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emarks led by a nactive to gran us our long-expected Satisfaction, has subjected us to ruder Insults, and more undisguised Injustice, than any of which we formerly complained; whilst, at the same Time, the ministerial Writers, and their Patron, far from resenting these persidious and oppressive Proceedings, endeavour to cover them by Equivocation and Falshood, as they were occasioned by

At the same Time they publickly defended the Honour, Faith and Humanity of the Spanish Nation,
whilst they endeavoured to stigmatize their own Countrymen, as the most faithless Savages amongst the Race
of Mankind.

'After this View of the Protest, which preceded the late Convention, the Stipulations contained in that Convention cannot deserve your Notice; since, were they ever so advantageous and honourable, yet as they were concluded, in Consequence of our receiving that insolent and tyrannical Declaration, and were signed under its Force and Validity, no Terms connected with such a Proceeding can possibly merit your Approbation.

'However, the Condescensions contained in the Convention itself, are no ways inconsistent with the obsequious Conduct, that preceded them; for it seems in
Effect to deliver Carolina and Georgia into the Hands
of Spain, by putting a Stop to the Establishments and
Fortifications in those Parts. It confirms the Claim
of the Spaniard to a Sovereignty in the American Seas,
by referring, as doubtful, to a future Decision, the
Property of a British Vessel, confessed by the Captors to
be taken on our own Coasts, above an hundred Leagues
from any Spanish Settlement; it leaves all the future
Security of our Commerce to a distant Negotiation;
and how effectual a Remedy that is like to prove to
the present Oppression of our Merchants, let the satal
Experience of the last ten Years declare.

He then states and answers the chief Arguments made use of in favour of the *Convention*, and concludes as follows, viz.

'Thus I have laid before you the principal Circumflances of this important Affair; and from this Narrative, you will doubtless be satisfied, that our receiving that infolent Protest, and signing the Convention Gg 4 afterwards, without its being withdrawn, was a Behaviour, which to those, who have not been able to discover the secret Motives of such a Condescension, must

have appeared highly dishonourable to the Nation.

And you will furely confess that when at any Time, the Decisions of your Representatives are opposed to the general Sense of the Kingdom, you cannot

be too diligent in examining the Motives that have determined them.

This Enquiry is a Duty you owe to your own Safety,

and to their Characters.

In this Differtation I shall suppose a Parliament, totally subservient to a Minister for their Pay, without the least Regard to Honour, to Justice, to their Country, or their Posterity; a Situation I am very far from believing we either now are, or ever shall be in; and therefore hope I may argue with full Freedom.

from believing we either now are, or ever shall be in; and therefore hope I may argue with full Freedom, and without Offence. Whenever, by the Number of profitable Places in the Gift of the Crown or the Minister, as well as the immense Sums, that an exorbitant Civil Lift, and our prodigious annual Expence naturally put into his Hands, he can procure a Majority of the Legislature to become bis Penfioners, and to confider the pecuniary Rewards, which they receive from his Hands, as of infinitely \* more Consequence than what their Share of the pubhic Expences amount to; a Parliament thus modelled can furely be no Defence to our Liberty; fince no Reason can be given, why they should, at any Time, oppose the Will of their Paymaster, however mil-" chievous or tyrannical; for that would be maining the Hand that feeds them, and foolishly abandoning those Advantages, which they had already preferred to every other Interest and Obligation, as of more Account, than their Conscience, their Houser, and their Country.

The absolute Power acquired over us by these Methods, will be the more fatal and permanent, when it is disguised under the exterior Shew of our ancient

Constitution, because the Bulk of Mankind, perceiving no Change in the customary Forms of Government,

fuspect not the Fraud till too late; and thus those, whom we should appoint the Guardians of our Liberty,

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would make use of that Trust reposed in them, to hush our Suspicions, and to persuade us into the Belief of our Security; whilst they were fixing our Chains, and consulting with their Leader, what Precautions were most prudent to be taken, during this Interval of our Delusion, to defeat all our Efforts for Redress, when we should at last be awakened, and

perceive the Horrors of our Situation.

The Author next shews, that an absolute Power, exercifed by means of a corrupt Parliament, must be more burthenfom, more oppressive, and more mischievous, than any other Sort of absolute Power, and concludes thus: 'These would be the dreadful Consequences of a corrupted Legislature, if the Virtue of the Nation, in fuch an Exigency, should not interpose betimes; and from hence you may judge of what infinite Importance it is to your Safety, that even on the Sufpicion of any indirect Influence upon your Representatives, your Attention ought to be awakened by every 'honest Art, and your Case laid before you; that you ' may be enabled to discover whenever you are in Danger of being betrayed, or fold by your Representatives; . for if, in Confequence of these Informations, you timely suspect the Mischief, it will then be in your Power to prevent its Effects; fince there is vested in you, by the Laws of the Land, and the repeated Refolutions of the House of Commons, an effectual Remedy against all these Disorders.

The Remedy I mean is the Right of petitioning bis Majefty for a free Parliament, and for the Redress of

Grievances.

He then shews the Right which the Subjects of this Kingdom have to petition the King, and the Effect it would probably have upon his present Majesty. But, says he, as we cannot flatter ourselves, that all our future Monarchs will be equally disposed with his present Majesty, to listen to the just Requests of their Reople; and as it is much more prudent to prevent Diforders, than to neglect them for a Time, relying on the Efficacy of the Remedies, of which we are supposed to be Massers, it would therefore become your Prudence seriously to deliberate on the most likely Means of securing your Representatives at all Times, from

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those, iberty, would from this pernicious Influence of Corruption, so fatal to their Honour, and to your Safety.

This I conceive, as to the House of Commons, will be best effected by a Bill, that should restrain and

limit the Number of Members, possessed of Places under the Crown; and should at the same Time enact proper

Penalties against such Persons, beyond the Number al.

lowed, who, during their Continuance in that House, found partake of the Bounties of the Crown, either in

Pensions, Grants, Places, Quartering, or in any other

Shape whatever; for the easy Discovery of all which feeret Transactions, effectual Methods should likewise

be taken in the fame Bill."

Such an At, he says, would establish and confirm the ancient Lustre of the House of Commons; and would be an indubitable Security that the general Course of our public Affairs would be directed by a due Regard to our Honour and our Happiness. To which he adds: 'This,

perhaps, might be one of the Motives which incited

those, whom for many Years past you have considered as the Guardians of your Liberty, to engage in the late Secoffion, in order to avow to you in the most affecting

Manner a Truth, that had you been only told it, might possibly not have sufficiently alarmed you.

With this Truth, however disagreeable, your Safety demands that you should be acquainted; it being in your Power only to save the Nation from the impend-

ing Danger.

Know then that it is the Opinion of those, who have hitherto exerted themselves in your Service, that

if a Place-Bill be not procured, all their honest Ef-

forts will for the future be useless to you, and your

" Constitution will foon be at an End."

Then he shews the Danger we are in at present from the Number of Places and Pensionsenjoyed by Members of the two Houses, especially if it be true, that the annual Sum of 209,400 l. is distributed in the House of Lords; and

that above 200 Members of the House of Commons

oposses profitable Posts, the Salaries of which amount to above 200,000 l. per Annum, besides private Pen-

fions, and Candidates for Places that may become va-

cant, it being known that their best way of succeeding, is being chosen into Parliament. To which he

adds

adds this Observation. ' That these Gentlemen might be fully informed of the Duty expected from them, it hath lately grown a Custom to displace those, who,

being influenced by an honest Regard for the Trust reposed in them, have ventured to oppose any mini-

flerial Measures, which they apprehended to be mis-

chievous to the Interest of that People, of whose Rights

they had been conflituted Protectors.

' Nay, so far have these Practices, these pernicious Practices been avowed, that on some extraordinary

Instances of this Kind, which had been mentioned in Parliament, a certain Minister had the Assurance to

declare in the Face of that Assembly, that he must

be a very pitiful Fellow, if he did not immediately

turn out those, who at any Time should oppose his Measures; a Proceeding, which he was pleased to stile

endeavouring to make bim less a Minister.

'This being therefore the avowed Case, that whoever ventures to oppose the Will of the Minister, is fure of forfeiting all the Advantages he receives from

the Crown, it requires no Depth of Judgment to dif-

' cern that our Liberties and Properties can never be 'effectually fecured for the Time to come, against the

' most licentious Schemes of Power, till the Number of Placemen in the House of Commons is reduced so low,

as to render them incapable of controlling the honester

Decisions of the uninfluenced Part.

And after shewing that a Place or Pension has an Effect upon the Judgment as well as the Will; and that Corruption within Doors occasions all the Corruption in our little Boroughs, he observes, that all these Evils may be prevented at the Choice of a new Parliament, by making each Candidate's Affection to this most falutary Law a Test of his Merit, and how far he is worthy of the Trust he follicits.

'The late Secession too, he says, will much contri-

bute to this defirable End.

For as it was principally founded on the apparent ' Nececessity of such a Law, it has by these Means

united the Wishes and Endeavours of all, who have

engaged in it on this important Point.

That you may be the better apprized of the Advantages of the Secession, and how much it may tend,

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in its Consequences, to procure us this lasting Security for our Liberty; I must inform you that these, who are the most deeply interested in the Prevalence of Corruption, have been greatly alarmed on this Occasion, and have therefore exerted all their Endeavours to render it odious, in order to prevent the good Essects of it, by representing it as a Breach of Trust, and that it would have been more agreeable to the Considerer reposed in these Gentlemen by their Electors, to have adhered to the accustomed Farms, and thereby imposing upon the Nation, than to have declared the Truth, and informed their Constituents, as they did by this Behaviour, that in the present Circumstances of Affairs it was impossible to do them any Service.

He then proceeds to examine the other Objections made by the ministerial Party to this Secession. As to the Danger that would ensue from leaving the Nation intirely in the Hands of Ministers and their Creatures, he fays, But furely after the Convention had been approved of, it could not be supposed, that any other · Measure, from the same Quarter, could have miscarried by their Opposition; not even that unlimited and most extraordinary Vote of Credit itlelf, which was paffed at the End of the Seffion, when the House was generally thin, without what is now called a Secof-It was reasonable at least to believe, and Experience has confirmed it, that the Watchfulness of the Public, excited by this particular Step, would be a much greater Security against any new Law, that fould have been mischievous to our Liberty, than the faint unavailing Efforts of a Minority, which had been fo lately defeated in a Question, the least liable to Dispute of any that had ever been before that House."

And as to the Secession's being intended to excite the People to a Civil War, he says, the Characters and Circumstances of the Gentlemen who absented was a sufficient Answer. It must, however, says he, be acknowledged that this Secession was intended as an Appeal to the Publick; an Appeal not to excite you to Rebellion, but to persuade you by the legal Methods, which our Constitution has put into your Hands, to save your Country from all suture Dangers, in which the swoln Power of Corruption may one Time involve you.

It was intended as a Monve for examining into the Events that preceded it; that you might be fatisfied of your prefent Situation, and it was not doubted that if you should, upon such an Enquiry, find yourselves in any Danger, you would unanimously concur in

fome lawful Method to prevent it."

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He then fays, if the People concur with the Gentlemen who have withdrawn themselves, that a Place Bill is the most proper Expedient upon this Occasion, these Gentlemen will probably attend the ensuing Session, in order to propose and support this Salutary Law; and if their Esforts should then fail of Success, they may perhaps again retreat, till the People; by the Exertion of their Virtue and Spirit in a new Election, procure to the Kingdom a new Parliament, that shall, without Hestation, grant to the Wishes and Necessities of the Public this invaluable Blessing.

He then observes, that there hath been raised upon the Nation for eighteen Years past, at a Medium, near seven Millions annually, which has ruined the most valuable Branches of our Trade, and brought a very considerable Part of the Kingdom to Beggary and extreme Distress: Whereas, says he, Were our Debts paid, and

our Affairs managed with proper Occonomy, the whole annual Expence, in Time of Prace, need not exceed 1,170,000 l. this Sam being effected by the Whigs, at the End of the late War, sufficient for all the ne-

ceffary Purpoles of Government

But as the Payment of our Debts, and the Reduction of our Taxes and annual Expense, would take away many of those Places now possessed by Members of Par-

\* Vide a Paper intitled, A View of the Taxes, Funds, and public Revenues of England, printed in the Year 1712, and reputed to be written by an intimate Friend of Sir Robert Walpole. In this paper, the necessary annual Expences, in Time of Peace, are said to be no more than the following.

	the Alexander say	L.
The Civil Lift -		700,000
The Guards and Garrisons	(4 <u>164.0</u> 0° (6 <u>16.0</u> 26)	350,000
The Ordinary of the Navy	Nation 100	120,000
is the second of the second	Ge Ardyn de Verten	Sy polices

Total 1,170,000

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liament and their Relations, and by the Favourites of a Minister, we cannot expect that a Parliament mostly composed of fuch Gentlemen, will ever enforce any fuch Payment or Reduction; therefore, if we expect that our Debts should ever be paid, our Taxes diminished. our Expences regulated, or our Liberty fecured, the People must exert their most zealous Efforts to procure that Law, upon which depends the chief Solidity of our Conflitution, and the Continuance of those Bleffings to our Posterity, which we have received from our Ancestors.

And he concludes his Address thus: We have had Trials enough to convince us that all Attempts elfewhere are in vain; and therefore our Hopes depend intirely upon you, by all legal and peaceable Methods, prescribed by our Constitution; for nothing is farther from my Thoughts than animating you to any violent or tumultuary Proceedings, which would difgrace fo glorious a Cause, and give our Enemies an Advantage over us, instead of redressing our Grievances .- No, whatever your Resolutions may be, let the whole be conducted with that Duty, which becomes good and loyal Subjects, as well as fuch a Spirit as becomes Freemen, and fuch Temper as becomes Men of Sense.

Having thus given Abstracts of the most remarkable Pamphlets published in 1739, I shall conclude with fuch Lifts and General Accounts as I think necessary for completing the History of that Year, beginning with a Lift of the Marriages, Births, Preferments, and Deaths of eminent Persons for the Year 1739.

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# MARRIAGES.

January. SIR Roger Burgoine, Bart. to the Lady Francis Montague, eldest Daughter to the Earl of Halifax.

Sir Thomas Pendergrafs, Bart. to Miss Williams, one of the Maids of Honour to

the late Queen.

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February. Sir James Dashwood, Bart. to Miss Spencer, Sister to the junior Dutchess of Hamilton.

Frederick Frankland, Esq; Member of Parliament for Thirsk in Yorkshire, to the Lady Anne Lumley, Sister to the Earl of Scarborough.

March. The Honourable Mr. Arundel, Son to Lord Arundel of Wardour, to Miss Arundel Bealing.

Sir Thomas Matthews of York, Bart. to Mis Fother-

gile.

Thomas Garrard, Esq; Common Serjeant of the City of London, to Mils Gay.

Lord Cardross, eldest Son of the Earl of Buchan, to

Miss Anne Stewart.

April. James Ogilvy of Rubeemay, Esq; to Lady Betty Maitland, Daughter to the Earl of Lauderdale.

May. Sir Alexander Me Donald of Slate, Bart. to Lady Peggy Montgomery, Sifter to the Earl of Eglington. Sir Robert Eden, Bart. to Mis Davison.

June. The Earl of Uxbridge, to Mrs Bagot.

The Lord Bruce, to Miss Campbel, Daughter of John Campbel, Esq. Member of Parliament for Dumbartonsbire.

Lord Harry Beauclerc,

to Miss Lovelace.

Sir William Sanderson, to Mils Gough, Sister to Sir Henry Gough, Member of Parliament for Brandon.

July. Sir Ralph Affreton, Bart. to Mrs Hilton.

August. Dean of Wilcot, in Oxfordsbire, to Miss Molly Bridges, Niece to the Duke of Chandos.

September. Sir Edward Turner, of Ambrosedin in Oxfordshire, Bart. to Miss Leigh of Gloucester.

October. Sir John Freke, Bart. in Ireland, to Mits

Broderick.

December. The Honourable Charles Howard, of Greystock in Cumberland, to Mils Brockholes.

Rev. Dr. Sayer Archdeacon of Durham, to Miss Potter, eldest Daughter to the Abp. of Canterbury.

Lieutenant-General Golumbine at Gibraltar, to Miss Master, Daughter to the Judge Advocate, in that Garrison.

BIRTHS.

#### BIRTHS.

January. T HE Lady of the Lord Cornwallis, fafely delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Lord Noffaw Powlet, of a Daughter.

Lady Conolly, also delivered of a Daughter.

The Dutchels of Marlborough, of a Son, and heir, ftiled Marquis of Blanford.

February. The Lady of Sir Robort Throckmorton, Bart, of a Daughter.

The Lady of Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. of a Son.

The Lady of the Lord North and Guilford, of a Daughter.

April. The Countels of Caithness of a Daughter.

May. The Lady of Augustus Schutz, Esq; Privy Purse to his Majesty, safely deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady of the Lord Viscount Andover, eldest Son of the Earl of Berkshire, also safely delivered of a Son.

The Lady of Baron Stambourg, Chief Secretary of State here for the Affairs of Hanover, of a Son.

The Countess of Drogheda in Ireland of a Daughter.

June. Lady Bellew of Ireland, of a Daughter. July. Lady Viscountels

Limerick, of the same Kingdom, of a Son. 2

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The Lady Bridges, Siffer to the Counters of Winchelfea, and Wife to Charles Feilding, Elq; also of a Son.

The Dutchess of Portland of a Daughter.

August. The Lady Viscounters Galway, of the Kingdom of Ireland, of a Son.

The Lady of Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart. also of a Son.

September. The Lady of Charles Tryon, Esq; Sister to the Earl of Ferrers, de-livered of a Daughter.

Lady Frances Burgoighe, wife of Sir Francis Burgoigne and Sifter to the Earl of Halifax, of a Son and heir.

The Lady of the Honourable Henry Pelbam, Efq; of a Daughter.

Östober. The Dutchessof Bedford, of a Son and heir, stilled Marquis of Tavestock.

The Lady of the Eatl of Incram, eldest Son to the Marquis of Lothian, of a Daughter.

The Lady of Lord Vifcount Percival, eldest Son of the Earl of Egmont, of the Kingdom of Ireland, of a Son.

The

The Counters of Dyfert

November. The Lady of Lord Talbet, of a Son and Heir.

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The Dutchess of Rich-

The Countess of Albemarle, also of a Daughter.

December. The Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham, safely delivered of a Daughter.

Honourable Mrs. Temple,

Daughter of Sir John Barnard, and Wife to the Hon. Mr. Temple, Son and Heir to the Lord Viscount Palmerston, of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Sir James Dashwood, Bart. Sifter to the Dutches of Hamilton, also of a Son and Heir.

The Lady of Lord Sidney Beuclerc, Brother to the Duke of St. Albans, of a Son and Heir,

### PREFERMENTS.

Jan. THE Right Hon. the Lord Lempfler, eldeft Son of the Right Honourable the Earl of Pomfret, made a Lieutenant in General Peirce's Regiment of Horse, in the Room of the Right Honourable the Lord Howard, who is appointed a Captain in the second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.

Dr. Matthias Mawfon, made Bishop of Landaffe, in the Room of Dr. John Harris, deceased.

Philip Vanbrugh, Efq; made a Commissioner of the Navy at Plymouth.

February. The Earl of Hyndford, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Foot on the Irifh Establishment.

Vol. II.

The Honourable Mr. Wallop, Son to the Lord Viscount Lymmington, promoted to a Pair of Colours in the first Regiment of Guards.

The Earl of Loudon, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, made Captain-Lieutenant in the third Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Lord John Murray, Knight of the Shire for the County of Perth in Scotland, promoted to the Command of a Company in the same Regiment.

Francis Montague, Esq. appointed a Master in Chancery, in the Room of John Bennet, Esq. deceas'd.

The Duke of Marlborough made Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Oxon and Bucks.

H h March.

March. Duncan Uraubart, Efg. Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Fortrofe, &c. made a Captain in the fecond Regiment of Foot Guards.

Major Whitney appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Brigadier General Hawley's Dragoons.

Walter Titley, Efg: appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

April. Sir Fobn Eyles, Alderman of London, appointed Joint Post-Master General with the Lord Lovel, in the Room of Edward Carteret, Efg; de-

Lieutenant General Natper, made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland.

Lord Cathcart, one of the fixteen Peers of Scotland, made Governor of Londonderry.

The Marquis of Lothian, another of the faid fixteen Peers, appointed Lord Re-

gifter of Scotland.

His Majesty granted to Sir John Norris, Knight, Member of Parliament for Rye, the Office and Offices of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and also Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of Great Britain.

The Earl of Finlater. one of the fixteen Peers for Scotland, appointed High Commissioner to the General Affembly in Scotland

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May. The Lord Walpole, eldeft Son to Sir Rebert Walpole, appointed Auditor of the Exchequer in the Room of the Earl of Halifax, deceas'd, a Place worth 8000 l. per Annum. And

Edward Walpole, Efg. fecond Son of Sir Robert Walpole, made a Clerk of the Pell-Office in the Exchequer, in the Room of Lord Walpole.

May. Doctor Peters, Physician Extraordinary to the King, made Phylician General of the Army, in the Room of Doctor Hol-

lings, deceas'd.

His Majesty granted to William Cowper, Efq; Jun. the Office of Clerk of the Parliament, in Reversion, after the Death of William Cowper Sen, Efg; and of Albley Cowper, Efg.

Fune. The Earl of Morton, one of the fixteen Peers of Scotland, appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber to his Majefty, in the Room of the Earl of Selkirk, deceas'd.

William Ducket, Efg; Member of Parliament for Calne, in Wilts, Lieutenant-Colonel of the fecond

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Brigadier Ellist, appoint-Grenadiers, in the Room the County of Carnarvon. of Col. Ducker.

Major Hawley, made Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord James Covendill's Regiment of Foot

June. John Philipfon, Eld: made a Commissioner of the Navy.

Governor of Barbadoes, and

Ele made Lieut, Gover-Bonnet, Efer deceas'd

Doctor Zachary Pearfe, Henchman, deceas'd. Rector of St. Martin's in Winchester.

The Earl of Crawford, deceas'd. ne of the fixteen Peers of General of the Army:

made Colonel of the Re- mer, deceas'd. gment of Foot, late Bri-

second Regiment of Guards, gue, deceas'd. in the Room of Col. Henry Pultney. And

George Churchill. Efor Guards, made Colonel of fecond Major of the faid the Regiment of Foot, late Regiment, in the Room of Col. Huske.

Sir William Yonge, Bart. d Lieutenant-Colonel of and Knight of the Bath. the fecond Troop of Horfe made Cuftos Rotulorum of

> August. Robert Dallway. Efg. Lieutenant Colonel of Col. Legonier's Regiment of Horse in Ireland, made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in that Kingdom,

September. The Wor-Shipful Dr. Fohn Bettefworth, Henry Bong, Efq; made Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, apthe rest of the Charibbee I- pointed Commissary to the Bishop of London's Court, July, Francis Godolphin, and Dr. John Andrews. (Mafter of the Faculties) nor of the Islands of Sailly; made Chancellor of the in the Room of George Diocele of London, in the Room of Dr. Humpbry

The Duke of Marlbothe Fields, and one of his rough, made Colonel of his Majesty's Chaplains in Or- Majesty's own Royal Redinary, made Dean of giment of Dragoons, in the Room of General Gore.

Colonel Skelton, appoint-Souland, made Adjutant- ed fecond Major of the third Regiment of Guards, Henry Pulteney, Efg; in the Room of Col. Cre-

Lieut. General Churchgadiet Middleton's, deceas'd. hill, made Governor of John Huske, Efg. ap Hull, in the Room of pointed first Major of the Brigadier-General Monta-

Hh 2

Ed-

Edward Pole, Efg; made Lieutenant-Colonel of Brigadier Bowles's Dragoons, on the Irilb Establishment. in the Room of Lieutenant-Colonel Trafe, made Governor of the Royal Hofpital of Kilmainham, near Dublin.

Capt. Lieutenant Lampton, made Colonel of a Company in the fecond Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Col. Chud-

ley, deceas'd.

Major - General Armstrong, made Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, in the Room of the Marquis de Montandre, deceas'd.

Robert Focelyn, Attorney General in Ireland, appoint- ter, appointed Lord-Lieued Lord Chancellor of that

Kingdom.

John Bowes; Efq; Sollicitor-General, made Attorney-General. And

Sir George Canefield, Efq; made Sollicitor-General.

October. The Worthipful Joh : Audley, Efq; Doctor of the Civil Law, appointed Advocate-General of the Court of Chivalry, in the Room of the late Dr. Henchman.

The Earl of Pomfret, made Governor of Guern-Sey, in the Rom of the late Marquis de Montandre.

Lord Viscount Duncannon of Ireland, created Earl of Belborough.

November. The Honourable Mr. Wallop, youngest Son to the Lord Viscount Lymmington, and Mr. Chamberlain, Son to George Chamberlain, Efg; Member of Parliament for the Town of Buckingham, appointed Pages of Honour to his Majesty, in the Room of Fohn Lee, Eig; and Fohn Albburnham. Efq; made Cornets of Horfe.

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General Dalziel, appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot in America, late the Duke of Marlborough's.

Captain Ogilvie, of the third Regiment of Guards, made Colonel of a Company in that Regiment.

The Duke of Manchestenant and Cuffos Rotulorum of the County of Huntingdon, and one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber.

The Earl of Effex, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the late Duke of Manchefter.

Mr. Serjeant Wright, made one of the Barons of Exchequer, in the Room of Sir William Thomp-

Jon, deceas'd.

John Strange, Esq; his Majesty's Sollicitor-General, chofen by the Court of Aldermen Recorder of London, in the Room of the faid Sir William Thompson. LieuLieutenant General Clayton, made Governor of Gibraltar, and Major General Hargrave Deputy-Governor.

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17. The following Gentlemen appointed Colonels of the fix new Regiments of Marines.

Edward Wolfe, Efq; Colonel of a Company in the third Regiment of Guards.

William Robinson, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of Major-General Handaside's Regiment of Foot.

Anthony Lowther, Efq; Colonel of a Company in the fecond Regiment of Guards.

John Wynyard, Esq; Lieutenant-Colonel of General Tyrrel's Regiment of Foot.

Charles Douglas, Eq; Lieutenant-Colonel of General Howard's Regiment of Foot, And

Lewis Ducie Moreton, Eq; Brother to Lord Ducie Moreton, and Colonel of a Company in the third Regiment of Guards.

And the following Gentlemen to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Col. James Cockran, (of General Oglethorpe's Regiment of Foot) to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Douglas's Regiment of Marines, Major John Cotterel, (of Brigadier-General Guise's Regiment of Foot) Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Wolfe's Regiment.

Major Francis Thompfon, (of Lieutenant-General Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons) Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Robinfon's Regiment.

Major Robert Frazer, (of Major-General Harrison's Regiment of Foot) Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Lowther's Regiment.

Lord Elibank, (Major of Col. Ponsonby's Regiment of Foot) Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Wynyard's Regiment, And

Major Toomas Blagrave, (of Colonel Blakeney's Regiment of Foot) Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. Ducie Moreton's Regiment.

Major Henry Dabsac, (of Brigadier-General Reade's Regiment of Foot) appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of General Tyrrel's Regiment, in the Room of Col. Wynyard.

Major Cuthbert Ellifon, of General Nevill's Regiment, made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Welf Fuzileers, in the Room of Lieutenant-Colonel New-sham Peers preserved.

Major James Beschefer of Colonel Onslow's Regiment, made Lieutenant-Colonel H h 3 of

of George Howard's Re- James's and Hyde Park, giment, in the Room of in the Room of the Earl of Colonel Douglas.

Major Facob Peachell, of Thomas Chamberlayne, D. General Handaside's, Regi- D. made Dean of Bristal, ment made Lieutenant Col. in the Room of Colonel Dr. Grefwicke. William Robinson,

December 15. Fahn Arfcott, Esq; appointed Com- Regiment of Foot, to be missary General of the forthwith raised in the

Marines.

Lord Hobart, appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, and of the City of Norwich, and County of the fame.

Lord Viscount Weymouth, made Ranger of St.

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John Earl of Grawford. appointed Colonel of a Highlands of Scotland, in which the Highland Independent Companies are to be incorporated.

Charles Hanbury Williams, Efq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Monmouth made Pay-Master of the Marines.

IED at his House in the Old Jewry, Sir Thomas Lombe, Alderman of Baffishaw Ward, London. Died at Leeds Abby

near Maidstone in Kent, Sir Roger Meredith, Bart. Knight of the Shire, in the last Parliament, for the County of Kent.

The Reverend Sir Lewis Beaumont, Bart. Rector of Pycome and Prebendary of Chichester

Suffex. Died the Lady of George Treby, Efq; Comptroller of his Majesty's

Houshold, and Member of Parliament for Clifton &c in Devenshire.

- Died Sir Robert Cater Alderman of London. Francis

- Died Sir

Clavering Bart. -Died the Lady Vif-

countels Dillon of the Kingdom of Ireland.

February 4. Died at his house in Chancery-lane, John Bennet, Efq; Mafter in Chancery.

Died at Bath, the Lady Lucy Wharton late Wife of Sir William Morrice, Bart. and Sifter of the late Duke of Wharton.

-Died

Lord Viscount Mastareene, of that Kingdom.

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Died Gharles Lord Vif-

count Prefton.

March 4. Died at Eltham in Kent, Sir John Shaw Bart. Lord of that Manor.

--- Died unmarried aged 77 Charles Earl of Selkirk, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber, to his Majesty.

-Died at Ware in Hartfordsbire, the Reverend Dr. Humphreys, Vicar of Ware, and of Thundridge near Ware: He translated Father Montfaucon's Antiguities and other Authors into English.

March. Died at Dublin Marmaduke Cogbill Ela; Chancellor of the Exche-

quer in Ireland.

15 Brod s sacta

In the 88th Year of his Age, Mr. Bowman belonging to Drury-lane Theatre, who performed feveral times before King Charles II. It is observed of him that he was the oldest Player, the oldest Ringer in England.

The Lady Juliana Efg.

Died at the Caftle Bruce Wife of Charles Lord of Antrim in Ireland, the Bruce (only Son of the Earl of Aylesbury) and Sister to the Earl of Burlington.

- Died at Bury, Sir April. At Exeter, Roger James Reynolds, Knt. late Tuckfield, Efq; Member of Lord Chief Baron of the Parliament for Ashburton in

Devensbire.

At Burgbope in Hereford-Shire, Sir Edward Goodere Bart.

-At his Seat in Northamptonshire, the Honourable George Watson, Esq; Great Uncle to the Earl of Rockingham, and Uncle to the Earl of Malton.

14. The Honourable William Levefon Gower, eldeft Son to the Lord

15. At the Post Office in Lombard Street, Edward Carteret Esq; one of the Post Masters General.

-At Cambridge, Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, Professor of Mathematicks in that University, who, tho' blind from two Years of Age, by the Strength of a furprifing Genius and a close Application to Study, attained to so great a Proficiency as to be accounted one of the greatest Mathematicians that ever lived.

April, Died in Ireland, the Countels Dowager of Singer, and the oldest Antrim, who was married to William Hawkin's Macrill

of Gainsborough, Mother to Exchequer by King Geo. I.

who served in the War- Scotland. Office in the Reigns of --- Rev'd Mr. Richard Queen Anne, and of King Daniel, Dean of Down George I. and was after- in Ireland, Author of sevewards Secretary to the late ral political Pieces. Mr. Law, Comptroller Ge- Sir Thomas Mon. neral of the Finances in crief, Bart. at Glafgow. France. He was Author of - Rev. Mr. Welchthe Defence of the Irifh, man, Archdeacon of Carand of feveral political digan, Prebendary of Lich-Pieces and Letters, fign'd field, and Rector of Salibul Camillus.

Halifax, Auditor of the Ex- to the present Sir William chequer, at his House in New Courtney, Bart. Palace-Yard Westminster. -- Reverend Dr. An-

in Ordinary to the King, Minister, Author of the and Physician General of RoyalGenealogical Tables, Gr. the Army.

John Gower, Elq; youngest ray, Sifter to the Lord Son to the Lord Gower. Balmerino in Scotland.

aged above 80, the Countels of Stafford, Reliet of Henry the Earl of Dalhousie. Earl of Stafford. She was -Sir Alexander Cock-Daughter of Count Gramont burn of Langton, Bart. in France, and Great Aunt - John Cambell, Efg; to the present Earl of fometime Lord Provost of

At his Seat in tative for that City. Carnaryonshire, Sir Roger - John Griffith, Elq; Moftyn, Bart. who ferved Knight of the Shire for for many years Knight of Carnarvonshire. the Shire for the County of \_\_\_\_ In the 138 Year of Marines in the Reign of Work-house, Westminster,

The Counters Dowager one of the Tellers of the

the present Earl. Sir James Elphingston of Charles Foreman, Efq; Logie, Bart. Advocate in

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in Warwickshire.

May 9. The Earl of \_\_ Lady Courtney, Aunt

Dr. Hollings, Physician derson, a noted Diffenting

12. The Honourable — Countels of Mur-

14. In Sackville Street, \_\_ In Scotland, the Lord Ramsay, eldest Son to

Stafford. Edinburgh, and Represen-

Flint, Pay Mafter of the her Age, in St. Margaret's Queen Anne, and made Margaret Paton, born at Lochneigh,

Lochneigh, near Paifly in the Ordnance in Ireland. Scotland.

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n at eigh, Gonnor in Ireland.

30. At Coopersball in Earl of Ferrers. County of Berks.

ton-Ferrars in Cornwall, land. Sir John Coryton, Bart.

Reverend Dr. Baron, Dean Guards. of that Cathedral.

-Reverend Dr. Nay- Loftus, in Ireland. lor, Dean of Winchester, and Chancellor of the Dio- ley, Dean of Chichester. cese of Sarum.

Charles Fitzroy, third Son Malton.

August 15. At Hampton tels of Seaforth, on her in Middlesex, Dr. Hum- Way home for Scotland. pbry Henchman, LL. D. Gc.

- At his House in Bologna in Italy, &c. Great-Brook-Street, Grofvenor-Square, aged upwards Rotherhith, Mr. George tandre, Field-Marshal of Barnwell, the Christian Great Britain, Governor Here, and several other of Guernsey, and Master of Pieces.

----At Saunton-Herold June. Francis Hutch- in Leicestersbire, the Hoinfon, Bishop of Down and nourable Laurence Shirley. Efq; next Brother to the

Effex, William Archer, Efq; -At his Seat at Lea-Knight of the Shire for the therhead in Surrey, Lieutenant - General Humphrey July. 7. At his Seat at Gore, Colonel of his Ma-Melton-Constable in Nor- jesty's own Royal Regifolk, Sir Philip Aftley, Bart. ment of Dragoons, and
—At his Seat of New- Governor of Kingfale in Ire-

-At his House in -At Carmarthen, Sir Bond-Street, Colonel Crea-John Rudd, Bart. mer, second Major of the - At Norwich, the third Regiment of Foot

- Lady Viscountess

-Reverend Dr. Hay-

- Lord Higham, Son - At Milan, Lord and Heir to the Earl of

to the Duke of Grafion. - In France, the Coun-

September. At Ghent in Chancellor of the Dioceses Flanders, aged upwards of of London and Rochester, 90, George Payne, of Wylam in Northumberland, -At his Seat at Combe F. R. S. Member of the Abby in Warwicksbire, Wil- Royal Academy at Berlin, liam Lord Craven. and of the noble Institute of

-At his House near of 70, the Marquis de Mon- Lillo, Author of George

Sir Francis Boynton, Bart. Member of Parlia- Brough in Yorkshire, Bart, ment for Heydon in York- November 3. In Clevefire, and Recorder of Be- land-Court, St. Jame's, werley.

Sydenbam of Brimpton in jefty.

Somerfetsbire, Bart.

Reverend Dr. Archer, Archdeacon of Wells, and Canon Residentiary of that Church.

17. Honourable Colonel Brother to the Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.

Lyddeard-MillicentinWilts,

Knight.

-At Bath, without Issue, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Knight of the Bath, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and Collector of the Cuftoms outward. He is fucceeded in Title and Effate by his Brother Lord Robert Moutague, Knight of the Shire for the County of Hunting don.

At his House in Ormand-Street, William Gore of Tring, in Herefordsbire, Eig. Member of Parliament for Gricklade in Wilts.

Thomas Cofter, Elq; Member of Parliament for

Briftol.

-Sir Richard Musgrave, of Kayton-Caftle in Cumberland, Bart.

-In the Isle of Man, Sir John Erskine, of Alva in Scotland, Bart.

- Sir John Lowfon of

Charles Tervale, Elg; Prin-October 10. Sir Philip cipal Painter to his Ma-

At Wells in Somer-Fofeph Cuthbert. Setsbire. Efg; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Colonel St. George's Regiment of Foot.

14. In the 68th Year of his Age, at his House in the Strand, Mr. Paul Vaillant, -Sir John Askew of a very eminent Bookseller in the foreign Way.

> -At Sir William Alb. burnham's Scat at Broomham in Suffex, aged 90, Sir Nicholas Pelbam, Knt. who was Knighted in the Year of the Restoration, as King Charles was coming to London.

At Tiverton in Devonshire, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Wesley, Head Master of the Free-School in that Town, a Gentleman well known by the Works he has published.

- At his House in Graven-Street, Sir George Walton, Knt. Admiral of

the Blue

-At Wentworth-Cafile in Yorkfire, Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Knight of the Garter.

-At Durham, in his Return from his Travels in Scotland, Mr. John Cotton, only Son of John Catton, Esq; Grandson of Sir Robert Cotton of Huntingtonshire, Bart.

At his Seat at Endfield-Hall in Staffordhine, Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, succeeded by his eldest Son Henry Lord Grey, Member of Parliament for Reading in Berks.

Sir William Thompfon, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Recorder of London.

Sabine, Governor of Gibraltar.

Son and Heir of the late Sir George Rook, Knt. Admiral of Great Britain.

26. Richard Pottinger, Efq; Member of Parliament for Reading, and one of the Welfb Judges.

27. James Lord Compton, only Son and Heir to the Earl of Northampton.

Aged about 11, Mr. Pelbam, eldeft Son to Hen-

ry Pelbam, Esq. Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Brother to the Duke of Newcastle. And

28. Mr. Pelbam, his fecond and then only Son.

December. Lieutenant-General Naper, Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland, under the Lord Shannen.

In Scotland, Francis Earl of Murray, succeeded in Dignity and Estate by James Lord Down his eldest Son.

Mafter George Lumley, youngest Son of the Honourable Sir Thomas Lumley Saunder son, Knt. of the Bath.

The Earl of Stir-

Lady Sufan Hay, Sifter to the Marquis of

In Scotland, William Ramsay, Earl of Dalboussie.

The next I shall give is a general Bill of the Diseases and Casualties within the London Bills of Mortality, from the 12th of December 1738, to the 11th of December 1739.

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Confumption 4429	Meafles 326
Convulsion 7371	Miscarriage
Cough, and Hooping	Mortification 258
Cough 72	Palfy 37
Diabetes	Plurify 53
Dropfy 1007	Quinfy
Evil 32	Rafh 4
Fever, Malignant ?	Rheumatism 23
Fever, Spotted Fe- 3334	Rickets 80
verand Purples	Rifing of the Lights 11
Fiftula 9	St. Anthony's Fire 6
Flux	Scald Head.
French-Pox 116	Small-Pox 1690
Gout 48	Sores and Ulcers 37
Gravel, Stone, and ?	Sore Throat
Strangury 47	Spleen
Grief 10	Stoppage in theStomach206
Headmoldshot, Hor-	Surfeit 6
shoehead, and Wa- 5 155	Swelling 2
ter in the Head	Teeth 1372
Jaundice 121	Thrush 104
Imposthume 22	Timpany 2
Inflammation 39	Vomiting and Loofness 5
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Decreased in the Burials this Year, 393.

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To which I shall add as follows, viz.

# Prices of Stocks during the Year 1739.

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Wheat	35	_	27
Rye	17	-	12
Barley -	18	15	13
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Pease -	32	-	20
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And conclude with a Catalogue of Books and Pamphlets published in the Year 1739.

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